

REMOLDS HISTORICAL



1



GENEALOGY 929.102 F91FRI 1853-1854

# FRIEND.

# RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL

Α

VOLUME XXVII

PHILADELPHIA. - PRINTED BY KITE AND WALTON.

1854.



# INDEX

Acknowledgment of Divine goodness, 4. Arago, M., on the true place of the Sun in the Universe, 6. Apple trees, 15. Art of seeing the interior of the eye by the eye itself, 27. Antiquarian discovery, 39. A few words of Christian counsel to the elect seed of God, 42. A soar through the Heavens, 44. A kick for a hit, 51. Affection, 71. American chronometers, 82. A word to little boys, 82. Autumnal forests-a common mistake, 90. Abuse of photography, 95. Anecdote, 101. Arnold, T., last entry in his Journal, 109. An important personage, 139. American free Negro in Cuba, 143. American cutlery, 143. A word to the youth, 150. Aged slave, 151. Ancient town discovered in Italy, 157. Agricultural changes in the West, 159. Arrowroot crops in Natal, 159. A word of caution, 181. Animals, the ages of, 189. Australian Turkey, 191. Antiquity of America, 214. Address to the Czar of Russia, from the Meeting for Sufferings in London, 232. Apple man in 1853, 234. American race, an extinct, 239. All one family of Love, 245. Association of Friends for the free instruction of coloured persons, 253. 374. colored persons, 253, 374. Address on slavery, to Sovereigns, &c., from London Yearly Meeting, 254. Asylum, Friends, 37th annual report, 262, 266, 275. Ardent spirits, what they have done, &c., 260. Abyssinian monkeys, 287. A country of pests, 288. A right concern, 298. American steamboats on the Amazon, 310. Address to Christendom, 330. Artesian wells, 388. Antiquities, 349. Arctic winter, 351. Adulteration of vinegar, milk, &c., 358. Admonition 363. Astral wonders, 366. Ancient book, 370. Africa, the expedition to Central, 371. Agriculture of Palestine, 373. Animal life in the tropics, 395. Annexation of Cuba, 399. 402. Africa, remarkable journey in, 402. Ancient relics, 405. A word to the church, 414. Breaking up of a Negro school, 15. Balloon ascension, 71. Babylon, 103. Biographical sketches of Ministers, Elders, &c., 116. 124, 132, 140, 147, 156, 163, 172, 170, 188, 195, Cow fish, the, 247, 213, 220, 228, 243, 25f, 259, 267, 276, 285, 291, Coughing in a place of worship, 253, 300. 309. 315. 325. 332. 340. 348. 356. 364. 373. 380. 388. 398. 405. Burials in England, 142. Boy reproved by a bird, 149. Barclay, John, extract, 171. Bigg, Susannah, 182.

Choctaw Indians, 215. Commerce of the Black Sea, 230. Comet, 240. Criminals sent to the United States, 247. Christ, the way, the truth, and the life, 254. Coal and iron trade, 258. Cecil, Richard, anecdote of, 262. Cuban slavers, the, 263. Cure for ill temper, 266. Charity and forgiveness, 269. Canadian produce, 287. Christian armour, the, 291.

Biographical sketches for the young, 206. 211. 218. 226. 235. 242.

Baltimore and Obio Rail Road works, 210. Battimore and only that the Beet-root sugar, 250. Barclay, John, Letter of, 250. Benefit of affliction, 253. Boudinot, Elias, 258. Black wasp of Van Dieman's Land, 259. Black wasp of Van Dieman's Land, 259. Benezet, Anthony, 261 i Letter of, 278. Brief account of the people called Quakers, &c., by Isaac Penington, 269. 274. Babylonian discovery, 270. Blind as a mole, 271. Blackfeet indians, 282. Buttons, 297. Butter and cheese, 317. Barrels by machinery, 319. Bible Association of Friends, annual report, 324. Birds' nests and eggs, 326. Bending timber, 327 Busy and growing place, 338. Bee moth, the, 349. Books, 79.351. Burning of the transport Europa, 367. Barometer, the, 382. Burrough, Edward, anecdote of, 383. Boston notion, a, fire alarm, 398. Balloon, earth's appearance from a, 406. Bass, seining of, 408. Curious mental phenomenon, 13. Chapter for youth, 15. 31. 164. 190. 237. Copper mines of Lake Superior, 21. Conran, John, extracts from Journal, 23. Chloroforming bees, 26. Comet, the expected, 26. Christ, both God and man, 37. Caffres of South Africa, 39. Coal mines of the United States, 50. Contrast, the, 63. Copper mine, our visit to a, 67. Culture of sugar cane, 67. Cecil. extract. 76. Chinese magic mirrors explained, 79. Covetousness, 92. Courtesy, 119. Coloured orphan asylum, 128. Churchman, John, advice on marriage, 141. Commercial statistics of Great Britain, 141. Commercial statistics of Great Britain, 141. Constantinople, the dark arches under, 146. Catfish nest, a, 156. Conscience void of offence, 165. Circular of the Bible Association of Friends, 167. Curious bank, 167. Coffee, to get its flavour, 170; substitute for, 414. Churchman, John, extracts, 170. 179. Clark, Adam, Letter of, 181. Coal Ashes, 196. Cotton mill, a day at a, 198. 203. Crime in Massachusetts, 200. Chalera, influence of elevation upon, 209. Cross William, 210. Compromising, 215.

Curiosities of a census, 295, 299, Currents of the Pacific, 295. Cobbler of Hamburgh, the, 305. Camelia Japonica, culture of the, 314. Chinese in California, 324. Cashmere goat, the, 330. Cashmere goat, the, 330. Curiosities of natural history, 331, 363. Churchyard beetle, 338. Cross of Christ, 318. 342. 350. 362. 372. 386, 395. Cut nails, 346. Curiosities of China, 348. Curious structure, 349. Counterfeiting bank hills, 350. Children of light, the, 353. Columbus at Barcelona, 365. Collodion, new use of, 372. Caterpillar, a couversation on the, 375, 379. California, Indian reservation, 379. Christian liberty, 390. Coffee leaves, 391. Cuba, annexation of, 399. 402. Christ with his church, an extract, 397. Civilized Condor, a. 406. Dickinson, Barnard, 2. Drainage of the Great Lake of Haarlem, 11. Divine support, 83. Death of a Friend, on the, 86. Decease of Friends, 93. Dillwyn, extract, 101. Diligence in the Lord's work, 109. Domestic Life of the Water Snail and Stickleback, 127, 130. Dog's taste for railway travelling, a, 128. Durability of wood, 143. Durability of wood, 143. Drying vegetables for long keeping, 146. Deaf and dumb boy, the little, 189. Deep ocean soundings, 255. Drunkard's cloak, the, 306. Danger of associations, 333. Domesticating strange animals, 363. Darien, Isthmus of, and canal, 394. 404. Divine inspiration and miracles, 396; commendation of, 412. Duckett, Thomas, 405. Duckett, Thomas, 405. Disiofecting of putrid, noxions gases, 413. Deaths—Mary W. Bancroft, Ann Mifflin, Elizabeth Stuart, Caleb Pierce, 8; Elikaley Sharpless, 24; Hope Bassett, Rebecca Evens, Muhlon L. Lovett, 40; Hanoah Matlack, Francelis Taber, 12rael Wil-son, 43; Samuel Armstrong, John Penree, 34; - 1 June Samuel Steland 27, Liong Mag. son, 48; Samuel Armstrong, John Fence, 64; Ann J. Brown, Samuel S. Lukens, 72; Jane Hea-cock, Joseph Trotter, 88; Elizabeth Yail, Susan-nah L. Wood, Daniel G. Wood, 96; Hannah Walton, 112; Rachel Lincoln, Margaret Shep-pard, 120; Johigail Gould, Piebe Hakes, 128; Henry Sharpless, C. Bracken Negus, Rebecca Waring, Stephen Webb, 136; Lydia Batter, 168; Jesse Lee, 184; Ruth Stokes, Hannah Jones, 192; Jesse Lee, 184; Ruth Stokes, Hannah Jones, 192; Catherine Jones, Samuel Hughes, 206; Job Eddy, Margaret M. Trimble, 208; Abel Hillman, Rachel Hibbs, Nathaulel Barton, Gulielma M. Cope, 216; Mary J. Lawis, 224; David H.A., Elizabeth C. Mason, 232; Phebe Whinery, Hanah Paul, Sarah Walmsley, 240; Joel Stephenson, Edith Dawson, James Thomas, 248; Ebenezer Roberts, 264; Priscilla W. Harmer, Joseph Howell, 272; 264; Priscilla W. Harmer, Joseph Howell, 272; Francis Joacs, Martha Jefferis, 230; Elizabeth Williams, Jacob Bailey, 283; Phebe Jackson, George J. Smedley, 296; John Sharpless, Eliza-beth Hullowell, Thomas Edge, Maria Hodgson, Mary W. Terrell, Thomas Stapler, 304; Josiah Leeds; Ann E. Jenks, 328; Joseph Fox, Jr., 328; Joseph P. Schweitz, Sc

Ethan B. Foster, Sarah Perry, Joseph B. Lippin-cott, 344; Sarah Bell Ladd, Sibella A. Conn, 352;

# V 706084

XX VII - 1754

Robert L. Pittfield, 368: Mary Wright, James Florida paint root, 15. Armstrong, Isabella Westcombe, 376; Sarah Paxson, Alice Plumer, Rhoda Dillon, Rachel Lewis, Hannah Dillin, 384; Maria Smith, Timothy Pharo, 400; Henry Baily, 416.

Effects of light, 42. Extension and use of the magnetic telegraph, 58. Euconite or stone lily, 63. Earnest inquiry after the truth, 58. Electricity in motive power, 71. Electric light, 110. Earthquake at Algeria, 168. Eventful life, an. 188. "Eric," signification of, 189. Effect of industry, 221. Emancipated slaves, 237 Exhibition of Roman relies, 239. Emperor monk, the, 247. 250. Exhortation to faithfulness, 284. Excuses, 293. Experiment in bread making, 295. English language, the, 295. Emigration, 299. Emigration, the spirit of, 208. Early religious instruction, 314. Extraordinary discovery of coins, 318. Elephant, a furious, at large, 322. Elephants of the East, 493. English orders for American ships, 330. Electrotype processes, 337. Explosion of gas, 391. Earth, appearance of, from a balloou, 406. Encouragement to the seed of the righteous, 411. Extracts-15, 24, 31, 35, 46, 70, 76, 87, 94, 103, 118. 120, 134, 135, 139, 143, 151, 154, 173, 184, 186, 191. 226. 231. 234. 239. 244. 245, 246. 250. 268. 272. 278. 320. 327. 333. 349. 351. 359. 364, 365. 367. 370. 372. 381. 407, 408. Editorial.—The twenty-seventh volume of "The Friend," 7; Ohio Yearly Meeting, 16. 87; the war between Russia and Turkey, 32; Westtown Glass, 180. Boarding School, 39; Selling Liquor on the First day of the Week, 40; Cheerfulness Consistent Grimshaw, William, 190. with true Religion, 47; Luxury and Extrava- Green tea, 190. States, 56; the faculty of Speech and its right Geographical scien Use, 63; the Cholera, 72; the Yellow Fever, 80 : Westtown School, 95; Indiana Yearly Meeting, 96, 103; the Reports on the Weather; the burning of Harper & Brothers' printing establish-ment, 111; Baltimore Yearly Meeting, 112; No ment, 111; Battumbre 1 early metang, 112; No 10 messaopher rosst, 53 resting place for the Indians, 120; North Caros Geysers of leakal, te lina Yaenly Meeting, 135, 144; Espedilion to Li-Going a nutting, by C beria, 143; Wreck of the San Francisco, 151; Going back into Egr The Nebraska Bill, 106, 168, 184, 232, 288; The Glass walls, 407. Report of the Association for the Caro of coloured George, Samuel, 415.

Orphans, 168; Memorial of the Meeting for Sufferings concerning the Nebraska Bill, 175. 184; Ferings concerning: the NeDFASKA Dull, 17:0. 16:4; Decease of William Forster, 17:6; Law respecting Hope for Ireland, 71 the First day of the week, 19:2; The Life of George Hints to promote ha Fox, &c., by Samnel M. Janney, 20:6; Lawerford Honest boy, an, 8:6. School, 20:5; Address to the Caar from the Meet-ing for Sufferings of London, 23:2; Remarks on Hints to mothers, 12 the extracts on "Remarkable delusions," 24:6; Hill, Nicholas, anece Philadelphic Yearly Needing, 256, 26:2, 27:6; Holding meetings at Floods caused by the late rains, 37:2; Inadequate Hens vs. Currentio, 2 mericing for the Lasence, 26:6; The denution Henses are, to aspect provision for the Insane, 296; The deputition Horses age from London Yenrly Meeting to Russia, and Hair, 256. from London Yearly Meeting to Russia, and comments of the press on the course pursued by some of them, 303; The Kvils of Tobacco, 312; New York Yearly Meeting, 320; Retrograde movement with regard to Shvery, 327; Barth-quakes, 328; London Yearly Meeting, 323; The Weather, the Cholera, &c., 344; Debasing influ-ence of Shavery, 351; Durk daya, 328; Tho Cholera, 359; Bowden's History of the Society of Friends, 360; The Heat; Sale of Opium at Tren-ton, N. J., 368; To our Correspondents on the matter in "the Friend," 376; "The Friend" does not claim to be the organ of the Society; Al-leged contentment of the Shaves ontmalicted by leged contentment of the Slaves contradicted by a touching anecdote, 384; The efforts of the

Friends in Wales, 3, 13. Friendly advice, 23 Friction matches, how they are made, 46. Fruits of a ball century, 52. French tapestry, 52. Fashionable amusements, 61. Forgetfulness, 147. Fatal railroad accidents, 102. Farmers v. Trade, 103. Fortune speut upon a book, 186. First day of the week, the, 186. Furs and skins, 226. Fletcher, John, 226. Flax cotton, 239. French Protestants, 256. Foreign immigration, 274. For the young, 283, 349, 355. Fox, George, extract, 314. Free Negro boy arrested as a fugitive slave, 319. Fox and Whitehead, 331. Frasers, the, 354. Family government, what it is, 374. Freaks of trade, 399. Fires, hints about avoiding, 407. Fox, G., epistle to the flock of God, 412. Florida, natural wonders of, 414. Gigantic telescope, 23. Grass of the Oven, the, 39. Gutta percha, substitute for, 39. Government of schools, 53. Grubb, Sarah, to John Conran, Letter of, 79. Gleanings and gatherings, 84. Guidance of the Holy Spirit, 86. Grubh, Sarah, extracts, 92, 103, 230, 246. Gleanings for "The Friend," 142, 150, 162, 181, 194. Gutta Percha Works, a visit to the, 158, 163, 170. Genesee high bridge, 198. Geographical science, 241. 249. 257. 266. 273. Glass columns, 245. Great rivers, 246. Griffith, John, extract, 317. Gospel dispensation, 327. Grasshopper roast, 354. Geysers of Iceland, recent visit to the, 377. Going a nutting, by Old Humphrey, 397. Going back into Egypt, 400. Ginger of commerce, 413. Hope for Ireland, 71. Hints to promote harmony in a family, 78. Hints to mothers, 130. Hill, Nicholas, anecdote of, 132. Holding meetings at time of burials, 102. Hens vs. Curculio, 22: Horses age, to ascertain, 230. Halibut fishery, 260. Hogg, Thomas, dying sayings of, 266. Hydrophobia, cure for, 303. Hooks and eyes, pins, 313. Home, 315. House ashes 317. Howard, John, 321, 329. Hurtful insects, 359. Hirundines, the British, 387. 393. 401. lliats about avoiding fires, 407. flow can I get out? 412. Indications of weather, 18. a buching anerdote, 384; The efforts so two south to extend the power of Slarery, 301; No-tice to Correspondents, 400; Love to the brethren a fruit of love to Christ, 408; On the close of Improvement in Asylams for the insane, 94. "I am the way," 138. Immense manufacturing establishment in England,

Industry promoted by religion, 141. Intelligence in America, 155. Important period, 157 Incitement to faithfulness, 194. Insensibility, 234. lowa, the weather, &c., in, 237. Indians of California, 238. India rubber, 278. Insane, an appeal for the, 281. Icebergs in the Atlantic, 292. Indian committee, report of the, 293. Indian corn or maize, 301. Immigration to Iowa, 319. Institute for Coloured Youth, 319. "I aint going to learn a trade," 322. "I have a great mind," 323. India rubber, the uses of, 350. Iron houses, 362. Intelligence of an ass, 364. Indian representatives in Congress, 381 Isthmus of Darien, 394, 404. Jews in Bohemia, 359. Japan, opening of, 371. Knox, John, continued from page 410, Vol. XXVI., 1. 9. 17. 25. 33. 41. 49. Kidnapped Mexican boys, 231. Killing wire-worms by means of cobs, 350. Lead pipe, 5. Letter from a father to his child, 38. Laconics, 51. Look on this picture-then on that, 53. Letter to one under Divine visitation, 63. Love and labour, 80. Lead mine in Iowa, 120. Large linen factory in Ireland, 142. Lumber trade, 146. Lumbering at Minesota, 199. Longevity, 200. Liberty of conscience, 212. Lake Superior copper region mails, 222. Living beyond our means, 243. Lapse from the substance of religion into lifeless forms, 244. Luther in affliction, 256. Lodging house for news-boys, 279. Light for animals, 322. Lovett Mahlon, H., 339. Law of prices, the, 342. Lawsuit about a dog, 381. London epistle, 386. Livingston, Dr., his route in Africa, 402. Love of the World, 413. Mississippi river, bed of the, 7. Melancholy sight, a, 55. Manufacture of gutta percha, 94. Mining in Lancaster county, 94. Moyamensing house of industry, 101. Murder, singular discovery of a, 107. Maxims respecting Christian intercourse, 125. Mountains in the moon, 135. Mountains in the moon, 135. Means of fastening leather upon metal, 142. Marble quarries of Carrara, 142. Means of succession in the church, 154. Mine of wealth, n. 173. McDonough estate, 173. Moderation and uprightness, 196. Mussulman martyr to Christianity, 200. Mississippi and tributaries, length of, 214. Meetings for worship, 220. Meteoric circles, 269. Mercy at last, 285. Modern Jewish customs, 287. Missouri, and free Negroes, 295. Ministry, 301. More sure word of prophecy, the, 306. Manufacture of Salt, 319. Malt, a sermon on the word, 345. Mohammedanism, conversion to, 356. Matches, amount of wood consumed in manufacturing, 356. Medical practitioners, 406. Marriages-Emmor Brinton to Deborah Garrett, 32; James II. Moon to Elizabeth Balderston,

INDEX.

George Rhoads to Elizabeth Letchworth, 56; Jeremiah Willets, Jr. to Henrietta R. Woolward, 64; Jaaca Morgan, Jr. to Mary S. Baccon, 1997 Anathal Elaise, 227. Source and State State State State State State State State The State State State State State State State State State Mary E. King: Joseph Komp to Sarah Holden, 1997 George Jones to Anna Kerkerile to Mary E. Bishop, 194; Principles of pence, 311. Garoline Baldwin, 120; William Osborn to Con-Pacific, exploration, 234; John Boadle to Hannah Perhaps not, 346. Hendron, 232; Lewis Forzythe to Mary Ann Polyska, 236, State State State State Hendron, 237; Lewis Forzythe to Mary Ann Polyska, 236, State Sta

Newspapers, 37. Natural Fissues in South America, 47. North-west passage, 66. Noah's ark, size of, 86. Novelties in ship building, 115. New brick machine, 122. Niagara falls and manufactures, 128. Naples and its environs, 179. Notes of birds, 197. New Jersey central rail road, 202. Never break a promise, 216. New York ship building, 216. Nightly serenade, 255. New thermometer, 256. Napthaline, 262. New York, the first of, 295. Not an enthusiast, 295. Not justified, 333. New three cent pieces, 347. New Zealand, interment in, 399. Nutmegs, on, by B. Taylor, 363.

Orang Outang, a pet, 2. Original letters on literary subjects, 14. 20. 26. 43. Opium trade, the, 50. Our friend, the potato, 75. 82. Oystors, 230. Our annual assembly, 235. Oils, 763. Oild Humphery, on mitigations, 261. "Oid Dominion," origin of the term, 262. Ohio and Penasylvania railroad, 296. Ohi are, 362. Oil from cotton seed, 359. Opetin, John Prederick, 367. Opie, Amelia, 376. Opie thing at a time, 389.

Practice of shoeing horses, 11. Power of Divine conviction, 12. Parental government, 20. Patience in tribulation, 29. Productions of the different states, 34. Progress of freedom in New Grenada, 39. Progress of recovery and the second s 177. Penington, Isaac, to Catharine Pordage, 66. Persecution of Samuel Burgis, 75. Practical faith in divine revelation, 77. Peirce, Caleb, 76. Picture worship, 92. Proper government of families, 93. Paris, how some people live there, 119. Pike, Joseph, extract, 133. Philadelphia Association of Friends for the Instruction of Poor Children, 138. Palace for the sultan of Turkey, 142. Penn, extract, 143. Public reflections on others, 165 Pennsylvania temperance vote, 192. Platforms in religion, 195. Paris academy of science, 215. Patents, 218. Papuan negroes of Australia, 219. Panther at large, 220.

Patience under opposition, 242. Paper, manufacture of, 242. Penington, extracts, 286. 317. Profanity, statistics of, 290. Profaulty, statistics of, 290. Principles of pence, 311. Poultry and eggs, 311. Pacific, exploration in the, 314. Philip Henry's rule for charity, 325. Penhaps not, 346. Perhaps not, 346. Polygang in Utah, 346. Polygang in Utah, 346. Polygang in Utah, 346. Plaiuness of habit, 349. Prayerful spirit, good effects of, 351. Pritsburg, 359. Paul, his character after conversion, 369. Pressure of poor rates in Ireland, 384. Preserving fruit without sugar, 396. Patient exercise, 406. Peace maker and peace breaker, 407. Poetry.--Selected.--To Hannah Moore, The kings of the soil, 5; Autum flowers, 22; Hope's brighter shore, 28; My father, 36; "I thank Thee Father that I live," The strayed lamb, 44; The huskers, 52; The common lot, So run that ye may obtain, 52; The commer by the lake side, 63; Chrysanthe-num, 76; I will always pray, Human grandeur, The Rainbow, 84; The pilgrims, The two worlds, 92; The crop of acorns, Sonnet, 100; Humility, 111; Hymn descriptive of Heaven, Two characters, 118; Petition, On God, 125; Expression of an aged Christian just before he expired, 125; The flowers, 133; Grief was sent thee for thy good, 140: A real occurrence in a circle of friends, 148; The hashish, 173; Earth's angels, 181; Weep not for the just, 188; The child's angets, 101, Weep not for the just, 188; The child's desire, 188; Light arising out of darkness, 197; Bel-shazzar's feast, 200; My sepulcher, "Let me die the death of the rightson," &c., The rights of woman, 213; Lessons from nature, 220; The Christian path, 229; Comfort in the time of trial, faith, The mother's smile, 236; Cowper on Pil-grim's Progress, The chamber of sickness. 244; grim's Progress, The chamber of sickness, 944; Prayer, 252; Hare I done what I could, Prayers for the ill at ease, 268; Humility, 278; On the denth of a young Friend, April, From the Greek of Pythagorns, 284; Lift up the Cross, 300; The three calls, 311; The pilgrims of Zion, Heaven's lesson, 316; The world is not their friend, 324; G forth into the country, 341; The old sexton, For here we have no continuing city, 344; Sweet mother, 357; Encouragement, Parting, 364; The child's wish in summer, 372; The things that are unseen are eternal, 373; The toy angels, 381; The lame child to her mother, 383; The deserted road in Penneylvania, 397; Advice of a parent to road in Pennsylvania, 397; Advice of a parent to his newly married children, 404; Your fathers, where are they? 412. Queries put forth by George Fox in 1666, 37. Quakerism, friends of, 325. Relating to the nature of true worship, with some

remarks on the state of our Society, both in early times and now, 6. 11. 18. 27. Review of the weather, 29, 70, 101, 134, 174, 211, 238, 274, 310, 343, 382, 414. Resignation a mark of true religion, 30. Robson, Thomas, 34. Revolution in journalism, a, 84. Rise and fall of Lake Ontario, 90. Russian industry, 110. 125. Railway under London, 111. Russel, Lady Rachel, 131. Responsibility of parents, 133, 139. Remarkable delusions, 149, 158, 166, 175, 178, 185, 193, 201, 209, 217, 225, 233. Reasons why Friends object to sending to District schools, 202. Reflections at the close of the week, 211. Rowland Hill, 219. Religious feeling of the North against the Nebraska Bill, 230. Remarkable longevity, 246. Radish, the, 287.

Rotterdam, a ramble to, 289. Report on books, 299. Resist not evil. 301. Rum selling on Sunday, 347. Railway-the number of miles of in the United States, 375. Religious intolerance in Russia, 397. Robin, a. in difficulty, 411. Sea, a story of sufferings at, 3. Six Penny Savings Bank, 4. Slave trade to Brazil, 15. Scientific intelligence, 21. San Francisco as it is to day, 35. Swarms of bees at war, 37. Strange sight, 70. Speed of Bailroads, 38. Separation, 46. Sunrise from the summit of Etna, 55. Slavery items, 62. 70. 118. Smith, Humphrey, 69. Saline springs at Syracuse, 74. Savannah, 79, Speed, 94. Singular cargo, 102. Sensations in drowning, 115. Steadfastness in religious duties, 126. Sagacity of a horse, 128. Slaves in Russia, 143. Sitka, 147. Sincere motives, 155. Sheep among the crockery, 162. Shelter, the eighteenth Annual report, 165. Serious considerations, 174. Statistics, 191. Singular heroism under promptings of humanity, 191. Sorrowing for the dead, 191. Solar eclipse in 1854, 195, 252. Strawberry, the, 200. Steamships in Great Britain, 200. Sociable bird, a, 203. Serpents bite, the, 218 Singular effect of electricity, 222. Snow storm in the olden times, 223. Salt Lake, the Great, 223. Silent worship, 238. Sarcasm, 242. Steam carriages in common roads, 263, Stratagems of Satan, 217. Simplicity set at naught, 282. Slave mothers and their offspring, 288. Small pox among the Chippeways, 290. Sentiment on slavery in Virginia, 291. Schuylkill water, 294. Sawdust as maure, 298. Slaver. M. H. Gambril, 303. Suspension bridge for the Ohio, 308. Smith, Elizabeth, 307. Shell-fish, curions facts about, 308, Slave whipped to death, 311. Sailor hero, a, 318. Sunshine, 341. Statistics of crime in Philadelphia, 354. Strawberry plant, the, 357, 361. Shanghais, 374. Subjection of self, 373. Steamboat disasters on the western rivers, 381. Singular occurrence, 384, Slavery in Virginia, 386. Scott's diary, extract from, 400. Shackleton, R. to A. Darby, letter of, 415. Schoolmasters, 415. Trade with Japan, 26. Truth for parents, 45. The form without the power, 55. The religion of paying debts, 83. The pedlar, 86. The world at sea, 90 The true standard, 93. r'wo armies—muskets and spades, 99. Tannel through the Alps, 94. The firm of Spinners and Co., 98. 106. The traveller's friend, 107. The Lord's mercy to his people, 108. The pride of life, 111. Truth, 134. Two armies-muskets and spades, 99.

INDEX.

The thrilless farmer, 138. The stolen hisles, 171. Tobacco, its bad effects, 181. The body and its members, 187. Timely liberality, 204. Tree silence, 226. Telegraphs, and their extension to Africa, 231. Tract Association, annual report, 258. The tribest mine, 278. The togne, 283. The heroic niner, 288. The model books and the heroic niner, 288. The niner, 316. Training children, 351. 358. 365. Training insects, 356. The model bookscheper, 358. Types etting machine, 364. Tunnel, n, 370. Timber in South America, 388. Truth, 408. Taylor, Bayard, on nutmegs, 363. Unity, 69. Usher on sanetification, 99. Uscertainty of Ide, 229. Usancessful mea, 237. Unanown trades of Paris, 232. Uncless of Hugh Miller, 370. 378. Unity of the Spirit, 397. Usity of the Spirit, 397. Us

Vienna and its inhabitants, 142. Vegetable instincts, 183. Vineyardis let out to husbandmen, 101. Voyage round the world without seeing land, 199. Vegetable monsters, 263. Velocity of the wind, 355. Vain indulgences, 375.

Watson, Samuel, a brief account of a family of faith, 19. 28. 36. 45. 50. 59. 68. 76. 85. 91. 99. 107.

Whales, killing them by electricity, 47. Wonders of vision, 55. Wheeler, D. Extract, 62. Wool and woollen manufactures, 114, 122. Woman's rights in the East, 122. What lack I yet, 142. White lead, fatal effects of its manufacture, 142. Woolman. Extract, 147. Way in which ice is formed at sea, 192. We see but in part, 198. Wolves, 200. Wilberforce. Extract, 210. Wonderful works of the Creator, 246. Watson, Joseph, 263. Whitlock, Bulstrode, 286. Winter in Italy, 294. Wonderful eggs, 324. Wenham Lake, and its ice, 354. Wonderful child, 394. Wild beast show, the, 403. What is sand ? 409. Why epidemics rage at night, 411. Word to the church, a, 414.

Yellow fever and the slave trade, 5.

٠

# THE FRIEND.

# A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

#### VOL XXVII.

#### PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Price two dollars per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions and Payments received by

#### JOHN RICHARDSON.

AT NO. 50 NORTH FOURTH STREET, UP STAIRS,

#### PHILADELPHIA.

Postage to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, paid in advance, three and a quarter cents; to any art of the United States, for three months, if paid in dvance, six and a-half cents.

#### For "The Friend "

#### JOHN KNOX.

#### (Continued from page 410, Vol. XXVI.)

"The death of James was followed by a comlication of intrigues, which terminated in the in the court before their eyes." surpation of the supreme power by Cardinal was time to do it. The persecution had recom- ment of the Almighty. nenced after the death of the king; but the work vas too important to be left in the hands of the art, was eager to revenge Beaton. The little ures, which will not be without interest :

come.

years before : and do not let us think it was noisy sociations with the idea of preaching will hardly was nothing of sector sectarianism in the matter. rant of doctrine, of theoretic formulas; like its give us a right idea of what it was when the pro-antitype, like all true preaching, it was a preach bable end of it was the stake or the gibbet; and everything which was most wicked, tyrannical, ing of repentance, of purity, and righteousness, although the fear of stake or gibbet was not like and evil in the dominant Catholicism, so the con-It is strange, that the great cardinal papal legate, by to have influenced Knox, yet the responsibility spiracy of these young men to punish him was

SEVENTH-DAY, NINTH MONTH 17, 1853.

NO. 1.

nothing better to do with such a man than to kill the danger of it, and he declined to ' thrust himhim: such, however, was what he resolved on self where he had no vocation.' On which there doing, and after murder had been tried and had followed a very singular scene in the chapel of failed, he bribed the Earl of Bothwell to seize the castle. In the eyes of others his power was him, and send him prisoner to St. Andrew's. his vocation, and it was necessary to bring him Wishurt was taken by treachery, and knew in- to a consciousness of what was evident to every stantly what was before him. Knox refused to one but himself. On Sunday, after the sermon, leave him, and insisted on sharing his fate; but John Rough, the chaplain, turned to him as he Wishart forced him awny. 'Nay,' he said, 're- was sitting in the body of the chapel, and, calling turn to your bairns; ane is sufficient for a sacri- him by his name, addressed him thus :fice.

and tried by what the cardinal called form of even from all these that are here present, which law, and burnt under the walls of the castle; the is this. In the name of God, and of his Son cardinal himself, the archbishop of Glasgow, and Jesus Christ, and in the name of those that preother prelates, reclining on velvet cushions, in a sently call you by my mouth, I charge you that window, while the execution was proceeded with ye refuse not this holy vocation; but as ye tender

Beaton, the nominal authority being left to the cruelties, conspired to put the cardinal to death, take upon you the public office and charge of egent-the foolish, incompetent Earl of Arran. and they executed their purpose in a manner and Cardinal Beaton, who was the ablest as well as with a deliberation which prove their enthusiasm he most profligate of the prelates, had long seen to have been wrought up to the pitch, that they grace with you." hat if the Reformation way to be crushed at all thought themselves executing the righteous judg-

"The regent, who had been careless for Wishesitating Arran. And Beaton, supported by a 'forlorn hope of the Reformation' was blockaded forth in the most abundant tears, and withdrew egatine authority from Rome, and by the power in the castle; and Knox, who as Wishart's near-himself to his chamber. His countenance and of the French Court, took it into his own hands, est friend was open to suspicion, and who is not behaviour from that day till the day that he was The queen mother attached herself to his party, likely to have concealed his opinion of what had compelled to present himself to the public place o give his actions a show of authority; and with been done, although he had not been made privy of prenching did sufficiently declare the grief and aw, if possible, and if not, then without law, he to the intention, was before long induced to join trouble of his heart, for no man saw any signs of letermined to do what the interests of the church them. His life was in danger, and he had thought mirth in him, neither yet had he the pleasure to equired. At this crisis, George Wishart, a na- of retiring into Germany; but the Lord of Ormis- accompany any man many days together." ive Scotchman, who had been persecuted away ton, whose sons were under his care, and who "Again, we ask, is this the ambitious demat few years before by the Bishop of Brechin, and was personally connected with the party in the gogue-the stirrer up of sedition-the enemy of had since resided at Cambridge, re-appeared in castle, persuaded him to take refuge there, carry order and authority ? Men have strange ways of Scotland, and began to preach. He was by far ing his pupils with him. Up to this time he had accounting for what perplexes them. This was he most remarkable man who had as yet taken never preached, nor had thought of preaching; the call of Knox. It may seem a light matter to art in the Protestant movement, and Knox at but cast in the front of the battle as he was now, us, who have learnt to look on preaching as a ce attached himself to him, and accompanied the time was come when he was to know his routine operation in which only by an effort of m on a preaching mission through Lothian, place, and was to take it. The siege was indefi-thought we are able to stimulate an interest in sarrying, we find (and this is the first character-stic which we meet with of Knox), a two-handed supplies were sent by sea from England. The it implied a life-battle with the powers of evil, a word, to protect him from attempts at assassina- garrison was strengthened by adventurers, who, stormy tempestnous career, with no prospect of ion. They were many weeks out together; for one motive or another, gathered in there, and rest before the long rest of the grave. Wishart field-preaching, as we should call it, and the regent could make no progress towards rehere is one little incident from among his adven-ducing them. The town of St. Andrews was is briefly told :- At the end of fifteen months the generally on their side, and, except when it was castle was taken by the French in the name of the "One day he preached for three hours by a occupied by the regent's soldiers, was open to regent; and the garcison, with John Knox among lyke on a muir edge, with the multitude about them to come and go. Taking advantage of this them, carried off as prisoners to the galleys, im. In that sermon, God wrought so wonder opportunity, Knox was often with his boys in the thenceforward the greater number of them to disfully by him, that one most wicked man that was church, and used to lecture and examine them appear from history. Let us look once more at that country, named Lawrence Ranken, Laird there. It attracted the notice of the towns people, them before they take their leave. They were of Shiel, was converted. The tears ran from his who wished to hear more of the words of such a very young men, some of them under twenty; eyes in such abundance that all men wondered man. The castle party themselves, too, finding but in them, and in that action of theirs, lay the His conversion was without hypocrisy, for his that they had no common person among them, germ of the after Reformation. It was not, as life and conversation witnessed it in all time to joined in the same desire; and as-being a priest we said, a difference in speculative opinion, like

representative of the vicar of Christ, could find of the office in his eyes was, at least, as great as the antecedent of the revolt of the entire nation

" Brother, ye shall not be offended, albeit that "It was rapidly ended. He was hurried away, I speak unto you that which I have in charge, the glory of God, the increase of Christ's king-A number of young men indignant at these dom, the edification of your brethren, that ye preaching, even as ye look to avoid God's heavy displeasure, and desire that ye shall multiply his

"Then, turning to the rest of the assembly, he asked whether he had spoken well. They all answered that he had, and that they approved.

"Whereat, the suid John, abashed, burst

"The remainder of this St. Andrews business -there could be no technical objection to his that which now separates sect from sect, which lay "Surely that is very beautiful: reminding us preaching, by a general consent he was pressed at the heart of that great movement; the Scotch of other scenes of a like kind fifteen hundred to come forward in the pulpit. The modern as intellect was little given to subtlety, and there and for their reward they were swept away as majestically as an Arab in his turnous, lay into exile, with prospects sufficiently cheerless, down in the bed he had prepared. They hore their fortune with something more than Tuan's disposition was very mild; to raise Tuan was among the ropes, and would not come fortitude, yet again with no stoic grimness or one's voice to him was sufficient. Yet he now down, in spice of my reiterated orders. I showed fiercencess; but, as him a glass of beer to persuade him to come to with an easy, resolute cheerfulness. Attempts day I took from him a mango he had stolen. At me. He looked a long while at what I offered were made to force them to hear mass, but with first he tried to get it back; but being unable to him, then, not trusting perfectly to what he saw, poor effect, for their tongues were saucy, and do so, he uttered plaintive cries, thrusting out his he took a rope, and, with admirable precision, could not be restrained. When the Salve Regina lips like a pouting child. Finding that this pet-directed its end into the glass. He then drew up was sung on board the galley, the Scotch prison- tishness had not the success he anticipated, he the rope, put the end he had dipped into the liquid ers clapt on their bonnets. The story of the threw himself flat on his face, struck the ground into his mouth, and having made sure of the flavour, painted Regina which Knox, or one of them with his fist, and screamed, cried, and howled for hastened down to share the beverage with me. pitched overboard is well known. Another story more than half an hour. At last I felt that I was of which we hear less, is still more striking, acting contrary to my duty in refusing the fruit to smoke; Tuan and all those I have seen were They had been at sea all night, and Knox, who he desired, for in opposition to God's will, unable to execute that act. was weak and ill, was fainting over his oar in I was seeking to bend to the exigencies of the gray of the morning, when James Balfour, as our civilization, the independent nature which he -or clothing-he found, and either threw them the sun rose, touched his arm, and pointing over had sent into the world amid virgin forests, in over his shoulders, or covered his head with them. the water, asked him if he knew where he was, order that it should obey all its instancts, and sat- Handkerchiefs, napkins, shirts, or carpets, which There was the white church-tower, and the white isfy all its longings. I approached my ward, houses, gleaming in the early sunlight, and all calling him by the most endcaring names, and which was left standing of the Castle of St. An offered him the mango. As soon as it was within most certainly, not the temperature which led drews. I know it,' he answered; 'yes, I know his reach he clutched it with violence, and threw him to wrap himself up, it. I see the steeple of that place where God first it at my head. He was, however, only on rare opened my mouth in public to his glory, and I occasions prevish and naughty. shall not depart this life till my tongue again glo-rify his Name in that place.' Most touching, he adopted a somewhat incorrect mode of pointand most beautiful. We need not believe, as ing out the objects which were pleasing to him. some enthusiastic people believed, that there was He stretched out his brown hand, and tried to clusters of bananas; the fruits were placed with anything preternatural in such a conviction, put upon his plate all that he could lay hold of, those belonging to the officers of the staff. Turn anything preternatural in such a conviction, put upon his plate all that he could lay hold of. Love, faith, and hope, the great Christian virtues, I gave him a box on the ear, to make him underwill account for it. Love kept faith and hope stand politeness. He then made use of a strataalive in him, and he was sure that the right would gem; he covered his face with one hand, while prosper, and he hoped that he would live to see he stretched the other toward the dish. This it. It is but a poor philosophy which, by compa- scheme answered no better; for I hit the guilty rison of dates and laboured evidence that the hand with the handle of my knife. From that words were spoken in one year and fulfilled so moment my intelligent pupil understood that he like a serpent; the larceny committed, he came many years after, would materialize so fine a was to wait to be helped. piece of nature into a barren miraele."

three and four years, and was then released at fore him; he got upon the table like a dog, lapthe intercession of the English Government. At ping, and tried to suck it up slowly. This methat time he was, of course, only known to them thod appearing inconvenient to him, he sat down as one of the party who had been at the castle; again on his chair, and took his plate in both but he was no sooner in England than his value hands; but as he raised it to his lips he spilled a was at once perceived, and employment was found portion of it over his breast. I then took a spoon, for him. By Edward's own desire he was ap- and showed him how to use it. He immediately pointed one of the preachers before the court; imitated me, and ever after made use of that imand a London rectory was offered to him, which, plement. however, he was obliged to refuse,"

## (To be continued.) A PET OURANG OUTANG.

The following account of Tuan, a pet ourang outang, will, we think, interest our readers. We take it from a new French book, Voyages et Recits, by Dr. Yvan:

three years old. His height was that of a child and then sitting comfortably down to take his mer. In all these situations we believe that the of three. Had it not been for his prominent ab- first meal in company with his friends, the cabin religious watchful care exercised over him was domen, he would have resembled a young Malay, boys. dressed in some brown material, like our little Tuan acquired the habits of a *gourmet* while concerned to live in great watchfulness and cirsweeps. When I freed him from the bamboo on board; he drank wine, and had even become cumspection. basket in which he was brought to me, he seized deeply learned in the art of appreciating that In the year 1805, he was united in marriage hold of my hand, and tried to drag me away, as liquid. One day two glasses were offered him- with Ann Darby, a member of this meeting, and a little boy who wanted to escape from some dis- one-half full of champagne, the other half full of settled in this neighbourhood. In the course of agreeable object might have done. I took him claret. When he had a glass in each hand some a few years, he changed his residence to Coalall teache offet might into the second teach and the second of the second secon cage, which resembled a Malay house, Tuan un-his disengaged hand up to the one which had endeavoured, whilst diligently engaged in busiderstood that it was in future to be his lodging, been seized hold of, and having, by a dextergus ness, to act with Christian integrity; and though

no longer be borne. They had done their part, a napkin, and having draped himself in this rag prive him of it.

He very quickly learned to eat his soup with John Knox "remained in the galleys between a spoon, in this way; a thin soup was placed be-

When I brought Tuan on board the Cleopatra he was domiciled at the foot of the mainmast, and of Beverley, in Yorkshire, and was born there left completely free. He went in and out of his on the 5th of the Fourth month, 1781. His mohabitation when he pleased. The sailors re- ther, a truly pious woman, died on the day of his ceived him as a friend, and undertook to initiate birth, and his father, a religiously-minded man, him in the customs of a sea-faring life. A little when he was about four years old. Thus cirtin basin and spoon were given him, which he cumstanced, he came under the guardianship of carefully shut up in his house, and at meal times our late honoured friend William Tuke, who he went to the distribution of provisions with the kindly cared for his education. He afterwards crew. It was funny to see him-especially in lived for several years successively with different When Tuan was intrusted to me he was about the morning-getting his basin filled with coffee, well-concerned Friends, to be trained as a far-

against it, when the pollution of its presence could fully. These arrangements made, he seized on empty glass to the person who had tried to de-

This act, so well conceived, and so difficult to execute, was followed by one no less remarkable.

It is false that ourang-outangs have been taught

Tuan took possession of all the pieces of stuff came in his way, were indiscriminately used for this purpose. In those burning countries it was

If an animal invaded his cage, Tuan drove him away unmercifully; one day he even picked the feathers out of a pigeon who had been struck with the unfortunate idea of taking refuge there.

Wherever we put into harbour, I brought him had leave to enter this sanctuary at his pleasure. Provided he had been once shown which clusters belonged to him, he respected the others till such time as he had exhausted his own provision. After that, he no longer went ostensibly and boldly in search of fruit, but by stealth, crawling up again faster than he had gone down.

#### BARNARD DICKINSON.

#### A Testimony of Shropshire Monthly Meeting, concerning BARNARD DICKINSON.

In giving forth a testimony concerning our late dear friend, which we feel to be a duty, we believe we may say that, from his early youth to the end of his pilgrimage, he endeavoured to live in the fear of God, and to keep his commandments.

He was the son of John and Mary Dickinson,

the let go my hand, and set about collecting all effort, succeeded in freeing it, he poured the when at home his mind was closely occupied with the linen he could find. He then carried his sparkling liquid into the glass of which he had these large concerns, yet he studied to be watch-booty into his lodging, and covered its walls care.

aracter were never long, mostly in the utter- deemer. ce of a few sentences, evidently delivered undance with the precepts of the Gospel.

work of the ministry. It is interesting and when under some bodily infirmity, he accom- ferings changed." ied a valued minister, during the summers of ss (who often present an especial claim on the with God, through Jesus Christ our Saviour. e and sympathy of their Friends), he proved ind, judicious, and affectionate companion.

He also, at times, travelled amongst Friends different parts of this nation, and in Ireland, in exercise of his gift in the ministry, with the d upwards of nine hundred and thirty visits.

as to promote objects of benevolence, and scanned, but no vessel was to be seen. general good of those around him.

children, for the education of whom, in those i jound to be blessed to them, he was deeply learing to a parent.

res which surrounded him. He was early ap- of his own religious views and experience the very rough, so that the mate deemed in impossi-

He expressed but little of his feelings in the led, in the love of the Gospel, to visit the few not say that he felt any condemnation, a favour in a vessel to New York, and reached this city attered members of our Society in that country, for which he could not be too thankful. Under a on Sunday last, and are now at Provincetown. t his help in this way was not confined to that feeling of the many mercies which he had receivtrict alone : besides many other journeys of the ed, he was enabled to make this acknowledgment i five men in his boat is unknown. They may

d we believe we may safely say, that in ren- His memory is precious to us; and we reverently

#### A Story of Suffering at Sea-Six Days upon the Ocean without Food or Water.

On the 25th of February last, the schooner S. concurrence of this meeting; and when so R. Soper, Capt. Samuel Soper, sailed from Proaged, he was remarkably diligent in his exer- viocetown, for a cruise in the Atlantic Ocean, for is to be from home as short a time as sufficed whales. Nothing unusual happened until about the fulfilment of his concern. In the year the last of July, when one morning a school of 11, in simple obedience to apprehended duty, whales was discovered. Three boats were imon thought he saw the way clear for him to off, pursued by the boats of the captain and mate. de religious family calls upon the various whale. By this time night began to set in, and eisure, to assist his neighbours and friends, as When morning broke, the horizon was anxiously many other Friends, by letters patent from king

All that day was spent in cruising round after gious principles which he and his beloved wife each go in a certain direction, and meet in the confinement. morning. The mate, Samuel Genu, of Provinceirse. For the last few months of his life, it that it was best for him to shape his course for during his absence, had a dream to this effect :--Through life, he had not been forward to speak sel. She was at some distance, and the sea was Sixth month this year, he was arrested by a

nted by this meeting an overseer, and after- was of a retired, unpretending character; but ble with safety to steer for her; and as those on rds an elder; and in the year 1824 he first honest, upright, and conscientious, and sound in board did not see the boat, they witnessed her ke as a minister. His communications in this his faith in the Gospel of Christ Jesus our Re- disappearance with the feeling that their last hope was leaving them.

It now began to blow severely, and the mate an apprehension of the requirings of the prospect of death and eternity. His patience and was obliged to rig a "drug" with his cars and rd's Spirit, inviting all to take heed to the cheerfulness were striking to those around him: whaling lines, in which he was chabled to lie to chings of that blessed Guide, which would lead up anxious words on his own account escaped his without danger. When the gale ceased, he again to live, before God and amongst toch, in ac- lips. He was in London some weeks in the early put sail on the boat, but the crew were almost at part of last year, for surgical advice; and when the last gasp of suffering; their lips were black. in the 17th year of his age, under the heart- told that his medical attendants could do little more and death seemed to stare them in the face. For dering visitations of heavenly love, he first for him, he remained silent a short time, and the last twenty-four hours, so great were the nt out as a companion to Friends travelling in then said, with much sweetness and solemnity, pangs of thirst, that they began to drink sail wa-"Great and marvellous are thy works, Lord God ter, which usually brings on delirium and death tructive to us to remember with what kinduces. Almighty; just and true are thy ways, thou King in a short time. At the end of the sixth day they direadiness he gave himself up to this service. of saints." On one occasion after his return made Cape Fear, and went ashore, reaching en did he travel in various parts of Wales, home, he said that he hoped his sufferings might Beaufort, N. C. Mr. Genu and one of the crew, ending upon his brethren and sisters who felt be blessed to others, if not to himself. He could Cornelius Prince, of Boston, worked their passage

What has been the fate of the captain and the ne description, in the latter years of his life, "I have never wished my pains less, or ony suf-have discovered the vessel, or they may have reached the shore. If they did not, they have He died on the 30.h of the Fourth month, probably all perished. There was a short rain 17 and 1849, on a religious visit to the inhabi- 1852, at his own residence, Coalbrookdale, aged one day while they were on board the boat, but ts of the Shetland and the Orkney Islands, seventy-one; a minister about twenty-four years, they had no means to catch it. The second mate and five men are on board the vessel, and she is ing these services to our dear Friends of this believe that his end was peace, and acceptance therefore probably sufe, and will probably arrive at some Atlantic port in a few days.

The face of the mate still bears the impress of the terrible sufferings he has undergone, in parched and blackened lips, and sunken and deathlike features .- Boston Trav.

#### For " The Friend,"

#### FRIENDS IN WALES, (Continued from page 413, Vol. XXVL)

In the year 1664, the spirit of persecution in visited, aloue, all the families of Friends in mediately lowered, each containing five men, and Wales does not appear to have been quite so ac-rk Quarterly Meeting, on which occasion he commanded by the captain, first and second mate, live as it had been. Yet some iniquitous distraints The second mate killed the first whale, and towed for tythes and other ecclesiastical demands were When about filly years of age, Barnard Dick. him to the ship. The other whales then started made, and some cases of imprisonment for refusing to swear occurred. Amongst those imprisonhdraw from the large commercial concern in This was in longitude about 77-in latitute about ed on this last account, were Thomas Lloyd and ich he was a partner; and a short time before 34. They continued the pursuit, and finally the Richard Moore. They were kept prisoners a ving it, with the consent of this meeting, he captain fastened to and killed a 40 barrel sperm long time, but doubtless had some liberty, for it would appear that Thomas Lloyd married after sses of persons employed in the coal and iron no vessel was to be seen from the boats in any his commitment, Mary, a daughter of Gilbert rks belonging to the concern; paying in this direction. This was rather startling, as they Jones. We have no positive information, but it agement about nine hundred and sixty visits, had no provisions or water on board, but upon appears probable, as Besse says he was confined st of which were well received; and the discleonsultation they concluded to stick by the whale several years, that he was continued a prisoner arge of this duty afforded him peace. It be- until morning, in the hope that with returning until 1672,---for we find that in that year he ne increasingly his endeavour, when thus more daylight they should be able to find their vessel, was released from the goal in Montgomery, with Charles the Second,

In 1665, Humphrey Wilson one of those com-Dur dear friend was no stranger to some of the her, and at night another consultation was held. initted to prison with Charles Lloyd in 1662, died es and trials of life. He had a family of ele. They had compasses, but no time, and the cap a prisoner of a distemper occasioned by the coldtain ordered, that during the night they should ness and unwholesomeness of the place of his

Richard Davies had been labouring in the gosicerned. She was taken from him, by death, town, states that he followed these directions pel in the neighbourhood of London. There he 1840; and three of their children died at an carefully, but when morning dawned, the cap- had got a little tinctured with the Perrot spirit, when their society and amiableness of cha- tain's buat was not to be found. He spent a por- but quickly saw through its deceitful pretences, ter were such as to render them peculiarly tion of the next day in searching for the captain, and was enabled not only to see its errors, but to but finding his efforts vain, and that his crew were bear a faithful testimony against it. When he For some years previous to his death, our dear beginning to suffer dreadfully for food and water, returned to Welchpool, he found the same Friends nd was subject to a trying malady, which they being in an open whileboat, without protect in prison who were there when he left, except dually increased, and terminated his earthly tion from the fierce heat of the sun, he concluded perhaps Humphrey Wilson. The under jailer s attended with very acute suffering, from the nearest land, which he did by steering a N. He thought he had in his fold a flock of sheep, ich he was seldom free; but he was enabled N. V. course. They had a sil, but it was not and that he wrestled much to get a certain ram bear his affliction with much Christian fortiude of much use. Their sufferings from this time among them, but could not succeed. Soon affect submission. Lloyd, "Now I have got the old ram in among said they knew we were peaceable men, and "Let me not be thought ungrateful to the Pre-the sheep." But the dream came troe, for the would not resist; otherwise they would have server of men. I forget not, I think, to comme-

day, were, with two servants, imprisoned.

A concern now came upon Richard Davies to visit some counties in England and Wales, but he was a prisoner, and though left much at liberty by his keeper, he would not go without consent. Most travelling Friends were at that time prisoners, and the sense of duty was urgent on Richard to visit the stripped meetings in gospet love. He says, "I followed my good Guide, that showed me what to do. I went to the julier and told him I had an occasion to go out a little while, and I could not go without acquainting him of it, because I was his prisoner. II said, I warrant you will go to preach somewhere or other, and then you will be taken to prison; and what shall I do then? I told him, that if I was taken prisonmight send for me if he pleased; so he bid me have been moderate to him, and would have have a care of myself,"

passed into Bristol. When his gospel labours in Friends." that city were satisfactorily ended, he set forward on his journey towards Pembrokeshire. He says, "I travelled without any companion but the Lord alone, who was with me all along in my journey; he was my helper and preserver. So l came to the house of our friend Lewis Davies, them, to the glory of the Giver, always speak who gladly received me in the Lord. Staying well of the goodness of God. They acknowledge the people till they were weary of him, and those tractions, become more and more absorbed in saith my soul,"-Surah Hustler, that were sensible were burdened by him; after contemplating the joys of the church triumphant some time there stood up a Friend and silenced in heaven, inspired with holy hope, by Him who things that belong to their eternal salvation; and to this effect, having concluded the meeting in prayer, this

prison, the dreaming keeper said to Charles durst venture so, among such a company. They that are therein."-Mary Naftel, lawful magistrate within the county, had anything to say to me that came from Bristol, he should hear of me at the house of William Bateman, in Haverford-west. I told them my business would require some stay in the country. So they les me go pretty friendly, and I had several brave meetings in Haverford-west, and other places in the county."

"As for M. Edwards, the two men before menshown him kindness, but he by his ungoverned Richard went first to Shrewsbury, and thence temper, provoked the justice to passion, so that he

#### (To be continued.)

#### Acknowledgment of Divine Goodness,

For "The Friend,

Those who occupy the talents committed to

neighbouring justice of the peace, who had had a that came from Bristol. I said I was. Then age, wanting to find more of happiness than this difference with him, and who in the language of said they, you are the man we look for. I asked transitory world can give, then thou lookedst Besse, "vented his own private spleen, by ten-them, by what authority they came, or what upon me, O Lord, in thy infinite and unspeakable dering to the said Richard the oath of allegiance, warrant they had? and they showed me their mercy, and saidst, 'Follow me,' nay not only and sending him to prison, where he continued swords and pistols. I told them such warrants so, but leddest me forth, free from the entangle-some vents." When Richard was brought to the highcaymen had. Then I asked them how they ments of the world, and from the many snares

"Let me not be thought ungrateful to the Prehead juler let him go home that very night to his brought greater force. I told Friends, we were morate the mercy which has sustained in the way wife and family: and though he was counted a not bound to obey them, and desired Friends to of atlliction, supported through many deep and prisoner, and was premunired with his brethren, part and leave only two or three with me; but hidden conflicts, been a resting place to my tossed yet he was never strictly confined. He was one Priceds' love was so great to me, that they kept spirit, as the shadow of a great rock in a weary of those set at liberty by letters patent in 1672, mostly in a body about me. So I desired the land, and enabled me at sensons, not only to In Shrewsbury this year, Constantino Overton Friends to take my saddle and bridle, that was praise him for mercies past, but also I trust humand Abraham Paypor, two freemen of that cor- upon the Friend's horse that I rode to the meeting bly to hope for more, O, my precious friends, poration, were distranchised for allowing religious on, and put them on my own horse. So I go may we all be more willing to walk by faith, and meetings to be held in their houses, and for re- upon my horse, and bid them lay their hands off not by sight; and to profit by that which we have fusing to swear, Constantine and Humphrey my horse, for I feared not their swords nor pis- suffered; this is of all Christian lessons, one of Overton for opening their stores on a Christmas tols; but if they had a warrant from any justice the hardest to endure. It has been a very freof the peace, or lawful magistrate within the quent one in my little experience, and continues county, I would obey it. Then they let my horse to be so; and were it not for a degree of configo, and I turned a little aside, and saw them lay dence in the truth of the remark, that steps taken hold of the other man Meredith Edwards; I could in simple faith, are large steps in Christian adnot call him Friend, because he was not guided vancement, I should be often ready to cast away by a right spirit. I turned myself to them again, the shield. I know nothing I covet so much, as to and told them, that if any justice of the peace, or he able to adopt the language of David, 'My heart is not haughty, nor my eyes lofty; neither do I exercise myself in great matters,' My soul is become as a weaned child. And as to this world, I hope I am losing my interest in every other prospect than that of standing in my right allotment; whether it ever be required of me to run in the way of the Lord's commandments in a public line again; or whether a short time only remains for me to trim the lamp, and through er, I would send to him where I was, and he tioned took him before a justice : the justice would Divine aid, have it burning, when the midnight cry is heard.'

In 1815 she wrote, "I commemorate the mercy which has hitherto kept me in heights and in into Worcester, holding meetings as he went. After committed him to the House of Correction as a depths, so that the power of the enenny has not many religious opportunities in Gloucestershire, he vagrant, for three months, to the great trouble of ultimately prevailed. But though the cup of suffering hath been largely administered-though faith hath been often ready to fail, and many severe provings and conflicts have been my experience, known only to the Searcher of hearts, the ability is yet, at seasons, mercifully afforded, to bear testimony to the Divine faithfulness, in that his promise has so far been verified, 'Thy life will I give unto thee for a prey, in all places whithere some time, they lent me a horse to go to a his unmerited mercy, in hfting them out of the ther thou goest.' May patience then have its meeting at Redstone, and I left my own horse pit of distress when all earthly helps had failed, perfect work in me, and the fiery baptisms do behind me, thinking he might rest for some days and in setting their feet upon the Rock, which their office, until in the end of days, a capacity after my hard riding. When I came to the place, can alone sustain the obedient soul. He enlight- may be received to unite in the final surrender of the meeting was out of doors, there being no ens their path through life, renews from time to the holy Pattern, 'Thy will, O Father, and not house that I knew of that could contain the multi- time their faith in Him, and fills their hearts with mine, be done;' and thereby to join in the song tude of people. When we came to the meeting, praise and thanksgiving for the consolations of of the redeemed, even, 'Great and marvellous are Meredith Edwards, whom Friends judged unfit to his Spirit. As the end of their pilgrimage draws thy works, Lord God Almighty, just and true are preach the gospel, had the confidence to speak to aigh, their spirits redeemed from all earthly at thy ways, thou King of saints.' Amen and amen,

Six Penny Savings Bank .-- The New York him. I sat as a stranger among them. The hath done great things for their redemption, that Courier and Enquirer, in speaking of the Six Lord was with us, his good presence was our they also shall be permitted to join that multitude Penny Savings Bank, recently opened in that comfort and satistaction; and after some time I clothed in white, to sing ceaseless praises to his city, says, it has already led to small savings on had an opportunity to open to the people those excellent Name. The following are testimonies the part of a large number of children, as well as adults, and will eventually accomplish much good "Thou art my God, and I will praise thee; my to the poorer classes. The total deposits up to maa, Meredith Edwards aforesaid, stood up again Saviour, and I will exalt thee. What moved the beginning of this month amount to about ten and preached to the people, and I turned my back thee, O thou Father of infinite goodness and mer thousand dollars. Interest at the rate of six per and came away, and the Friends with most of the cy, to cast an eye, a pitying eye, upon me, a poor cent. is allowed on all accumulations under \$500. people followed me. As I was coming out, a worthless creature, when I was running in the and five per cent, on all above that sum. Interest Friend came and told me, there were two soldiers sure road to eternal destruction ? Nothing, no- is allowed after the deposits reach three dollars, (I understood afterwards they were the two sons thing but thy unbounded love to the poor souls of One of the first deposits in the Six Penny Bank of a priest) that had brought my horse there some men, who wouldest not that any should perish, was made by an urchin who was without shoes miles. When I saw my horse, I drew nigh to but that all should come, and have everlasting or stockings. His first deposit was the sum of them, and asked them who brought my horse life. When I was sitting low in the earth, wea- five cents, and before the end of the day it there? They asked me whether I was the man ried with following the vanities of this licentious reached thirty-one cents. He begged that his deit book might be retained at the bank, othere his parents would claim all his future earns (as they had his previous ones) for the chase of liquor. It is only necessary to have objects of the Institution generally known, to uce thousands to avail themselves of the privie of depositing their small earnings in this nner in other cities.

#### Selected

#### TO HANNAH MOORE. BY JOHN NEWTON

Vritten in her album, at "Cowslip Green," the place her residence, when requested by her to insert his ne.

Why should you wish a name like mine Within your book to stand ; With those who shone, and those who shine As worthies of our land?

What will the future age have gained. When my poor name is seen. From knowing I was entertained By you at "Cowslip Green?"

Rather let me record a name That shall adorn your page, Which like the sun is still the same. And shines from age to age.

Jesus! who found me when I stray'd In Afric's dreary wild, Who for my soul a ransom paid ; And made His foe a child !

He taught my wild blaspheming tongue, To aim at prayer and praise; To make His grace my theme and song ;

And guided all my ways.

A monument of Mercy's power Where'er I stand, is seen, Such as, I think, was ne'er hefore Beheld at "Cowslip Green."

> Selected THE KINGS OF THE SOIL

#### BY EDWIN HENRY BURRINGTON.

lack sin may nestle below a crest, And crime below a crown, s good hearts beat 'neath a fustian vest. As under a silken gown. hall tales be told of the chiefs who sold Their sinews to crush and kill, nd never a word be sung or heard Of the men who reap and till? bow in thanks to the sturdy throng Who greet the young morn with toil; nd the burden l give my earnest song Shall be this-The Kings of the Soil ! hen sing for the Kings who have no crown But the blue sky o'er their head ;---ever Sultan or Dey had such power as they, To withheld or to offer bread !

roud ships may hold both silver and gold, The wealth of a distant strand ; ut ships would rot, and be valued not, Were there none to till the land. he wildest heath and the wildest brake, Are rich as the richest fleet,

or they gladden the wild birds when they wake,

And give them food to eat. and with willing hand, and spade, and plough, The gladdening hour shall come, 'heo that which is called the "waste land" now,

Shall ring with the "Harvest Home."

value him whose foot can tread By the corn his hand has sown

'hen he hears the stir of the yellow reed It is more than music's tone.

here are prophet-sounds that stir the grain, When its golden stalks shoot up;

oices that tell how a world of men

Shall daily dine and sup. hen shame ! O shame, on the miser creed, Which holds back praise or pay

rom the men whose hands make rich the lands ;-For who earn it more than they?

The poet hath gladden'd with song the past, And still sweetly he striketh the string, But a brighter light on him is cast

Who can plough as well as sing

The wand of Burns had a double power To soften the common heart.

Since with harp and spade, in a double trade, He shared a common part.

Rome lavished fame on the veoman's name Who banished her dcep distress.

But had he ne'er quitted the field or plough His mission had scarce been less.

Then sing for the Kings who are mission'd all To a toil that is rife with good ;-

Never Sultan or Dey had such power as they, To withhold or to offer food.

#### From the North American & U. S. Gaz.

#### Yellow Fever and the Slave Trade.

to any of your numerous and intelligent readers. that this terrible epidemic first made its appearance in the Western World in connection with the Slave Trade? Is it not a fact that, from time thousand mutilated, diseased slaves near Havana, to time, it has, since its origin, manifested itself, and disgorged three hundred putrified human bedirectly or indirectly, in connection with this ings from the same vessel into the sea. Among traffic 1

This great scourge had never been south of the Equator before the south tropical summer of 1849 state of actual putrelaction-large numbers of and 1850. During the month of January, 1850, whom died on shore. it began to excite attention, as its appearance betens of thousands, of all classes, ages and nations, over the West Indics. to the grave,

with the exception of a slight fever, seldom fatal, of yellow fever at New Orleans this season, can called the "Polka fever"-more properly the be traced to importation from Cuba, by vessels dangué-had been always celebrated for its re- direct from there, and arriving at New Orleans markable exemption from all epidemics, and its with the disease on board. From New Orleans usually good health. Indeed so proverbial was it has extended to Mobile, Natchez, Vicksburg, its fame for salubrity of climate and health of its and no one knows what will be its limit, or the citizens, that it had gained for itself, from the most number of its victims. distinguished travellers, as well as from our own citizens, the appellation of being "the Paradise of for an instant, mistake it; and every one familiar the New World,"

in a few days of each other during the latter part pable to be mistaken. of December, 1849, and having discharged their heat ranging from 90 to 100 degrees, light sea effect were in close proximity. breeze, and scarcely any land breeze; the deposhipping, was the sowing the seeds of the terrible viewed as one of the bitter curses of the slave disease commenced among the shipping, and raged unjust; yea, that the innocent, more than the with most alarming mortality. There were weeks at a time when from thirty to forty vessels been swept away by the dreadful inalady.

over 31,000 deaths in the capital of Brazil were the fruits of such gigantic cruelty. reported as the victims of this disease, by the city authorities, besides multitudes whose death never came to their notice.

the victims of this putrifying disease and death, Brande says-" Perfectly pure water, such as could not be mistaken; so strong was the convic- distilled water, put into a clean leaden vessel and

dreadful was the suffering, and so overwhelming the panic, that it was not a difficult matter to seeure decided action on the part of the government, to renew and vigorously execute its purpose against the slave trade. And though that accursed traffic is now interdicted and banished from the coast of Brazil, yet its fruits linger, a blighting curse, a terror to the people, in the form of yellow fever.

It is a well known fact that the revival of the slave trade in Cuba, particularly at Havana, during the last eighteen months, has greatly increased the prevalence and malignity of this epidemic there. And from that port, as the great entrepot of the slave trade, has emanated the worst type of the yellow fever, spreading over almost all the West Indies, and extending its blighting breath to Messrs, Edutors :- Has it occurred to you, or the northern shores of South America, and the southern ports of the United States.

It is well known that, among others, one Spanish slaver, within the last six months, landed one the one thousand living, and landed, many were in a frightful condition-limbs and flesh in a

From these slavers thus visiting Cuba, and discame more alarming. Its first appearance was charging their cargoes of living, and dead, and in the city of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; first among dying, the vellow fever has revived into a most the shipping, and finally spread over the city and terrible, sweeping epidemic in that island, and along the entire coast of the empire, sweeping spread with unprecedented severity and morality

Commercial vessels from Havann have con-Rio de Janeiro, the maritime city of Brazil, veyed it to New Orleans. The first appearance

No one acquainted with the yellow fever can, with a slave-ship, particularly after its voyage, The yellow fever, which made its appearance and while discharging its slaves, and being in Rio de Janeiro, January, 1850, was clearly cleansed from its human corruption, must, at traceable to the visit and presence of seven filthy once, perceive the identity of the disease. The slavers, which entered that beautiful harbour with signs and symptoms are too unequivocal and pal-

To my sorrow, I have been familiar, day after live cargo on the coast, above or below the city, day, week after week, and month after month, emptied their human putresence into the waters with the former, and sufficiently familiar with the of that harbour, disgorging themselves of masses latter to satisfy my own mind as to the origin of of putrified bodies, and all the corruptions of the the dreadful disease. And during the time of tropical slave ship. It was mid-summer; the my experience and observation, the cause and

What a terrible retribution is this awful epidesit of human putrelaction into that tranquil har- mic, now raging through the West Indies, South bour, contiguous to the city, and just amid the America, and in several of the Southern cities, epidemic in that port and country. In less than trade! How humiliating to think that, in the twelve days after the arrival of these slavers, the prevalence of this scourge, the just suffer with the guilty, are the sufferers.

Long after the slave trade shall have been rode at anchor without a soul on board. All had driven from the sea, and the world, its sad physical influence may exist, a taint and scourge to It spread on shore, and from January to May, man, teaching how painful and far-reaching are

Lead Pipe .- Some one, who is interested in tin, is endeavouring to get up an alarm about the The overpowering scent of the slave-ship, and dangers of lead pipe for conducting water. Dr. tion of the public mind on this point, and so exposed to the uir, soon oxydizes and corrodes it, THE FRIEND.

and delicate tests discover oxyde of lead in s luquantitics, entirely prevent its solvent power."

#### Relating to the nature of true worship; with some remarks on the state of our Society; both in carly times, and now.

by our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, in a man- many will not be satisfied without a kind of wor- in all its transformations, than it was at its first ner well adapted to the subject, viz. ; that it is to ship that the man's part can be active in, and that rising. be performed in spirit and in truth. The reason has something in it to amose the outward senses is given, "Because God is a Spirit;" and there. They would worship the Most High with human fore, "they that worship him, must worship him abilities or the work of men's hands; and by an in spirit and in truth." This is not the ceremon unjustifiable veneration, which some endeavour to nial, shadowy, and typical worship of the Jews; keep up for old mass houses and other places of which because of weakness, was dispensed to worship, calling them churches, houses of God, them, until the better hope and more excellent holy places, &c., they seem to maintain a docworship of the Gospel dispensation was brought trine contrary to the testimony of that holy mar- the last philosopher of the Ionian Sect; he said, in; whereby man has a nearer necess to the Di-ivy Stephen; who says, "Howheit the Most High regarding the sun,—" It is a star, only it surpasses vinity, and a better knowledge of himself. Here dwelleth not in temples made with hands, as saith in size all other stars." The conjecture—for what such a brightness of heavenly glory appears, as the prophet;" and that of the great aposle of the is not based upon any measurement, or any obcauses all signs, figures and types, to vanish Gentiles; "God that made the world, and all servation, deserves no other name-was certainly away, and worship is to be performed in the things therein, seeing that he is Lord of heaven very bold and very beautiful. Let us pass over troth, and real substance of all that was typified and earth, dwelleth not in temples made with an interval of more than two thousand years, and and preligured by the ceremonial law of Moses, hands; and neither is worshipped with men's we shall find the relation of the sun and the stars the righteousness of that law being in filled in those hands, as though he needed any thing, seeing he established by the labours of the moderns, upon who walk and worship in the spirit.

The soul must bow in perfect sincerity, humble supplication for all saints,

Lord said to the woman of Samaria, that accept, was to put on all her beautiful garments; to make nearest to the earth, if it be allowable to apply able worship is not contined to any particular herself ready for the bridegroom, and by a gra- the word acar to such distances as those of which place, mode, lorm, or ceremony; which was a dual increase of clear discoveries, was to grow I am about to speak. The light of Alpha, of the deception mankind had generally fallen into and into maturity of wisdom and ripeness of judgment. Centaur, takes more than three years to reach us, greatly needed to be drawn from, being then, as well as now, apt to rest satisfied with exterior tacking anything of the old ceremonial dispensa- see it for three years after its destruction. Reperformances. Although some of these were dis- tion to the new Gospel dispensation; showing call to your recollection that light travels at the pensed to the Jews in condescension, yet they they would by no means agree, or safely subsist rate of 192,000 miles in a second; that the day is were not even then substituted in the place of spi- logether. This the experience of many general composed of 86,400 seconds, and the year of 365 ritual worship, nor at all acceptable without the tions fully declares. Oh! what rents and schisms, days, and you will feel as thunderstruck before bowing of the soul, But our Lord shows that the have there been by means of retaining some the immensity of these numbers. Furnished with outward worship was to be laid aside, and not to patches of the old garment! continue any longer in his glorious spiritual dispensation; a dangerous share for man to please dent labour preserved, even through the darkest which in the morning rises majestically above the himself with and rest in. But it could hardly be ages of superstition and idelatry, by the true horizon, and in the evening occupies a considerexpected that so great a mass of outward observa- church, though hidden from carnal eyes, as in a able time in descending entirely below the same tios could be all cast off at once; yet in the apos. tios could be all cast off at once; yet in the apos. tios could be all cast off this heavy time, would have dimensions almost imperceptible tios days, the church was for the time, brought eclipsing mass of outward observations. There even with the aid of the most powerful telescopes out of them, as appears by those few things laid were many risings up through the divine power, and its brilliancy would range among the stars of upon the Gentiles. But alas! the Christian against it, especially the grossest part thereof; the third magnitude, you will thus see what has coming parely spiritual, gradually decayed as to file and power, and increased in ceremonies and the model extraordinary, are the conjecture of Arcielasias. One may coming parely spiritual, gradually decayed as to file and power, and increased in ceremonies and the middle of the steenury." Then exangelical duces so far our position in the material world oatward observations, until she became as full of light and truth appeared, without the blending of bat consider that man has succeeded in extracting filled up, and her determined overthrow take . place.

exert no such solvent power; the carbonates and joice in Christ Jesus, and have no confidence in and terrible as an army with banners ? giveth to all life and breath, and all things."

prostration, and a deep inward sense of its own much of the Romish superstition, still retain some determine the distance between the stars and the trailty, want and unworthiness; being at the same outward ceremonies and observations very unsuit learth; the repeated failures with which their retime deeply impressed with a lively sense of the able to the spirituality of the Gospel dispensation, searches were attended, seemed to prove that the Lord's adorable greatness and goodness. From for which they have no divine authority, nor any problem was insolvable. But what obstacles will this sensibility renewed upon the mind by Him warrant but what is patched up from the example not genius, nutled to perseverance. overcome who is the sole object of worship, thanksgiving of some in the primitive church; which being and praises asceni, for the multitude of his mer, then just arising out of a load of ceremonies, was cies received, and reverent prayer, either mental not wholly weared from every thing of that kind star. This distance is about 206,000 times the or yocal, according as the mind feels itself influ- at once; and therefore several of these things distance of the sun from the earth, more than enced or directed by the holy anointing, for the were for a time condescended to. For although 206,000 times 95,000,000 of miles. The product continuance of his gracious preservation in the it was a very glorious beginning, and the Christof 206,000 by 95,000,000, would be too much wny of righteousness; agreeably to Eph. vi. 15, tian church abounded with heavenly power, in above the numbers we are in the habit of consid-Praying always with all supplication in the spirit, order to make her way in the world, yet it was ering, to warrant its annunciation. This product and watching thereunto with all perseverance and but the morning of the Gospel day; and as the will still more strike the imagination, when I refer Sun of Righteousness, who rules the everlasting to the rapidity with which light travels. Alpha, It is clearly to be understood, by what our day of God's salvation, rose higher and higher, she in the constellation of the Centaur, is the star

them as ever the Jewish church was. Then she ceremonics and outward observations. When the everything from his own resources, whereby he got full possession of the outward court, having Lord by his overraling power, had erected this is elevated to the highest rank in the world of nothing to enjoy but her own inventions, and blessed standard of simple truth and pare righte, thought, nothing to glory in but Babylon, which she had ousness, many thousands flocked to it, and spoke built justead of Sion, antil her measure should be the language, in a considerable degree, set forth complete astral catalogues, we shall find that the

Paul saith to the Philippians, "For we are the in Cant. vi. 10: Who is she that looketh forth as tion in the water; but river and spring water circumcision which worship God in spirit, and re- the morning, fair as the moon, clear as the sun, Terrible sulphates in such water, though in very minute the flesh." What circumcision is here intended, indeed they were to the man of sin, the son of appears from Rom. ii, 28, 29. Col. ii, 11. That perdition, and mighty instruments in the Lord's the generality of Christian professors, of every hand to reveal him. They were a great annoydenomination, have lamentably deviated from this ance to the merchants of Babylon, and those kind of worship, requires not much penetration to who enriched themselves by her superstitious discover. And though the great Author of the wares; which, through her witcheraft and en-Christian religion has so fully expressed his will chantments, mankind were deluded to buy; The nature of neceptable worship is set forth and pleasure in this most important point, yet though now the wicked craft is much more seen

#### (To be continued.)

#### From The Annual of Scientific Discovery. M. Arago on the True Place of the Sun in the Eniverse.

Archelaus, who lived in the year 448, B. C., was a basis which defies all criticism. During nearly Most Protestan's, though they have cast off a century and a half, astronomers endeavoured to Our Lord clearly intimates the great danger of so that were the star annihilated, we should still these data, let us transport the sun to the place of Yet there has been a godly travail and an ar- this, the nearest star, and the vast circular disc.

> We would remark that in the recent works of number of stars visible to the naked eye in a single hemisphere, namely the northern, is less than

rely examined the sky on a beautiful winter we have just spoken. The character of this astonishment will t. the distance from the farthest of them is such the light would take from three to four thoul years to traverse it. We are then, fully auized to say, that the luminous rays,-those d couriers,-bring us, if I may so express it, very ancient history of these distant worlds. hotometric experiment, of which the first intions exist in the Cosmotheoros of Huygens, xperiment resumed by Wollaston a short time re his death, teaches us that 20,000 stars the

e size as Sirius, the most brilliant of the n our globe a light equal to that of the sun. reflecting upon the well-known fact, that some he double stars, are of very different and dislar colours, our thoughts naturally turn to the bitants of the obscure and revolving planetary es which apparently circulate around these ; and we would remark, that to a day lightby a red light, succeeds not a night but a day, ally brilliant, but illuminated only by a green

ut abandoning these speculations, however thy they may be of admiration, we shall come to the chief question, which I have proposed eat in this account, to try, if possible, to estaa connection between the physical nature of sun and of the stars. We have succeeded by help of the polarizing telescope in determining nature of the substance which composes the r photosphere, because by reason of the great rent diameter of the orb, we have been able bserve separately the different points of its umference. If the sun were removed from us distance where its diameter would appear as ll to us as that of the stars, this method would napplicable, the coloured rays proceeding from different points of the circumference would be intimately mixed, and, we have said ally, their mixture would be white. It appears, , that we must not apply to stars of impercepdimensions, the process which so satisfactoconducted us to the result in regard to the

There are, however, some of these stars, ch supply us with the means of investigation. ppear, to reappear in periods, longer, or the seeds of picty and virtue. ter, and subject to slight irregularities. Two Twenty-six years make g

e thousand. A certain result, and one, which ance of the star has not issued from all points of laborators, the original objects for which "The vithstanding will strike with astonishment, on the circumference. Hence, there can be no doubt Friend" was established, have never been lost unt of its smallness, those who have only of the complete neutralization of the tints of which sight of or disregarded, but through good report

age, if we proceed to the telescopic stars, izing telescope remains perfectly white in all its original design, and honestly-however feeblyying the enumeration to the stars of the four-phases, we may rest assured that its light ema- given its influence to uphold sound doctrine, to th magnitude, the last that are seen by our nates from a substance similar to our clouds, or bear a faithful testimony against error, and to erful telescopes, we shall find by an estimate our inflamed gas. Now, such is the result of the maintain the testimonies and the principles of the will furnish us the minor limit, a number few observations that have been hitherto made, church government, given to our Society by the prior to 40,000,000, (40,000,000 of suns !!) and which will be highly useful to complete. This blessed Head of the Church. The literary and means of investigation demands more care, but miscellaneous matter introduced into its columns, succeeds equally well, when applied to those stars whatever other merit it may lack, has, we believe, which experience only a partial variation in their been uniformly such as was calculated to inform brilliancy. The conclusion to which these obser- and instruct, or to promote the cause of sound vations conduct us, and which we may, I think, Christian morality. without scruple generalize, may be announced in these terms; our sun is a star, and its physical Friend" should give entire satisfaction to all its constitution is identical with that of the millions readers at all times. The dissimilarity of taste of stars with which the firmament is strewed.

Bed of the Mississippi River .- It has generalament, would need to be agglomerated to shed by been the received opinion of geologists that the Mississippi and its tributaries traversed a valley, with the strata dipping towards the bed on each side. Recent observations prove, very conclusive-ly, that this is all a mistake. Dr. Norwood's survey, as well as the excavation of the Artesian well at Belcher's refinery, at St. Louis, show that should bring upon us the censures of such as the line of the Mississippi traverses a ridge, and not a valley, and that the strata dips from the river east and west. In other words, that the bed of the Mississippi traverses a line of anti-clinal think "The Friend" went too far, and others that axes, or upheavals. This theory is applied by Mr. Phillips, the geologist, to explain the structure of lead veins in the West .- Alton Telegraph.



#### NINTH MONTH 17, 1853.

"The Friend," Twenty-six years ago it first penses. made its appearance, at a momentous era in the history of our religious Society in this country, ciety of such a Journal as "The Friend" has not when it was convulsed with the efforts made to lessened with the lapse of years; and the Contrifasten upon it the unsound doctrines of some who butors feel it incumbent on them to relax in no having stood in the foremost ranks, made use of effort, that it may properly fill the position it has the influence they had obtained, to lead great so long occupied, and continue to answer the purnumbers into a practical denial of the faith once pose, for which it was at first instituted. Without delivered to the saints, and revived in its fulness altering the shape or size of the sheet on which and parity by our honourable predecessors. It is printed, the columns of the volume now com-"The Friend" was put forth to defend that faith, menced have been enlarged so as to contain a to illustrate and enforce the doctrines and testi- page and a third more copy than formerly, consemonies comprehended within it, and to point out quently reducing the cost proportionably by giving ude to the changing stars. Astronomers have and repudiate the errors that threatened to modify that much more matter for the same money. We feel justified in appealing to the past as a criterion rably; there are even some which, in a very these objects, it was to supply a miscellany at and pledge of our future course, and as pecuniary hours, pass from the second to the fourth once interesting and instructive, so that while it gain has never been and is not now an object in nitude; and there are others in which the brought into the families where it was taken, a the publication, though the expenses incurred must ges in intensity are much more decided, weekly repast of agreeable reading, it should exert be defrayed by the payments of subscribers, we se stars, quite visible at certain epochs, totally an influence to form a correct taste, and to cherish ask our friends not to withhold their exertions to

anations of these curious phenomena present man affairs. Of those who first associated to and a taste for sound literature. There are many nselves to the mind; the one consists in sup- conduct this Journal, not many are left to assist in different neighbourhoods, some, perhaps, begin-ng that the star is not equally luminous on all in its support, and take an interest in its welfare, in first in housekeeping, who have never known s of its surface, and that it experiences a rota. Some have gone to give an account of their la how much enjoyment the weekly visits of a Pemovement upon itself; thus it is brilliant bours in this probationary scene, and to receive riodical like "The Friend," contributes, nor how n the luminous part is turned towards us, and their reward; while others, some from one cause much food for ingenious thought or serious reflecwhen the obscure portion arrives at the same and some from another, have withdrawn from tion is to be derived from the various matters to t. According to the other hypothesis, an the care and responsibility which attaches to its be found in its columns, and who, if they once made ue, and, in itself non-luminous satellite, cir- publication. A few however, of the original Con- the experiment, would be very reluctant to forego tes round the star, and eclipses it periodically, tributors are still at their posts; and others equally the advantages connected with it. To such as coordance with one or the other of these sup-tions, the light which is exhibited some time paper, have been associated with them. But re the disappearance, or before the reappear. though these changes have occurred in the co-list of our subscribers.

and evil report, amid all the trials that have over-If a changing star, when examined by a polar taken our Society, it has steadily adhered to its

It would have been a vain expectation that " The existing among them, were there nothing else, would preclude the hope of effecting this; but where questions of so much moment, and innovations of such fearful importance as have been agitating our religious Society for so many years, were recognized and discussed in its columns, it could not be otherwise, but that the endeavour to maintain a firm and undeviating course in the defence of the Truth and the detection of error, wanted no opposition to those innovations to be made ; and that of those who would be glad to see them arrested and testified against, some would it went not far enough. But although throughout the twenty-six years of its existence, our Journal has had its times of trial, yet it has never had reason to complain of the want of firm unwavering friends who took a deep interest in it, and were willing to labour in promoting its welfare; and we have uniformly found, that a faithful upright maintenance of old fashioned Quakerism, did not fail to secure the support of a sufficient This number commences the 27th volume of number of subscribers to meet its annual ex-

We think the value to the members of our Soextend the circulation of our Journal, and thereby Twenty-six years make great changes in hu- promote the dissemination of correct principles Agents, who will receive the names of new sub-from a woman persisting in speaking. Women were finally excluded from the platform. The city is crowd-

#### ITEMS OF NEWS.

No news from Europe at the present time (14th) later is looked for to-day.

ENGLAND .- The queen has gone on a visit to Ireland. There is some cause for fear of the rot among potatoes in Ireland. The grain crop in England, France, and Germany, is below the average. The cotton mar-ket is firm. Three hundred and fifty labourers have left for Australia to work on a railroad, under engagement for five years, at four shillings sterling per day. The price of labour has advanced in all sections of the country

FRANCE .- Things are quiet throughout the empire. ITALY .-- Arrests for conspiracy have recently been made in Rome. There is much discontent. The recent statement of the finances of the Papal Government show increased debt.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY .- Difficulties not yet settled. The proposition of the four Powers not yet acceded to. Correspondence from Paris states, that the French Government had received despatches from Vienna, which are surmised to contain the adhesion of the Porte. but only on the indispensable condition that the Danube principalities shall be evacuated before the Sultan will send an ambassador to the Czar. To meet this pane-tilio, the Vienna Conference had proposed a middle course for the joint acceptance of the Czar and the Sultan. This proposal had been communicated from Vienna to Constantinople and St. Petersburg, and some time must necessarily elapse before replics could be received.

AUSTRIA .- The Austrian Government has published a Protest against the action of the American officer in the Kosta affair.

SPAIN .- There are doubts expressed whether the American Minister recently sent to that country, will be received at court, in consequence of the opinions expressed by him in relation to the acquisition of Cuba.

PORTUGAL .- The disease among the grape-vines continues to spread.

In relation to the probable scarcity of breadstuffs in Europe, the New York Courier says :- "In 1847, our whole export of wheat and wheat flour to Great Britain. amounted to less than two millions of quarters; and we are now told by the Banker's Magazine of Londonthough to ourselves we confess the statement appears extravagant-that eighteen millions of quarters will be required to meet the deficit of England alone. And yet ngain it must be remembered that in the former period of scarcity, no other part of Europe drew npon our resources. On the contrary, every wheat producing country in Europe, excepting Greece and Portugal, had wheat to spare, and exported more or less to the British Isles. Now, many of them are in pressing want of it themselves. France, which in 1847 exported to England 179,259 quarters, now by her own very lowest calculation, will require before the next harvest, one million and a half of quarters from abroad. Have we any surplus that can meet these demands? Our wheat crop for 1849, according to the census of 1850, amounted to 100,503,899 bushels. That crop was undoubtedly a short one, and the one of the present year is probably thirty per cent. larger. Allowing the widest possible margin, and assuming our wheat crop to be this year 150,000,000 of bushels, it will all amount to less than nineteen millions of quarters. That is to say, our entire crop will amount to less than the estimated wants of England and France alone. And yet we must feed our own people first, and can only spare them the surplus. How can Europe then, according to her own showing, escape a famine ?

Dates from Pern to the 10th of August. Nothing new concerning the difficulties between Bolivia and Peru had been received. The internal affairs of the former country were very unsettled. A revolution had broken out at Cochambamba, but it was speedily quelled by President Belzus's son-in-law.

Revolutionary outbreaks had occurred in the south. under the lead of Generals Velasco and Argada, who were defeated, however, in an encounter at Majo with Col. Cordova, and Gen. Velasco was killed.

The provinces of Chicas and Cinciro and Cinti, were previously declared in favour of Velasco.

SANDWICH ISLANDS .- The small-pox is raging among the natives, and from thirty to forty are dying daily

UNITED STATES .- New York .- Several Conventions were held in the city of New York last week. In the school, will please make early application to Joseph

In our next number we will publish a list of "World's Temperance Convention," great disorder arose Snowdon, Superintendent at the school, or Josen scribers, and forward subscriptions paid to them. ed with strangers. On the 9th instant, a large piece of the table rock at Niagara Falls fell with a tremendous

crash The steamship Star of the West, arrived at New York No news from Europe at the present time [14th] later Ine steamsing star blick west, airread at New Fork than the 27th ult, brought by the Asia. The Niagara from San Juan, with advices from San Francisco to the the backed for the day. passengers, and nearly one million of dollars in golddust on freight. She brings the passengers and part of the bullion brought to San Juan del Sur by the steam-

er Sierra Nevada, which sailed from San Francisco, August 16th, with \$1,304,000 in gold. Sept. 10 .- The steamship Illinois arrived here this evening, in eight days from Aspinwall, with 400 passenuers and \$685,000.

The steamer Philadelphia, due at Aspinwall from New Orleans, had not arrived, and some anxiety was entertained for her.

The health of the Isthmus was good.

Pennsylvania .- Deaths in Philadelphia from 3rd to 10th inst., 203. The Supreme Court has decided in fayour of the right of corporations to subscribe for internal improvements, &c.

Maruland.-A few cases of deaths from cholera reported at Cumberland last week.

South Caroling .- There has been a great freshet in the Peedee and Wateree rivers. The new rice crop is beginning to come to market.

Louisiana .- At New Orleans the vellow fever is gradually abating. Deaths in the week ending the 4th inst., 897, of which 767 were reported as yellow fever. The decrease of the fever was restoring animation to the city, and the hoats resumed their trips up the river. The Crescent, however, declares that the fever has only been staved for the want of material, and the papers generally warn strangers from approaching the city. The fever is increasing at Mobile. It prevails through-

out the lower Mississippi. A recent mail way-bill states that at Thehodcaux, the town was nearly abandoned, and the stores were closed.

Texas .- Advices from Galveston, Texas, represent the vellow fever as prevailing there in a mild form.

California .- Gold still discovered in large quantities ; yet money is very much in demand. The lowest interest demanded is 21 per cent. a month. A cupper mine between Los Angelos and Santa Barbara has been discovered.

The taxable property of San Francisco is estimated at \$30,000,000, being an increase of \$11,000,000 over last year's estimate.

An earthquake was felt at Honolula on the 17th of July.

Strikes among the labourers and mechanics are frequent in San Francisco. The latter are now getting \$8 to \$10 a day, and the former \$6.

Gold-dust in large quantities has been discovered vithin the city limits of Sacramento.

The California markets were dull, but prices were firm

#### RECEIPTS.

Received from F. H. Williams, agent, N. Y., for M. Peasley, \$2, vol. 26; from A. L. Benedict, agent, O., for S. Healey, \$4, vols. 25 and 26; from Henry Knowles, agent, N. Y., for B. R. Knowles, J. J. Peckham, J. P. Carpenter, H. A. Knowles, and Abm. A. Knowles, \$2 each, vol. 27; from Asa Garretson, agent, O., \$2, vol. 27, for J. Doudna, \$2, vol. 27, for James Crew, Barak Michener, and David Lupton, \$2 each, vol. 26; from Abm, P. Rudolph, N. J. \$2, vol. 27.

#### WEST-TOWN SCHOOL.

Information to Parents and others respecting the conveyanee of Pupils to and from Friends' Boarding-School, at West-town, on and after the 7th of Tenth month.

#### CLOSE OF THE SUMMER SESSION.

The summer session of the school will close on Sixthday, 7th of Tenth month. The pupils who go to Phila-delphia will be taken to West Chester on that morning, and from thence in the railroad cars, which will leave that place at seven and a-half o'clock A. M. They will be accompanied by an agent from the school, who will have the care of them and their baggage. The cars will arrive at the depot, south side of Market street above Schuylkill Fifth street, about ten o'clock, where parents and others will be expected to meet their children.

#### COMMENCEMENT OF THE WINTER SESSION.

Parents and others intending to send children to the

Scattergood, Treasurer, No. 84 Mulberry street, Philadelphia.

The winter session of the school will commence of Second-day, the 31st of Tenth month next. The pupil will be conveyed by railroad to West Chester, when conveyances will be in waiting to carry them and their baggage to the school on the arrival of the morning cars on Second-day, the 31st of Tenth month, and Third day, the 1st of Eleventh month. The cars leave the depot, south side of Market street above Schuylkil Fifth street, at seven and a-half o'clock, A. M. The agent of the school will be at the rallroad depot on Se cond and Third-day mornings, who will furnish pupil. with tickets, conduct them to the cars assigned them and have the care of them and their baggage, and wil accompany them to West Chester. Those intending to go to the school will please apply to the school agen for tickets, and not to the agent of the railroad compa The charge for each pupil and baggage from Phi nv ladelphia to the school, will be \$1, to those who pro cure their tickets of the agent of the school. All bag gage should be distinctly marked West-town, with the name of the owner (if it is a trunk) on the end, and should be sent directly to the railroad depot, and not t Friends' bookstore

#### OFFICE, STAGE, PACKAGES, LETTERS, ETC.

The West-town Office is at Friends' Bookstore, No. 8-Mulberry st., where all small packages for the pupils lef before twelve o'clock, on Seventh-days, will be forwarder to the school. All letters for the pupils and others a the school, should be sent by mail, directed to West-town Boarding-School, West Chester P. O., Chester Co., Pa Postage should be pre-paid; and packages should b distinctly marked and put up in a secure manner, s that the contents will not be liable to be lost by baod ling. A stage will be run on Second, Fourth and Sev enth-days, from West Chester to the School, on the ar rival of the morning cars from the city; and from th School to West Chester, to meet the afternoon cars fo Philadelphia, on the same days. The fare for each pas senger to or from West Chester, by the stage, will be 2 cents. When special conveyances at other times ar provided at the school, an extra charge will be made.

West-town Boarding-School, Ninth month, 1853.

DIED, on the 12th ult., at Nether Providence, Dela ware county, Pa., MARY W., wife of Samuel Bancrof aged about 54 years.

, on the 13th ultimo, in the 75th year of her ng ANN MIFFLIN, a valued member and elder of the South ern District Monthly Meeting in this city .-- Very earl in life she was deprived by death of both her parent and exposed to many of the temptations incident to ga In this unprotected situation she was mercifull life. cared for and watched over by the Father of the father less; and, yielding to the tendering visitations of h love, was strengthened to turn her back upon the ples surcs and fashions of a vain world, and taking upon he the yoke and cross of Christ, to deny herself and follo Him in the way of his leading. As she grew in year, she increased in religious stability and watchfulness and became a useful and exemplary member of Society to the services of which she devoted much of her time She possessed excellent natural abilities, a cultivate literary taste, a purity and refinement of mind seldor surpassed, and a gentle and amiable disposition. They being regulated and sanctified by Divine Grace, no adorned by a meek and humble spirit, rendered her se ciety peculiarly interesting; while her conversation though cheerful and sometimes vivacious, was marke by a scrupulous avoidance of even the appearance evil, and of whatever would lessen the reputation of another. Maintaining, to the close of life, a circun spect and consistent walk, she gently and calmly de scended to the borders of the grave, realizing in a r markable degree the humble hope, which she expresse to a friend sometime before her decease, that when th present scene closed to her, it would be in a peaceful calm.

, at the residence of her son-in-law, Jonatha Harris, in Guilford county, N. C., on the evening of th 26th of Eighth month, 1853, ELIZABETH STUART, wido of John Stuart, in the 87th year of her age; a memb of Deep River Monthly Meeting of Friends.

\_\_\_\_, on the 9th instant, in the 90th year of his ag CALEB PERCE, a valued member and elder of th Monthly Meeting of Friends of Philadelphia.

PRINTED BY KITE & WALTON,

# THE FRIEND.

## A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

#### OL. XXVII.

#### PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Price two dollars per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions and Payments received by

#### JOHN RICHARDSON.

AT NO. 50 NORTH FOURTH STREET, UP STAIRS, PHILADELPHIA.

ostage to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, aid in advance, three and a quarter cents; to any of the United States, for three months, if paid in ince, six and a-half cents

For "The Friend,"

#### JOHN KNOX.

vering homilies against sin in general, but in he was, and 'end his battle.' n so.'

SEVENTH-DAY, NINTH MONTH 24, 1853.

NO. 2.

he had done in reining in the fierce and lawless forts there, but only to reproach himself for ne-rough as the borderers themselves. For the time assuredly I cannot tell-but of one thing I am had no easy work of it, and whenever in his ed to the battle again." letters he speaks of his life, he calls it his 'battle.'

brief resting-place, and on the death of Edward, ness of speech, and yet, in his own judgment of and the re-establishment of Catholicism, he had himself, he had been a mere coward :to choose whether he would fly again, or remain and die. He was a man too marked and too spake not so plainly as my duty was to have dangerous to hope for escape, while as an alien done, for I ought to have said to the wicked man (Continued from page 2.) The force of his character, however, brought his death. In such a state of things we can for I find Jeremiah the prophet to have done so, in constant contact with the ruling powers; scarcely wonder that he hesitated. Life was no and not only he, but also Elijah, Elisha, Micah, here the extraordinary faculty which he pos- pleasant place for him. He saw the whole body Amos, Daniel, Christ Jesus himself, I accuse ed of sceing into men's characters becomes of the noblemen and gentlemen of England apos- none but myself; the love that I did bear to this conspicuous. At no time of his life, as far tatize without an effort; and the Reformation my wicked carcase, was the chief cause that I ve have means of knowing, was he ever mis- gone, as it seemed, like a dream-Scotland was was not faithful or fervent enough in that behalf. in the nature of the persons with whom he wholly French-the Queen in Paris, and betroth- I had no will to provoke the hatred of men. I to deal; and he was not less remarkable for ed to the Dauphin; with the persecution of Pro- would not be seen to proclaim manifest war Refressness with which he would say what he testination in full progress under the Archbishop against the manifest with keed, whereof undergoedy undergoedy undergoedy undergoedy undergoedy undergoedy undergoedy undergoedy undergoedy this, I to farme the test and the would say what he test and the test action in full progress under the Archbishop against the manifest with keed, whereof undergoedy undergoedy undergoedy undergoedy the test action in the progress under the Archbishop against the manifest with keed, whereof undergoedy undergoedy undergoedy undergoedy undergoedy undergoedy the test action to the second seco ch were preached in their own presence. His wanted, 'and he could never die in a more noble sired the favour, the estimation, the praise of men. y as a preacher he supposed to consist, not in quarrel;' it was better that he should stay where Against which albeit that some time the Spirit of

il acts as they sate below him; and they all by tears, constrained him to obey and give trouble me, and so privily and craftily that I could iled before him. We hear much of his power place to the fury and rage of Satan.' He escaped not perceive myself to be wounded till vain-glory he pulpit, and this was the secret of it. Never, into France, and thence into Germany ; and, alter had almost gotten the upper hand. suppose, before or since, have the ears of various adventures, and persecuted from place to greatly afraid,' he said once, ' that Ahitophel had been engaged to the daughter of Mr. Bowes, I felt not dolour for sin, neither yet displeasure ounsellor; and Shebnah is scribe, controller, a gentleman of family in the north, and with Mrs. against myself for any iniquity; but rather my treasurer." And Ahitophel and Shebnah Bowes, the mother, he now keep up a constant "sin heart did then fatter myself (I write the traih reasurer." And Ahitophel and Shebnah Bowes, the mother, he now keep up a constant "sin heart did then fatter myself (I write the traih to in the person of the then omnipotent Duke plete exhibition of the real nature of Knox which (rouble for professing Christ's truth; God has Northumberland; and the second in that of remains to us. We cannot say what general done great things for thee, delivering thee from a Treasurer Paulet Marquis of Winchester, readers will think of them. It will depend upon that most cruel bondage. He has placed thee in e force which then must have been in him to their notions of what human life is, and what the a most honourable vocation, and thy labours are e carried such a practice through, he, a poor meaning is of their being placed in this world, not without fruit; therefore thou oughtest rejoice neless, friendless exile, without stay or strength, It might be thought that, flying for his life into a and give praises to God. Oh, mother, this was what was in his own heart, must have been strange country, without friends and without mo- a subtle serpent who could thus pour in venom, I rmous. Nor is it less remarkable that the ney, he would say something, in writing to the not perceiving it. n whom he so roughly handled were forced to mother of his intended wife, of the way in which w with him. Indeed, they more than bore he had fared. She, too, we might fancy, would yet, if we think of it, is not such self-abnegation h him, for the Duke of Northumberland pro- be glad to know that ho was not starving; or, if the one indispensable necessity for all men, and ed to make him Bishop of Rochester, and had he was, to know even that, in order that she most of all for a reformer of the world, if his reinterview with him on the subject, which, might contrive some means of helping him. And formation is to be anything except a change of vever, led to no conclusion; the duke having afterwards, when he had found employment and one evil for a worse ? Who can judge others somplain that the had found Mr. Knox neither a horne at Geneva, we look for something about which has not judged himself? or who can judge the full of the meaning of which his prospects in life, his probable means of main-for others while his own small self remains at the same the mean of the mean of the mean of the same the object for which he is the same the object for the same the same the object for the same the same the object for the same the same the same the object for the same the same the object for the same the same the object for the same the -hearted man, had very uncourteously told selves in such a position, these things would be at mainly concerned ? For a reformer there is no least of some importance; but they were of none sin more fatal; and unless, like St. Paul, he can A better scene for Knox's labours was found either to him or to his correspondent. The busi- be glad, if necessary, to be made even 'anathema Berwick, where he could keep up his commune ness of life, as they understood it, was to over for his brethren,' he had better leave reforming ation with Scotland, and where the character come the evil which they found in themselves; alone. the English more nearly resembled that of his and their letters are mutual confessions of short-n people. Here he remained two years, and comings and temptations. When Knox thinks of probably, the happiest in his life. Essentially a pealed afterwards, with no little pride to what England it is not to regret his friends or his com- peace loving man, as all good men are, he found

that he was there, he says himself, there was sure, that the fear of death was not the cause of neither outrage nor license in Berwick. But he my fleeing. My prayer is that I may be restor-

"It would not be thought that, after he had dared the anger of the Duke of Northumberland, "At Berwick, nevertheless, he found but a he could be accused of want of boldness or plain-

" ' This day my conscience accuseth me that I God did move me to fight, and earnestly did stir aking to this man and to that man, to kings, "In this purpose, however, he was overruled me-God knoweth I lie not-to sob and lament queens, and dukes, and earls, of their own by his friends, who, 'parily by admonition, part for those imperfections, yet never ceased they to

"And again, with still more searching self-

"'I have sometimes been in that security that

"God help us all, we say, if this is sin. And

"The years which Knox spent at Geneva were,

Spain had obliged the French court to temporize to superintend the work. with the Huguenots. The Catholic vehemence of

#### (To be continued.)

#### For " The Friend."

#### Drainage of the Great Lake of Haarlem.

the following taken from the "Annual of Scientific Discovery," gives a more full and satisfac tory view of the magnitude of the undertaking, and the means by which it was effected, than any other we have seen; and we think our readers will not regret having the subject thus brought before them again.

The drainage of the great lake of Haarlem by the Dutch Government, a work which stands unrivalled in the history of hydraulic engineering, and which has been prosecuted with energy since year. The origin and history of this great enterprise is as follows :-

ed by artificial dams and dikes, as well as by quired to prevent two-thirds of the kingdom from so that at the end of that month, the level stoor some natural ridges of sand, suddenly burst its returning to the state of morass and lake, from at 9 feet 5.38 inches below the original surface barriers, and brought horror and desolution into which the indomitable energy and perseverance showing a total gain since April of 2 feet 5.5% the fertile flats of North Holland. Twenty-six of the Dutch people have rescued what is now thousand acres of rich pasture land, with mea- the most fertile country in Europe. dows, cattle and gardens, were covered by the waves, and the village of Nieuweinkirk was sub- vinced that the old means must be laid aside, and merged and all its inhabitants lost in the tremen- new ones adopted to suit the magnitude and pecudous calamity. The inundation resulted at first liarities of their work. They accordingly deter- falling during these eight months, there could no in the formation of four lakes, but the barriers of mined to erect three gigantic steam engines of a have been less than 186,000,000 tons of water soft alluvial soil which separated them were gra-dually destroyed, and the four lakes became merged into one. The degradation of the shores These engines consume but two and a half pounds of the state of the shores of the sho also continued, until, at the commencement of the of coal per hour, for each horse power, and are are equal to a mass of solid rock, one mile square, eighteenth century, the waters covered an area of capable of raising 112 tons of water 10 feet high and 100 feet high, allowing 15 cubic feet to t 45,000 acres, with an average depth of 13 feet at each stroke, or of discharging 1,000,000 tons ton. below low water in the Zuyder Zee. This lake in 251 hours.

himself, for the first time, in a sound and whole- constituted what has since been known as the Lowlands with preachers, and the shifting politics Leyden, the lower parts of which were submerged tons, of water per stroke. of the time had induced the court to connive at. forty-eight hours, and 19,000 acres of land were if not to encourage them. The queen-mother had inundated. The enormous loss occasioned by on the high-pressure-expansive-condensing prinmanauvred the regency in o her own hand, but, these two storms induced the government to de ciple. The steam is admitted first beneath the in doing so, had offended the Hamiltons, who termine on the drainage of the lake, and a credit small piston; and the dead weight of ninety tons were the most powerful of the Catholic families; of 8,000,000 florins was voted by the States Ge- is lifted, carrying with it the inner end of the and, at the same time, the union of England and neral. In May, 1840, a commission was appointed pump balances, and of course allowing the pistons

The first operation was to cut a canal round the Guises was neutralized by the broader sym- the lake, to isolate it from the neighbouring wapathies of Henry the Second, who, it was said, ters, and to afford the means of navigation to the surface of the small and annular pistons; pus the would shake hands with the devil, if he could enormous traffic which previously passed over former in a state of equilibrium, and presses with gain a purpose by it;' and thus, in France and in the lake, amounting to 700,000 tons per annum. Scotland, which was now wholly governed by This canal was 37 miles long, 130 feet wide on beneath which a vacuum is always maintained French influence, the Protestants found every- the west side, and 115 feet on the east side of the thus, the down stroke of the engine, and the elewhere a temporary respite from ill-usage. It lake, with a depth of 9 feet water. On the side vation of the pump pistons and water, is produced was a short-lived anomaly; but in Scotland it next to the lake, the mouths of all water courses by the joint action of the descending dead weigh lasted long enough to turn the scale, and give entering it, were closed by earthen dams, having them an advantage which was never lost again. an aggregate length of 3,000 yards, made in 10 on the annular piston. The engine has two air feet depth of water. Other great works were pumps, of 40 inches diameter, and 5 feet strokk executed by enlarging the sluices at various points, each. The water is lifted by the pumps into the and in crecting powerful steam-engines to assist in discharging the water from the canal during sluices. the time of high water. The water of the lake We have in a former number given some ac. has no natural outfall, being below the lower gine, pumps, &c., is 640 tons. The cost of the count of the draining of the Haarlem Lake, but practical point of sluicage. The area of water machinery and buildings, £36,000. enclosed by the canal was rather more than 70 square miles, and the quantity to be lifted by me- 1848, and has been continuously carried on up to chanical means, including rain water and springs, leakage, &c., during the time of drainage, was estimated at 1,000,000,000 tons. In determining of water being left. The remains of the unhappy the motive power to be employed, two points were village of Nieuweinkirk have been found, with t to be kept in view; first, the cost of draining the mass of human bones, on the very spot where lake; second, the cost of annual drainage; for, when once the work was accomplished, the site May, 1848, up to April, 1851, the lake was low of the lake could only be kept dry by mechanical ered 7 feet 3 inches. The level reached at the power. With the exception of a few steam-en- end of October of the same year was 9 feet 1848, has been nearly completed within the past gines, the wind had hitherto been the motive inches below the original surface, or at an aver power employed to work the hydraulic machines age rate of 4.79 inches per month. In Novem used in the Netherlands to keep the country dry. ber, 1851, a great quantity of snow and rain fell And the power of 12,000 wind-mills, having an raising the level of the lake about 4 inches, and "In the year 1539, the North Sea, long restrain- average aggregate power of 60,000 horses, is re-

The Haarlem Meer Commissioners were con-

A short description of one of the engines may some atmosphere. Mrs, Bowes and her daughter, Haarlem Meer, or Sen. The people of Holland prove interesting. It has two steam cylinders, after a time, were able to join him there; and, saw with much alarm, the rapid extension of its one of 84 inches diameter, placed within another with a quiet congregation to attend to, and with boundaries, and, at an expense of about £33,000, of 144 inches diameter; both are fitted with pis-Calvin for a friend, there was nothing left for him succeeded in partially arresting its progress; an tons; the outer piston is of courso annular, and to desire which such a man could expect life to expense of about £4,000 per year was moreover the two pistons are united to a great cross-head, vield. 'The General Church,' he said, 'is the entailed, for the preservation and repair of the or enp, which is furnished with a guide-rod, or most perfect school of Christ that ever was on works of defence. More than two centuries spindle; both pistons and cross-hend are fitted with enrth since the days of the npostles.' And let us elapsed from the time of the first inundation be iron plates, and together, with parts of the engine observe his reason for saying so. In other fore any one began to dream of recovering this attached, have an effective weight of nearly 90 places,' he adds, 'I confess Christ to be truly vast tract of country, and then, for a long period, tons. The Engine House is a circular tower, on preached, but manners and religion so sincerely all plaus proposed were deemed impracticable, the walls of which are arranged 11 large eastreformed | have not yet seen in any other place At length on the 9th of November, 1836, a fari- iron balance-beams, which radiate from the centre besides.' He could have been well contented to ous hurricane from the west drove the waters of of the engine. Their inner ends, furnished with have lived out his life at Geneva; as, long after, the Lake upon the city of Amsterdam, and drown rollers, are brought under the circular body of the he looked wistfully back to it, and longed to re- ed upwards of 10,000 acres of low land in the great cap, and their outer ends are connected to turn and die there. Bad news from Scotland neighbourhood. On the 25th of December follow- the pistons of 11 pumps of 63 inches diameter soon disturbed what was but a short breathing ing, another hurricane from the east drove the each; the stroke of both ends is 10 feet; and the time. The Marian persecution had filled the waters in an opposite direction upon the city of discharge from the pumps 66 cubic metres, or

The action of the engine is very simple; it is to descend in the pumps.

The equilibrium valve then opens, and the steam in the cylinders passes round to the upper two-thirds of its force upon the annular piston. in the cap and pistons, and the pressure of steam canal, from which it passes off towards the sea

The total weight of iron employed for the en-

The pumping was actively commenced in May the present time. The lake is now nearly dry; much of the bottom is exposed, only large pools the old charts of the province fixed its site. From in December the weather was still unfavourable inches, or 3,32 inches per month. This progress may appear to some inconsiderable; but when i is recollected that the lowering of the lake one inch involved the raising of upwards of 4,000,000 of tons of water, and allowing for rain and snow

The average progress has been less during the

itable.

#### lating to the nature of true worship; with ome remarks on the state of our Society; both n early times, and now.

#### (Continued from page 6.)

ached by them in demonstration of the Spirit ordered for their safety and perseverance. with great power; in substance as it was to ome : and worship him that made heaven and th, and the sea, and the fountains of water."

had wearied themselves with abundance of in vain, catching nothing but vanity and vexn of spirit. If any receive this Gospel, thus ere is no liberty here to retain a few ceremofor decency's sake, and to invite the Papists race the substance, not daring any more to h the beggarly elements, so much prostituted defiled during the night of apostacy. The in daughter of Sion is well assured the briden, and yet will be, more and more terribly ken, and pass away as a scroll; that those gs which can never be shaken, may remain, eeably to Rev. xxi. 1. And I saw a new heamore sea, There was no more sea; nothing table, fluctuating and uncertain; nothing of he New Jerusalem coming down from above, ; all is purged away which was the cause of their high places !" e dreadful calamities and miseries set forth in

doms of the earth!

her remarks upon those people so remarkably apparent in many of them, by the easy, careless venting that unpleasant noise, but rendering horses

much as 35,000,000 of this amount must be called, which has discovered the hidden mystery all-seeing eye. rged in one month, in order to preserve and of the false church more clearly than heretofore, der the space formerly occupied by this lake and given a great shake to the long continued kingdom of antichrist.

They have been, through divine wisdom, established into a compact body, amongst whom subsists the comely order of the Gospel, as an Royal artillery, furnishes the following commuhedge, by divine appointment, for their safety and preservation from the destroyer, and out of bugh all, with patient but undaunted firmness tion depends upon their diligently seeking unto, service. intained their ground, and were made victori- and waiting singly and carefully for a daily re-

proportionate returns of thankfulness and obedi- into, viz.: r, as pretended by Protestants; but all are to ence, or it will surely add to our condemnation;

om of her soul will never more appear to her a nearer intimacy and fellowship with, these peo- coffin bone. hese uncertain polluted things, which have ple, in a spiritual sense, than before, to my unutwas their king and lawgiver, and that he was in- side of it. deed become to them a place of broad rivers and streams; and that man's splendid inventions, out of the crust at the toe to admit the clip. The , and a new earth; for the first heaven and comparable to a galley with ours, or gallant ship, shoe is consequently set too far back, instead first earth were passed away; and there was could not pass amongst them: "For the Lord is of fitted full to the crust, and afterwards raspour judge, the Lord is our lawgiver, the Lord is ing away the crust, making the foot in fact, to our king, he will save us." This was the blessed in the shoe, instead of the shoe to fit the foot. element from which the beast ariseth, and language sounded within their borders. My spirit This is a faulty practice, and very seriously so, efore no danger of a beast rising thence any has many times been reverently bowed and aw which smiths in general are very apt to fall into; e. The second, third and fourth verses of fully prostrated before the Lord, in beholding the one, too, which renders the crust shelly, for that same chapter, wonderfully set forth the glory comeliness, beautiful situation and safety of these his people; in an humble sense whereof I have tabernacle of God being with men, and God's been ready to say, "Happy art thou, O Israel ! ling with them; of his wiping away all tears who is like unto thee, O people saved of the attend sufficiently to bevelling or sloping the edge a their eyes; and that there shall be no more Lord! the shield of thy help, and who is the of the shoc from the fout to the ground surface, ing, sorrow and pain, because the former sword of thy excellency! Thine enemies shall which I consider of great importance, especially if gs were passed away ; viz., there was no more be found liars unto thee, and thou shalt tread upon horses are given to cut or interfere in the action-

divine revelation, by opening the seven seals, high encouniums on a people, amongst whom we like a shoe for hunting, to which there cannot be ading the seven trumpets, and pouring out the cannot discover these excellencies, but have look- any objection, they are less liable to be pulled off en vials full of the wrath of God, who liveth ed upon them as a mean contemptible body, who by the hind shoe catching in them, and contriver and ever. The fitth verse saith, "And affect a kind of awkward singularity ; and we ob- bute more to safety of both horse and rider. hat sat upon the throne said, Behold, I will serve many amongst them as eager after the cosharp, which, if rounded, will in a great mea-te all things new !" Now there is nothing of world, and who love it as well as any people too sharp, which, if rounded, will in a great mea-ter all things new !" Now there is nothing of world, and who love it as well as any people too sharp, which, if rounded, will in a great meaold garment, nor old wine left, to tear and whatever; and others, who take undue liberties, sure, prevent over-reaches, as well as render the ak to pieces the new garment and the new are as deeply involved in the pleasures and gaie. fore shoe less liable to be puiled off by their catchles. Oh! glorious Gospel time! May the tics of life, and as much strangers to self denial, ing in the heels of the former. Squaring the too d of hosts hasten it more generally in the as people of other persuasions. And it is further of the hind shoe for horses that forge, or " carry to be noted, that when we go to their places of the hammer and pincers," as it is termed, leav-

t year than during the preceding ones, but this raised, as before hinted, in the last century in condition they seem to sit in, at the same time eadily accounted for, by the increased lift of this land. Their beginning and first progress they profess to be waiting in silence of body and pumps, and by the difficulty of forming the was here; though many other hands were also stillness of soul, for the descending of the Holy nnels which lead the water to them. The annual drainage hereafter, is estimated at them; and it may without vanity be said, that newed. Surely, if this is not really so, it must 000,000 tons of water, which must be lifted on through them a light has extended, or at least be a mockery and deception of the most contempaverage 16 feet; it may occur, however, that glanced, over a great part of Christendom, so tible and provoking nature in the sight of the

#### (To be continued.)

#### Practice of Shoeing Horses.

Charles Percival, veterinary surgeon of the nication to one of the Dublin papers :-

I have lately been devoting much attention to the polluting defilements of a greatly corrupted shocing, and flatter myself that the horses under Chey endured a great fight of affliction; but world. Notwithstanding which, their preserva- my care are as well shod as any in her Mujesty's

The shoe I found in use here was made conthrough sufferings, as was the Captain of newing of strength and wisdom from above, cave next to the foot, and flat on the ground surr salvation. The everlasting Gospel was whereby alone all things must be directed and face, than which, in my opinion, nothing could be worse. This shoe I have had reversed, making I have often accounted it a great favour and the latter as concave as the foot will possibly adpreached after the apostacy; "Fear God, and blessing, that my lot was cast in a time when mit of, leaving only sufficient room between the glory to him ; for the hour of his judgment primitive Christianity, in its power and purity, is shoe and foot, for the pricker to pass freely round, restored in the world; and that I was so happy as to remove dirt, &c. To the heels of the shoe I to have my birth and education amongst the be- have given an inclined plane outwards on the foot This was indeed coming to the substance, after fore mentioned people: for though that did not surface, with three nails on the inside, and four make me a real and living member of their body, on the outside. The heels instead of being cut yet it happily put me more in the way of being off straight, are well sloped, and about the same so, than if my lot had fallen in some of the fore- thickness as the toe. The shoe, one-third as thick ached according to the true intent and mean going dark ages, and afforded me greater means at the heel as the toe, recommended by the late thereof, there is no room to evade the cross of restoration, than if I had been educated professor, the majority of our horses could not christ, which is the power of God to salvation, amongst superstitions bigots; for which favour, travel in. There are many pernicious practices enjoyed by me and many others, there must be which smiths in general, if left to themselves, fall

> 1. Mutilating the frogs by improper cutting. I for where much is given, much will be required. have at length got my farriers to understand that Before I had quite arrived to man's estate, I the only part of the frog which ever requires cutwas, through merciful goodness operating upon ting, unless ragged, is the point, to prevent the my soul, brought into a better knowledge of, and sensible frog being bruised between it and the

> 2. Inflicting serious injury to the crust by an terable consolation; for I found the glorious Lord improper use of the rasp, but especially the coarse

> > 3, In fitting the shoes, by cutting too much part into which the nails are driven from time to time is in this way rendered weak.

4. In turning shoes, smiths in general do not

5. Cutting the heels of the shoe off straight. It may be objected that the foregoing contains This is also a very had practice. If well sloped,

laving offered a few general observations upon worship, and observe the manner of their sitting ing the horn projecting over the shoe, is, in my state of things, it now remains to make some in silence, a Laodicean lukewarmness is very opinion, good as a general rule, not only prefarriers are very apt to apply the edge of the rasp ence the redemption which is in our Lord Jesus "But she was not suffered a great while to re improperly to the crust forming a deep groove Christ; and when favoured to regain her usual around the same, which cannot but be injurious state of health, the remembrance of the mercies when in conformity to apprehended duty, sh to the foot, and, together with taking away too as well as the judgments of the Most High, con-persisted in making the alterations she had con much of the crust in finishing off the foot, must tinned with her, so as to make her willing to give templated, her father, with candour and Christian have a tendency to render it shelly. Curving up all things for the sake of that redemption. the shoe at the toe, after the French fashion, general practice.

#### For " The Friend,"

#### Power of Divine Conviction.

ness of the world at large,

nlso increased, from the circumstance of her fre. Him who overcame. queatly passing a considerable portion of the year . " When she became fully convinced that it was of offending my father was a circumstance ver thing further was required of her. But in the she had in view; upon which he expressed to her to be good; the Lord loves good people. I lov

was clearly discovered to her the necessity of tak- and tender affection, to be the greatest outward 7. In rasping the under part of the clinches, ing up the cross, in order that she might experi- trial she had ever experienced.

where horses go near the ground, I am very foud account of the manner in which her views were and his admiration of her consistency; at the of; but I cannot see any advantage in it as a first directed towards our Society. After describ. same time encouraging her to persevere in what ing the grounds of her dissatisfaction with the she conscientiously believed to be her duty. In profession of religion in which she had been edu. this also he was followed by others of her neares cated, she says, 'I looked repeatedly on all the and dearest connexions. Yet from various cir denominations I knew, and in so doing those cumstances, she found that a very narrow pat Power of Divine Conviction. In reading the memoir of Elizabeth Raper, we ed to live near that blessed Truth which is able enumerate it among the many favours of a kin may see indicated the wish that the Truth might to make us 'free indeed.' I had once, out of Providence towards her, that during her residence be possessed without the cross, that Quakers mere curiosity, read Robert Barelay's Apology, at her father's house, which was near fiftee might enjoy it and conform to the customs and and could [then] noither understand nor make years after her joining the Society, she was en Inshions of the world, as some at the present day anything of it; but now the more I read of their abled su to walk as to avoid giving occasion c among us appear to think quite reasonable and writings, the more clearly I perceived their prin. offence, without shunning the cross or compre practicable. But it is also very plain from her ciples to coincide with the Divine principle in my mising her religious principles, account, which agrees with the experience of own breast. Now I discovered how closely my "In the year 1793 she append thousands, that the thorough Quaker not only is own convictious corresponded with their doctrine In her communications she did not express man changed in heart by spiritual baptism, but this in every particular, and therefore exceedingly la- words; but they evidently proceeded from a min inward sometification calls for the cleansing of the mented that my education had not been in this well taught by the Spirit of Truth, and from outside also. We know of no genuine, spiritu- religious Society; where they profess, not only heart filled with the love and fear of that Gree ally-minded Friend, who does not feel bound from the necessity of worshipping in spirit and in Shepherd, by whose guidance and providence sh the convictions of the Holy Spirit, to maintain a trath, but are not ashamed to wait in silence, until had been instructed and sustained. She did not which at the door of his lips, that his communi-entions may be "yea, yea, and any, any," to ceptable offering. Yet his wish was allogether whom is restored the "pure language" as alloaded luatenedd with any idea, that such a conformity and affectionate encouragement and to by the prophet; "the form of sound speech would ever be required at my hands; and when appearing to be on the watch to contribute to the hat cannot be condemned," such as Christ and one thing after another became too burdensome best of her ability, towards the temporal and eter holy men and women used. He is also redeemed for me to bear, and the necessity appeared of tes- nal welfare of those among whom her lot wa from the vain fashions and corrupt customs of the tifying against them, if I would attain that peace cast. She was a firm and true Friend, and ther world, and led to show the reality and efficacy my soul longed for, even when it appeared to me seemed to be in her mind the substance of Divin of Christian redemption, by the simplicity of his to be the Divine will that I should become obedient love. The prevalence and enduring nature of dress, the furniture of his hoose, and the purity in this respect, still a conformity to so singular a this blessed principle were strikingly obvious i and strictness of his life and deportment, by persoasion scened utterly impossible; and 1 her last illness; for although to a very advance which he bears a constant testimony against the wished that any other people had possessed the age, her mental powers had been wonderfull deceit of mere professionalists, and the wicked. Truth in the same purity they held it. Some- preserved to her, the nature of the disorder which ss of the world at large, "Elizabeth Raper, of Amersham, in Bucking, even unto denth; and at others I sought to avoid materially to weaken her faculties: nevertheles hamshire, was born in the Twelith month, 1739, the name of Quaker, which I was sensible must fervent piety and heavenly love were retained i Her parents did not make profession with Friends, incur many reproaches from men, while all other their full strength, and appeared indeed to shin but were truly estimable characters; and in con professions accord in oppearance with the world, forth with increased brightness. In this truly de formity with their carnest desires to promote the But although the prospect before me was such as sirable frame of spirit, all care and anxiety wer best interests of their children, endeavoured to made nature shrink back at the view, yet I did removed from her; for her 'soul was even as give them such an education, as might induce not see all the groundless conjectures, false as weaned child. And although by her count them to prefer Truth and virtue to every worldly persions, and uncharitable reflections, I had to nance, it was frequently evident that sho was consideration. From their situation in life, how- meet with from some unexpected quarters. Oh, sensible of the pains of an emaciated body, no commonly called *polished society*; and as their benefits! for he who tried the, and saw the way gratited and peace. daughter in her early years, had great delight in that I took, was a present help in the needful time, splendour and amusements, she was induced to when vain was the help of man. And here 1 and affectionate attendant in her illness, she said spend much of her time in a manner that gave found the peace of a Christian did not consist in Old age is a great blessing, notwithstanding a her sorrow in the retrospect. The opportunities being free from temptations on I difficulties, but in the sufferings incident to it; for they are like ha for gratifying her inclination for display were calmly and steadily overcoming them, through bingers to bid us prepare; and in allusion to he

at places of fushionable resort, on account of a required of her openly to make profession with trying to me; but the Lord showed me a way weakly state of health; and she arrived at mature Friends, she thought it right, helore making any and from that day to this He has manifested him age, satisfying or endeavooring to persuade her. change in her appearance, to acquaint her father, self to be my God.' On another occasion sh self, that so long as she maintained morality, no- (who was then her surviving parent,) with what course of an alarming illness, with which she his entire disapprobation and displeasure. This you dearly though I do not know you. W was afflicted, when about thirty years of age, it as he knew little of Friends, but from unfavour- should love one anothor, and strive to do all i appears by her memorandums, that her mind be- able and vague reports, and from casual observa-came very awfully impressed with the prospect of tion, was not at all to be wondered at; but per-fore her decease, she said to one of those wh her dissolution; which she imagined to be near at haps few can conceive the depth of affliction into waited on her, 'I know thy kind voice, but I can haad, and for which she believed herself wholly which it plunged the pious daughter, who, although not recollect who thou art; and on this attendar unprepared. In this extremity she cancestly sup-plicated, 'Oh that I may be spared to live for some better purpose than I have hitherto done!

charity, soon gave up his prejudices, and tenderly "The following extract will furnish the best expressed to her his conviction of her sincerity

" In the year 1793 she appeared as a minister

"To one of her sisters who was her constant having joined our Society, she added, 'The fea know where to look for help, as my hope is trouble to him. Several were taken prisoners at

Promoted.

follow Christ in the regeneration of their tional worship. Many of these have been made living sses of his power and goodness, and power-prisons in Wales during the year 1667, which ily pottage and glory, have been rejected.

#### For " The Friend."

#### FRIENDS IN WALES. (Continued from page 4.)

would have had the constable to take me and died faithful to Truth."

f opinion, a beautiful system of religion that and sent her to prison with her husband. Here the funds of the Society. might make choice of, or reject at pleasure, she lay until cleared by the king's letters patent n, there was no peace for them; but when committed to prison at the same place, where any sufficient cause for their imprisonment," gave up entirely thereto, then they received Hugh Simonds and Laurence Edwards were also gth to take up the cross, deny themselves, sent, on the charge of "absence from the na-

pool. This was a great trial of faith to Richard pulled off his hat to his own wife in the streets, Davies and his wife. He says, they were and apologized for not having the pleasure of her ter leaving Haverford-west, Richard Davies ready to say, Hath the Lord sent us here to be acquaintance. He went to one of his classes early to Pontchison to hold a meeting there among instrumental for the gathering of a people in this in the morning, with one of his wife's white stock-Velch. He says, "They having notice of a country, and hath he suffered the enemy to scat- ings on one leg, and a black one on the other, thman coming to keep a meeting in those ter them in their imaginations?' After a time of He often spent the whole time of the class in , many came to that meeting, and good ser exercise on this account, the Lord showed him moving from the table the hats, which his students in any cattle to that interesting and good set of set of set of the access of the bard of the access of the acces of the access rds the wall of Thomas Simmon's house. I believed the opening given to him, and he adds, ged her pardon, called her madam, hoping she young and strong, and my voice was heard "In time the Lord broke in among them, and had not been hurt. He would run against posts, steeple-house, and most of them [the con- opened the understandings of some of them, and and chide them for not getting out of the way. ttion] came out to hear me. Very lew came they began to reason among themselves, and saw Yet if any one was with him at the time, his when the priest had done. When the priest that they were in darkness. So most of them conversation would be perfectly logical. Another such a multitude, he was moved to passion, were restored again into their first love, and lived instance of absence of mind was quoted in the

would not take me down, for I preached continued stubborn and hard of heart, seeking to to mix devotion with social intercourse. He was st and his gospel to them, and they would mislead the simple ones. Richard Davies gave requested to conduct the services before the com-him come and learn of me himself. I was forth a testimony against him, and so did several pany broke up; and he therefore knelt down and med that the priest's wife and two of his others. One testimony prepared and signed by began to pray in an appropriate manner. But hters were at the meeting, and were very the principal Friends at Welchpool, was read in soon he apparently entirely forgot where he was, g and tender, and came to be convinced of the Monthly Meeting for worship, where, in the and he continued his prayer as if in the quietude ruth. The Lord was not wanting to us; language of Richard Davies, "The Lord was of his own chamber. He made reflections, in the fe, power, and good presence was with us. pleased to afford us his sweet, molting presence, prayer, on the mode in which he had spent the meeting was the last I had in Pembroke- and his power melted, tendered, and mollified evening, and on the individuals present with him at that time. The Friends of that county our hearts, and caused us to praise the Lord, for at the party. When he had concluded his prayer

to comfort of my wile and family, and those finand Davies asys, "Blessed be the Lord, be was the essential phenomena of this state final been do were prisoners. The juiter was well sweetly restored again to his former love and integ- shown to him (several years before "electrobi-field that I came to my prison without firther rity, to the great comfort of himself and brethrem." Joing by Mark the prison of the state field the I came to my prison without firther rity, to the great comfort of himself and brethrem." Joing by Mark the state field that I came to my prison without firther rity, to the great comfort of himself and brethrem."

In the year 1668, Richard Moore, whose y fixed on that Rock that will never deceive the meetings I was at, but the Lord preserved faithful labours in Wales we have frequently had nacle, on the 2d of the Third month, 1822. Owen Jones, Evan David, Griffith and Watkin the service of his blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus was in the eighty-third year of her age, and David, were arrested in their own houses, and Christ. He died as he had lived, in unity with een a minister about twenty-nine years."- being taken before some magistrates, had the the faithful. Little respecting his travels has oath of allegiance tendered to them, and in default been preserved. A small essay of his entitled hat a cloud of witnesses have we had, of taking it, were committed to prison. In the "The Redemption of the seed of God declaring th out of different religious professions, who Fifth month, Elizabeth Hughes, an elderly Friend, the return of the true church out of the wilderborne testimony to the convincing power of whose husband was a prisoner for conscience sake, ness, into her former state of glory," left by him ght of Christ in their hearts, leading them to whilst carrying some clean linen to him, was ar in manuscript in the hands of Ellis Hookes, was owledge the Truth as held and lived up to by rested by some rude persons, who carried her published some years after his decease. Ellis Friends. It was not with them a mere mat- before a magistrate, who tendered her the oath, Hookes wrote the preface, and published it with

In the year 1668, William Dawson and Roger hey saw that their everlasting welfare was in 1672. This year Hugh Lloyd, who was con-sected with obedience, to the constraining fined at Haverford-west for obeying the command prisoned for having their places of business open r of Truth in the day of their visitation ; and of his heavenly Master, not to swear, died in on the day called Christmas. There was, Besse they obeyed the will of God clearly made prison. Edward Lord was for the same offence, says, "no express law against it, neither was it

(To be continued)

#### Curious Mental Phenomena.

Dr. Carpenter is delivering a course of lectures reachers of his everlasting gospel-and it may account for the small number committed in Manchester, England, on the physiology of the be, have received the honour and the crown during the year. Besse records the names of but nervous system. In his fifth lecture the doctor were designed for members, but who despis- uine, and these were all imprisoned on the charge related some curious instances of aberration of heir birthright, and selling it for a moss of of absenting themselves from the places of public mind. He spoke of a very learned professor, worship. A few distraints for tythes were made. some years ago, at Aberdeen, Dr. Robert Hamil-John Whitebouse, a follower of John Perrot, ton, whose essay on the national debt of England had been into Wales, and had sown the seeds of largely contributed to the abolition of the sinking disunity even among the honest ones at Welch fund. In public this man was a shadow. He case of a Scotch clergyman, who was invited to It was reported some said to the priest, Cadwallader Edwards was an exception; he a party in Edinburgh, at a time when it was usual very loving and careful of Friends that his great goodness and mercy to us, in bringing the rose up, took off his coat and waistcoat, and of from far to visit them. They dwelt in love us out of that darkness that cane over us, by the meselves. My service was giving heed unto the seducing spirit." manion. The Lord alone that knew the in- against error, were comforted by the Lord's ap- to more than one gentleman, who have been ty of my heart, was my comfort, support, proving presence. Many of those led astray in known to go up stairs to dress for an evening exceeding great reward," "I was informed various parts of the nation, were brought to see party, and have actually undressed and got into the justices and magistrates of that county wherein they had erred; and as they were honest bed, while their wives perhaps, were waiting for generally very moderate in the hardest times in condemning themselves and the spirit they had them below! After giving other cases of sponrecution. From Pontclision I took my leave given way to, they were forgiven of their hea-triends in Pembrokeshire, and came pretty venty Leader, and accepted by the brethren. Of the case of induced reverie, commonly known thy home, blessed be the name of the Lord, Thomas Ellis, after noting his acknowledgement, under the absurd name of electrobiology. All

two states are essentially the same.

#### For "The Friend."

#### Original Letters on Literary Subjects.

he is, I have deemed that but one thing was more exquisite and delightful than any other man descriptive, bewildering language, as to encha and hold fast all kind of hearers. One hot one thing is, an acquaintance with and submissee,-will fcel,-will know.

noted personages who flourished during the last of word in which he gave forth his thoughts. two centuries. My primary object was such | have met with a few, and only a few of that ance. Everywhere you can see the work of the facts as could be found throwing light on the his class of good talkers, who seem to hold all they mind modifying the natural thought to suit the tory of the Society of Friends, or any of its pro- have ever read, or heard, at easy command, for circumstance of time and place. It is all arti thering such other information worth retaining as around them. I am led to believe such persons thought uttered, is the pure unbiassed prompting through many similar volumes. I have found to use their reasoning powers, and because they prejudice nor waywardness ruled the hour, l some good letter writers,--many animated, so seldom hear their elder friends and associates gave utterance to many wise sayings. If an sprightly, descriptive letters,--mont a few foolish converse on any subject of greater importance called in guestion the truth of a proposition la

volumes of the Letters of Richard Steele,-the tellect, and amuse the fancy. Kindness adds Johnson's overbearing manner, command of la

in Manchester, a man of high intelligence, and his letters are beautiful specimens of criticism,- stray thought of more importance, original or s utterly incapable of deceiving, who has the power some of shrewd and sharp disputation,-some lected, once in a while starts new-born from t of spontaneous abstraction in a very remarkable contain very just, moral reflections, and wise re-intellect, or is shaken unhoped for out of t degree, and who, when fixing his attention for a mark, and divers addressed to his children are storehouse of memory, which would suffice very lew seconds upon any object, loses so ca. delightfully adapted to juvenile minds. Yet I prove to an acute observer, that those collection tirely his voluntary control, that he is completely lound rather scanty pickings in the volumes, for were really possessed of fancy, memory, a at the mercy of external suggestions, as his whole the most of the letters contained in them were reason. Such people constitute the great ma mind is for the time possessed with whatever idea unworthy of preservation. They were princi- of general company, in which kindly social fer may be communicated to him by another. This pally little notes addressed to his wife, rendering ing is desirable, but from which no one expects be (Dr. Carpenter) considered to be the essential reasons why he could not come to her in the energy away any increase of wise thought, plea character of this state of the mind-a condition evenings at their residence out of the city, when ant fancies, or indeed, of useful knowledge, e in which the power of the will over the current of detained by business or pleasure in London. He cept it be on the minor minutia of feminine oce thought is entirely suspended, while the senso- appears to have been a very loving husband, and pations, shopping, knitting, crochetting, and t rium is more open to extravagant expressions generally in his habits, a correct moral man, yet parallel matters of masculine littlenesses, the t than it is in ordinary reverie; but otherwise the ut is plain by his letters, that when dining with terance of which constitutes " small talk." his political friends, he would occasionally take Some great talkers talk for the pleasure of it, too much wine. He does not appear ashamed of for the mere excitement it occasions them, whi such things, and on two or three occasions in pouring out their thoughts for the entertainme writing to his wife, renders "being tipsy" as his of others. When such have no original gold excuse for not coming to her. One of his letters the intellect, no valuable deposits in the memor a pleasant one, and the thoughts that I have had benutiful and forceful eulogium on his departed talkers have inexhaustible funds, native and k since relative thereto, have been in the main sat-friend. Of Addison's conversational powers, he eign, their intellect becomes brighter for the d says, "Ile was above all men in that talent we mand made upon it, and reason, fancy and m some saily serious thoughts relative to one young call humour, and enjoyed it in such perfection, mory, all grow more and more animated. Su friend who has not yet been convinced of the net that I have often reflected, after a night spent a man was Samuel Taylor Coleridge, the po cressity of some of our peculiar testimonies, and with him apart from all the world, that I had had the essayist, the opium eater, the dreamer. of their having their root and rise in the eternal the pleasure of conversing with an intimate active was his wont, when surrounded by listeners, unchangeable Truth. Whilst thinking about him, quaintance of Terence and Catullus, who had all pour forth by the hour, his thoughts, his mem intelligent, intellectual, ardent, warm-hearted as their wit and nature, heightened with humour ries, his phantasics, in such glowing, majest

sion to the cross and government of our Lord Steele and Addison in free discourse, if one could and retain listeners, offered him the use of I Jesus Christ. Oh! that laying aside all depend have been in a closet, so as to have listened un-house and a seat at his table free, knowing the ence upon the wisdom and reasonings of ancon-noticed. Addison was bashful, and if he had the crowds drawn there would abundantly rep verted men, and the promptings of his own natu- seen one or two interested faces peeping at him, him. Samuel Johnson belonged to another cla vertea men, and the priority of the baptisms of the he would have been unable to talk with freedom, of talkers. He spoke not from the overflowing Holy Spirit, and its blessed tenchings, come to a Few men possess conversational powers to a high the intellectual spring, which in Coleridge w living and experimental knowledge of the way to degree. Edmand Barke had it, and was interest. ever pouring forth an unrestrained and anrestrai the kingdom of glory and everlasting peace. This ing to every person thrown into his company. 1 able flood. No,-Johnson's conversation was t way is now,-ever was, and ever will be,-fool- have rend somewhere a remark to this effect, result of cool calculation, and a determination ishness in the estimation of those who depend on that no man could stand under an awning with maintain the character he had won, of being t the pride, comprehension and wisdom of man. Burke for a few minutes, in a shower of rain, very best talker in England. He had a stro "The cross of Christ,"--not a carved image of without feeling that he was in company with one mind, vigorous thought, and a great storehou that upon which Christ was crucified, but that of the greatest men in England. On one ocea- in memory. Yet his conversation, incessant as humbling, self-denying spirit which governs in sion, he and an another good talker being in an was at times, was not a natural flow like that the true Christian,-" is the power of God unto earnest and brilliant conversation, kept a compa- Coleridge, in whom it seemed but necessary f salvation." When our young friend comes to a work and onnant contersation, we come to come to the most of the most intersative the most his affectious miled to it, he will then under- cry fire." She was conscious that at that hour tal supply, yet you could always trace his wi stand the mystery of godliness,-which his all, she ought to have been ut home, but she had not and his pride at work, modifying that which w grasping capacity cannot comprehend. Then, resolution enough to depart whilst such an interinstead of abstractions and reasonings, he will esting exhibition was going on. No man, amongst relief,-to Johnson, a labour,-and though t the English literati, has been more noted for his love of conquest, and the love of applause, sweet I have been employing what minutes I could conversational talent, than Samuel Johnson. He ened that toil to him, it is plainly to be read to spare from more imperative engagements in read, could draw the attention of almost any company every page which Boswell has preserved. ing or rather skimming over many volumes of he was in, if those who composed it, were edul aimed at making pointed sentences-at givin the letters of literary men and women, and other cated enough to comprehend the learned length forth startling and thundering climaxes, stron

minent members,-a secondary one was the ga- the benefit, instruction, or amusement of those cial, and you never feel any security that the might be met with. I have enjoyed the employ- are scarce in this country, and perhaps the scar- of his mind. Where all admitted his supremac ment, and purpose continuing my researches city may depend on children not being educated he talked merely for admiration, and if neith esting anecdote, and particulars relative to the meet with many persons who are moderately in assertion was too gross, no sophistry too flims state of things, literary, philosophical, political, iterasting—whose conversation, to those who love for him to make use of, in causing a weak point to any the period in which the letters were written, then, contain much to awaken kind feelings,— iterastrong. However acute his oppose I commend my researches with two octavo and some things occasionally to brighten the in, might be, and however right in his views, y

Braid, in the person of a gentleman well known friend and fellow-essayist of Addison. Some of sweetness to their common-place remarks, and

Would it not have been pleasant to have heard keeper who had witnessed his power to attra condensed truths, or fallacies in a truthful appea

that he ever fairly met his match, except contending with Dr. Parr, who, his equal tellect, ia knowledge and in roughness, not allow him even the advantage of a on the floor in their debate.

ere has been a class of talkers, although I very small one, of which Richard Jordan fine specimen. Those who to strong conional powers, add a deep religious convicof the foolishness and vanity of all things y, save as they may aid in the great work soul's salvation. Men and women who do onsider their tongues nor their time as their These converse not to win admiration, o gain word victories; but they use their 's of language and of thought, under the din of the Holy Spirit, and for the promotion kingdom of the Lord Jesus Christ, Richad a memory stored with anecdote, and he sed a wonderful facility in making these to his eager listeners.

(To be continued.)

For "The Friend,"

reeably to a suggestion in "The Friend," llowing is offered as a beginning of the

#### CHAPTER FOR YOUTH.

#### VOICES OF AUTUMN.

ich useful knowledge may be had by cultig the habit of observing and investigating is going on around us. We are thus someled into the natural history of insects, &c., eauty and harmony of creation, or animated med with the drops of sorrow. reverence for the power, wisdom and goodstrikingly displayed; whilst a feeling of hu-7 is produced in seeing our absolute dependon the same Divine Hand, which sustains roper relations of vast systems of worlds, as as those of myriads of creatures so minute most to escape observation.

minds perceptive of those "sweeter" sounds h nature "employs" to "soothe and satisfy uman car," the voices of the seasons accord the seasons themselves. Spring, the time of and gladness, is ushered in with tones of Iness. The jey chains of winter being brothe blue-bird, black-bird, robin, and grosbeak e us expressive of the pleasure of discovery, newed associations. Summer, the time of r, of care, and of productiveness, has its s of alarm, anxiety and diligence, to provide e young. Autumn, the twilight of the year, arting, waning sounds. The blue bird, livespring, and social in summer, is now shy, hovering aloft with her brood joined by broods, in signal of departure, reluctant to s adieu in those shortened but softened tones h fall upon the ear with melancholy cadence. ink, one of the most voluble concert-chattern his passage northward in the Fifth month, d in variegated plumage, now, clad in brown, well acquainted with it, and looking for his man : ward visit : and if he tarry awhile amongst

, abun lance of illustration and strength of twilight is filled with them; there is one, however, bears more profusely than any other kind, and,

tween them and the Delaware river, and perhaps year. in many other localities, (remote from towns and in districts bordering on streams, and somewhat rough bark off a few of the apple trees in my of voices, some near, some distant; but all in an- reach with soft soap, trimmed out all the branches may be soon found, and where his sudden arrival ember, when I dug the lime in thoroughly, confirming Wilson's opinion of their migration, **Y**. W.

Whiteland, Chester county, Pa., 19th of Ninth mo., 1853 (To be continued.)

Sympathy .- It is not always in our power to comply with the solicitation of distress; but it is wages of which, may be prevented by pro- tion, as not to cause the tear of wounded feeling recautions : sometimes we are instructed in to glisten in the eye whose lustre is already dim-

> Florida Paint Root-This root grows in great abundance in the flat woods, near the streams, and in the savannahs of the counties of Levy, Marion, Sumpter, and perhaps many other counties of East and South Florida. It has a top similar to the flag, and a root about the size of a man's thumb, of various lengths, running horizontal, not far below the surface. It is very juicy, and of a deep red colour. Hogs are exceedingly fond of it, and fatten on it rapidly, if they are black, or have black hoofs. It is said by the old settlers that hogs with white hoofs seem to founder, and their hoof comes off, which causes them to perish unless fed well till they recover. Even when the animal has only one white hoof and the others black, the white hoof comes off. The root colours the flesh, bones, and marrow, of hogs that feed upon it. There is no doubt this root may be substituted for madder, and become a source of no considerable traffic, to the people of Florida. Like the arrow root or compta-it grows spontaneously in great abundance, and may be cultivated, if thought advantageous-Ocala Mirror.

a plaintive note, seldom heard except by repeated. The following is from that gentle-

"For some years I have been experimenting sonums of the fields, or reeds of the marshes, upon the apple tree. Having an orchard of 20,000 Province of Rio de Janeiro, at the bar of the river scary, uttering but the one note, which Newton Pippin apple trees, I have found it very Bracuhy, near Jerumerim, and was from the Ams to say haste, haste. Many other voices unprofitable to wait for what is termed the bear erican brig Camargo, on the 12th of December

enabled him generally to force such to which has so often been to me a subject of re-ewhen he failed to convince him. I do not search, that I close this with some account of it, recover itself, by extracting from the atmosphere In this, or next month, sooner or later, accord- and earth the requisites to enable it to produce. ing to coldness, those who may be curious to If unassisted by art, the intervening year must listen very late or very early, in a foggy time, in necessarily be lost. If, however, it is supplied the middle townships of Chester county, or be- with the proper sustenance, it will bear every

"Three years ago, in April, I scraped all the wooded with trees or bushes,) may hear a number orchard, and washed the trunk and limbs within swer to each other, after the manner of a ventri- that crossed each other, early in June, and painted loquist. And from such they really proceed, as the wounded part with white lead, to keep out the we shall see in the sequel. The voices are plain- moisture, then split open the bark, by running a ly those of birds, each having a single faint note sharp pointed knife from the first set of limbs, in like that of a lost chicken, weary with hunting its the latter part of the same month, which prevents mother in wet grass on a cold morning,-rather the tree from becoming bark bound, and gives the shrill, but not inharmonious. It is the voice of inner wood an opportunity of expanding. In July, an accomplished pedestrian, in a journey from I placed one peck of oyster shell lime around each Hudson's Bay to our Atlantic streams, where he tree, and left it piled about the trunk until Nov-The and departure have excited much interest amongst following year, I collected from these trees 1700 lotes convey reproof, instruction, or conso-naturalists, and much foolish conjecture amongst harrels of fruit, some of which was sold in New , in a peculiarly pleasant and acceptable careless observers. If my readers will take Wil- York for \$1, and the balance at \$9 per barrel. son's Ornithology, and read his account of the Strange as it may appear, they are now (1844) Rail-bird (the traveller in question), and if occa- literally bending to the ground with the finest fruit sion offer, detect his voice, they will be prepared I ever saw, a specimen of which is now before for some facts connected with the capture of one you. The other trees in my orchard, not treated here, identifying the bird with the sound, and as above, are barren, next year being their bearing year."-Daily Paper.

> "Breaking up a Negro School .- The officers at Norfolk made a descent recently upon a negro school kept in the neighbourhood of the Stone Bridge, by a Mrs. Douglas and her daughter, and the teachers, together with their sable pupils, were taken before his Honour. They acknowledged never out of our power so to refuse the supplica- their guilt, but pleaded ignorance of the law, and were discharged, on a promise to do so no more -a very convenient way of getting out of a The law of this State imposes a fine of scrape. one hundred dollars, and imprisonment for six months for such offences-is positive, and allows no discretion in the committing magistrate."-Richmond Examiner.

> > The Slave Trade to Brazil,-The following statement and table shows how effectual have been the efforts to put an end to the infamous traffic which has been so long in successful operation between Africa and Brazil, The credit is due to Great Britain, which Government has never relaxed her vigilance, and, to "make assurance doubly sure," keeps up still her preventive squadron on the Brazilian coast. At present, with such statistics, which there is no doubting, and with a falling off since 1848 from 60,000 to 700, the slave trade to Brazil may be said to be at an end.

> > Extract from the Report of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Brazil, presented to the Legislative Chambers of Brazil, May 14, 1853;

> > "Since my last Report (May, 1852) to the present time, there have been only two landings of Africans made in this Empire.

" One took place on the shores of the Province Apple Trees .- The experience of Mr. Pell, of of Rio Grande de Sul, in April of last year, from Ulster county, N. Y. is invaluable as to the man. a vessel whose name and nationality are unknown, ely in sight, sends down from his aerial alti- agement of apple trees, and cannot be too often and which ran ashore and was lost. It is estimated that she brought 200 Africans ; 24 of them were apprehended.

" The other landing was on the shores of the utumn; as I am writing, the air of morning ing year. I have noticed that the Newton Pippin last; that vessel being afterwards burnt to destroy

all traces of the crime. It is estimated that she brought 500 Africans; 84 have been apprehended. "Total of Africans imported, 700; number of

them apprehended, 108.

"I renew the calculation I presented to you, in my Report of last year, of the importation of Africans into Brazil, from the year 1842 to 1851, with that of the last year added.

Year.			Africans.	Year.			Africans.	
1843		-	17,435	1448	-		60,000	
1843		-	19,095	1319	-		54,000	
1844			22,849	1850	-	-	23,000	
1845	-	-	19,453	1851	-	-	3,287	
1846		-	50,321	1552	-		700	
1847			56,172					

#### THE FRIEND.

NINTH MONTH 24, 1853.

#### OHIO YEARLY MEETING.

We learn that Ohio Yearly Meeting was held at Mount Plensant, as usual. It commenced with the meeting of Ministers and Elders, on Seventhday, the 3rd inst. The general meeting closed its sessions in the afternoon of the following Seventhday. The business of the meeting was at first much obstructed through the opposition offered to the sitting of a person in attendance; but it was however enabled before its close to attend to the various important matters claiming its care. We shall give a further account when we receive the printed minutes of the meeting.

#### AGENTS OF "THE FRIEND."

MAINE William Hill, North Berwick. MASSACHUSETTS. James Austin, Nantucket. George M. Eddy, New Bedford, Israel Buffinton, Fall River, George F. Read, Salem, William B. Oliver, Lyan, VERMONT. Amos Battey, Starksboro'. RHODE ISLAND. Charles Perry, Westerly. NEW YORK. Henry Robinson, 568 Water street, N. Y. John F. Hull, Stanfordville. David Bell, Rochester. Thomas Townsend, Lowville. John King, Ledyard. Thomas Bedell, Coxsackie. Francis H. Williams, Jacksonville P. O. Henry Knowles, Smyrna, Chenango co. Smith Upton, Clinton Corners, Duchess co. NEW JERSEY. William Mickle, Woodbury. John Bishop, Columbus. David Roberts, Moorestown. Joel Wilson, Rahway. Benjamin Sheppard, Greenwich. William Carpenter, Salem. PENNSYLVANIA. George Malin, Whiteland, Joshua B. Pusey, Londongrove. Jesse J. Maris, Chester. Joel Evans, Springfield. James Moon, Attleborough, Bueks co. Thomas Mendenhall, Benton P. O., Columbia co. Daniel P. Griflith, Brownsville, Fayette co. Jacob Haines, Muncy, Lycoming co. Daniel Thompson, Strickerville P. O. MARYLAND. Joseph J. Hopkins, Baltimore. Dr. Thomas H. Worthington, Darlington, Harford co. VIRGINIA. Robert White, Barber's ≍ Roads, P. O. Aaron H. Griffith, Winchester. NORTH CAROLINA. John Russel, New Garden. David Beard, Westminster. OHIO. James Taylor, Cincinnati,

Ezzkiel Bundy, Baraesville, Belmont co. Birlind stubbs, West Eikkon, Preble co. Jehn Pawcett, Salem, Columbiana co. Gershum Perdue, East Monroe, Highland co. Joshun Airmon, Zainenfeld, Jogan co. William Foulke, Pennstille, Morgan co. Galeb Itracken, Fitsbing, Belmont co. John Hunt, P. M., Martiasville, Clinton co. John Hunt, P. M., Martiasville, Clinton co. John Hunt, P. M., Martiasville, Clinton co. Mark Willers, Smithfield, Jefferson co. Nathan P. Hall, Harrisville, Harrison co. Asta Garretson, Somerton, Belmont co. Pr. George Michener, Chester Hill, Morgan co.

Dr. George Michener, Chester Hill, Morgan co. INDIANA.

Bernah Kenyon, Richmond, Wayne co. Join S. Harned, P. M., Canton, Washington co. Joel Parker, P. M., New Garden, Wayne co. MICHIGAN.

Joseph Gibbons, Raisin, Lenawee co.

IOWA. Joseph D. Hong, East Grove, Henry co. CANADA WEST.

Augustus Rogers, New Market, Home Dist. William Wright, Pickering, Do. ENGLAND.

George Harrison, Manchester.

Subscribers will oblige by paying the amounts due by them, to the agent most convenient. Bills to most of those indebted, will shortly be forwarded in the paper.

"The Friend," and other books may be neatly bound, by being sent to the Office.

#### ITEMS OF NEWS.

The Arctic steamship has brought advices from Liverpool to the 7th instant.

ENGLAND.—Business in the manufacturing districts active. Cotton dull. Wheat slightly declined. The funds steady.

TURKEY.—The eastern question is still unsettled. FRANCE.—The Government is occupied in endeavouring to regulate the supply and sale of bread in Paris. The price of wheat declining throughout France.

The price of wheat declining throughout France. SPAIN.—The "London Times" is prohibited by the government of Spain.

<sup>5</sup> MENICO.--Much dissatisfaction exists in different States of Mexico, with the late measures of Santa Anna. The heavy taxation imposed, and the impressments for the army, are peculiarly unpopular. UNITED STATES.- The cotton crop brought to mar-

UNITED STATES.—The cotion erop brought to market for the year ending on the 31st of 1st month, reached 3,262,852 bales. This is a larger amount than was ever raised in one year before. The yellow fever is still spreading up the Mississippi, and is very fatal. *Pennyletanis*.—Philadelphin market. Sales of beeves

Pennaylcania.—Philadelphia market. Sales of beeres last week large, at from \$5 to \$9 per ewt. Hogs sold to city butchers at from \$6.374 to \$7 per 100 lbs. Deaths in Philadelphia for the week ending the 17th instant, 201.

New York.-Deaths in the city for last week, 447. The scholars of the public schools there number about 50.000.

South Carolina.—The freshet in the Pedee has been very destructive to the crops in the lowlands near that river.

Missouri.--Mention is made by an editor at St. Louis, of receiving a basket of almonds grown in that State.

Louisiana.—The yellow fever at New Orleans continues steadily diminishing. The number of its victims during last week, were 241; whole number of deaths of all disenses, 365.

#### RECEIPTS.

#### WEST-TOWN SCHOOL.

The Committee charged with the oversight of this Institution, will meet in Philadelphia, on Sixth-day, the 7th of next month, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

The Committee on Instruction, and the Committee of Admissions, meet on the same day—the former at and the latter at 5 o'clock, p. M.

The Sceni-annual Examination of the Schools, w commence on Third-day morning, and conclude Fifth-day evening of the same week. Thumas KIMBER, Clerk.

Philada., Ninth mo. 24th, 1853.

#### WEST-TOWN SCHOOL.

A Teacher is wanted in the Boys' Classical Depar ment. Application may be made to either of the ui dersigned. William Evans, Samuel Itiles, Pennot Passmore, Thomas Evans, Samuel Bettle, Jr. Philada., Ninth mo. 19th, 1853.

#### FRIENDS' ASYLUM.

Wanted a Friend capable of keeping accounts, maing purchases, and rendering general assistance in thistitution. Application may be made at the Asylum near Frankford, to Dr. J. II. Worthington, Superitendent.

#### WEST-TOWN SCHOOL.

Information to Parents and others respecting the conveance of Pupils to and from Friends' Boarding-School, West-town, on and after the 7th of Tenth month.

#### CLOSE OF THE SCMMER SESSION.

The summer session of the school will close on Siri day, ith of renth month. The papils who go to Phil delphia will be taken to West Chester on that morain and from thence in the raitronad cars, which will lea that place at seven o'clock A. M. They will be accord panied by an agent from the school, who will have to care of them and their baggage. The ears will arrive the depot, south side of Market street above Schwylk Fifth street, about half-past nice o'clock, where parer and others will be expected to meet their children.

#### COMMENCEMENT OF THE WINTER SESSION.

Understand of the infinite terms that commence of Second-day, the 31st of Tenlh month next. Parer and others intending to sead children to the school, we please make early application to Joseph Snowdon, S price, No. 84 Mulberry stretcy. Philadelphia. They app will be convered by railroad to West Chester, who baggage to the school on the arrival of the morning ce on second-day, the 31st of Tenth moth, and Thir day, the 1st of Eleventh month. The cars leave ti depot, south side of Market street above Schuylk Fifth street, at seven and a-half o'clock, a. M. Ta gent of the school will be at the railroad depot on Scoond and Third-day mornings, who will furnish pup with tickets, conduct them to the cars assigned the and have the care of them and their baggage, and with tickets, conduct them to the cars insigned to the school will please apply to the school arg pri the the for them to West Chester. Those intendiad go to the school will please apply to the school and pri table to for the please of the railboad comp prior the to the school happing it the school and gas should be distinctly marked West-town, with the about the owner (if it is a trunk) on the end, as should be sent directly to the railroad depot, and and prior the schoot schoot the place of the carboot. All ba grage should be distinctly marked West-town, whith the end, a should be sent directly to the railroad depot, and not

#### OFFICE, STAGE, PACEAGES, LETTERS, ETC.

The West-town Office is at Friends' Bockstore, No. Walkery st., where all small packages for the pupils albefore twelve o'clock, on Seventh-days, will be forward to the school. All letters for the pupils and others the school, should be sent by mail, directed to West-ok-Boarding-School, West Checter P. O., Chetter Co., 1 Postage should be pre-paid; and packages should distinctly marked and patt up in a secure manner, that the contents will not us Descond, Pornth and Se enth-days, from West Chester to the School, on the e rival of the morning cars from the city; and from t School to West Chester, to meet the difference cars Philadolphia, on the same days. The fare for each pa senger to or from West Chester, by the stage, will be ents. When special conveyances at other times a provided at the school, an extra charge will be made Wast-town Boarding-School,

Ninth month, 1853.

PRINTED BY KITE & WALTON,

No. 3 Ranstead Place, Fourth above Chesnut street.

# THH; FRIEND.

## A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

#### OL XXVII.

#### PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

rice two dollars per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions and Payments received by

JOHN RICHARDSON, AT NO. 50 NORTH FOURTH STREET, UP STAIRS,

#### PHILADELPHIA.

tage to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months. ce, six and a-half cents.

For "The Friend."

#### JOHN KNOX. (Continued from page 10.)

uidance, proceeded at once to organize them d a pasquil ?'

SEVENTH-DAY, TENTH MONTH 1, 1853.

ye shall not be able in that manner to jest.'

#### that they are never able to distinguish the move- He saw that the intention was to make Scotland ments of just national anger from the stir of a French province, and how it would fare then superficial discontent. The sailor knows what to with the Reformation was no difficult question. d in advance, three and a quarter cents; to any superficial discontent. The same knows what to f the United States, for three months, if paid in look for when the air is moaning in the shrouds; the fisherman sees the coming tempest in the he wrote to the lords, 'unless ye be dead with heaving of the under-roll; but governments can the blind world, that you ought to hazard your never read the signs of the times, though they are lives, be it against kings and emperors, for the written in fire before their eyes. For the present deliverance of your brethren. For that cause it was thought better that Knox should leave are ye called princes of the people, and receive At the end of 1555, John Knox ventured to Scotland while his friends in the meantime orga of your brethren honour, tribute, and homagepear there; and the seed which had been nized themselves more firmly. To a grave and not by reason of your birth and progeny, as most ered eight years before, he found growing serious people civil war is the most desperate of part of men falsely do suppose, but by reason of all the lowlands. The noble lords now came remedies, and by his remaining at this moment it your office and duty, which is to vindicate and thin; the old Earl of Argyle, Lord James would have been inevitably precipitated. He was deliver your subjects and brethren from all rt, better known after as Earl of Murray, no sooner gone than the Archbishop of St. An- violence and oppression to the uttermost of your Glencairn, the Erskines, and many others, drews again summoned him. He was condemn- power.' is no longer the poor commons and the towns- ed in his absence, and burnt in effigy the next le; the whole nation appeared to be moving; day at the market cross. But the people were the energetic measures which were in contemplaa latent scepticism, no doubt, being quickened no longer in the old mood of submission, and to tion, thought it decent to attempt some sort of a conversion by the prospect of a share in the this bonfire they replied with another. 'The reformation within itself. We smile as we look y-lands; but with abundance of real carnest- great idol' of Edinburgh, St. Giles, vanished off through the articles which were resolved upon by as well, which taught Knox what might his perch in the rood loft of the High Church, the episcopal conclave. They proposed, we prey be hoped for. Knox himself, to whom, and, after a plunge in the North Loch, the next sume, to proceed with moderation, and content

form, and, as a first step, proposed that an settle for itself, the solution of it would have been benefice except a priest, such benefices having should be taken by all who called themselves rapid and simple. But the regent knew that hitherto furnished a convenient maintenance for estants, never any more to attend the mass, sooner or later she might count on the support of illegitimate children. No kirkman was to nourerious a step could not be taken without pro-France; and she believed, with good reason, that ish his bairn in his own company, but every one ng notice; the Hamiltons patched up their if the real power of France was once brought to was to hold the children of others. And such rences with the regent on the spot, and Knox bear, such resistance as the Scotch could offer to bairn was in no case to succeed his father in his summoned before the Bishop's Court at Ed. it would be crushed with little difficulty. The benefice. The naïveté of these resolutions dis-rgh to answer for himself. It was just ten marriage of the young queen with the Dauphin, arms our indignation, but we shall scarcely won-'s since they had caught Wishart and burnt and the subsequent death of Henry, removed the der any more at the risk or the spread of Protest-; but things were changed now, and when causes which had hitherto prevented her from antism. On the strongth of them, however, or x appeared in Edinburgh he was followed by being supported. The Guises were again omni-rather on the strength of the French troops, they tinue of hundreds of armed gentlemen and potent at Paris, and their ambition, not contented were now determined to go on with the prosecutemen. The bishops shrank from a collision, with France and Scolland, extended listly, on the tion; Waiter Milne, an old man of eighty, was did not prefer their charge; and on the day death of Mary Tudor, to England as welk. With seized and burnt; and although the queen regent b had been fixed for his trial, he preached in the mast extravagant notions of England's weak. affected to depiore the bishop's severity, no one aburgh to the largest Protestant concourse ness, and with a belief, which was rather better doubted that either she herself or the queen in ch had ever assembled there. He was not grounded, that the majority of the people were Paris had directed them to proceed. rting rebellion, but so large a majority of the ill affected to a Protestant sovereign, they conulation of Scotland were now on the reform ceived that a French army had only to appear be. Knox left Geneva, with Calvin's blessing, side, that he felt-and who does not feel with over the border with the flag of Mary Stuart dis- for a country where he was under sentence of 1-that, in a free country, the lawful rights played, for the same scenes to be enacted over death, and where his appearance would be the he people in a matter touching what they con- again as had been witnessed six years before; signal either for the execution of it or for war. ed to be their most sacred duty were not to and that Elizabeth would as easily be shaken "On the 2nd of May, 1559, Knox landed in set aside and trampled upon any more by an from the throne as Jane Grey had been. But Scotland; crossing over, by a curious coincidence, gal and tyrannical power. In the name of the the success of the blow might depend upon the in the same ship which brought in the new great ple he now drew up his celebrated petition to speed with which it could be struck; and no time seal of the kingdom, with the arms of England queen regent, begging to be heard in his de- was, therefore, to be lost in bringing Scotland to quartered upon it. The moment was a critical ze, protesting against the existing ecclesiastical obedience. Accordingly, under one pretence and one; for the preachers were all assembled at tem, and the wickedness which had been en- another, large bodies of troops were carried over. Perth preparatory to appearing at Stirling on the dered by it. It was written firmly but re- and the queen regent was instructed to temporize 10th of the same month, where they were to anctfully, and the regent would have acted more and flatter the Protestants into security, till a swer for their lives. Lord Glencairn had remindely if she had considered longer the answer sufficient number had been assembled to crush ed the regent of her many promises of toleration ich she made to it. She ran her eye over the them. It is no slight evidence of their good and throwing away the mask at last, she had res, and turning to the Archbishop of Glasgow, meaning that they should have allowed themselves haughtily answered, that 'it became not subjects o was standing near her, she tossed it into his to be deceived by her, but deceived they certainly to burden their princes with promises further than nds, saying, 'Will it please you my lord, to were; and except for Knox's letters, with which as it pleased them to keep the same.' The mohe incessantly urged them to watchfulness, they ment was come, she believed, when she could

" ' Madam,' wrote Knox, when he heard of it, might have been deceived fatally. But the clear, if ye no more esteem the admonition of God, strong understanding of Knox, far away as he nor the cardinals do the scoffing of pasquils, then was, saw through the real position of things, He shall shortly send you messengers with whom There was no one living whose political judgment was more sound than his, and again and again "It is the constant misfortune of governments he laid before them their danger and their duty.

NO. 3.

" God speaketh to your conscience, therefore,"

"In the meantime the Church, as a prelude to an unconscious unanimity, they all looked day was a heap of ashes." uidance, proceeded at once to organize them "If the question had been left for Scotland to person in future was to hold an ecclesiastical

" Now, therefore, or never, the struggle was to

crush them altogether, and crush them she would, the fuster for the fuel, and from the church the rain, they are so doubled as to conduct the wa Glencairn and a few other gentlemen had by that all these years had been accumulating, rushed out sized, but strongly and nervously formed, and endeavour, though once already so bitterly dewith a long beard falling down to his waist. His ceived by her, to meditate and temporize, features were of the pure Scotch cast; the high checkbone, arched but massive eyebrow, and broad underjaw; with long full eyes, the steadiness of which, if we can trust the pietures of him, must have been painful for a man of weak nerves to look at. The mouth free, the lips slightly weakness, and which is bitterest irony and deep. and plants. est scorn and hatred for wickedness and lies, ple of Perth, never having heard his voice before, without taking any of those extra precautions. we can understand did not readily disperse when Snails also reveal, by their habits, whether rain he had done. They would naturally form into mny be expected or not. They do not drink, but groups, compare notes and impressions, and hang imbibe moisture in their bodies during a rain. able, that when God has plainly damned idolatry ture. we shall stand by and see it used in despite.' The break an image.' A small spark is enough when be found under the leaves of trees in the hollow amongst them, in such a manner, until he the ground is strewed with gunpowder. In a few trunks.

As soon as the arrival of Knox was known, a mob poured away to the monasteries in the town, away. price was set upon his head; but he determined No lives were lost, but before evening they were to join his brother ministers on the spot and share gutted and in ruins. The endurance of centuries ters and Springs, immediately before Rain, their fortune. He hurried to Perth, where Lord and suddenly given way, and the anger which for Professor Brocklesby. time collected, to protect them with some thou- like some great reservoir which has burst its emsand armed followers. The other noblemen were bankment and swept everything before it. To chusetts, in each exists a small stream, whi distracted, hesitating, uncertain. Lord James the Protestant leaders this ebuilition of a mob, during a drought, become dried up, and cease Stuart, and young Lord Argyle, were still with ' the raseal multitude,' as even Knox calls it, was flow; that shortly previous to the appearance the queen regent; so even was Lord Runhven, re- as unwelcome as it was welcome to the queen re- rain, but before water has fallen, these strea maining loyal to the last possible moment, and gent, She declared that 'she would cut off from again begin to flow. So marked has this be still hoping that the storm might blow over. And Perth man, woman, and child, that she would the fact, with regard to the stream in Rutland, the regent still trifled with their credulity as long drive a plough over it, and sow it with salt;' and to attract the notice of the inhabitants, so that as they would allow her to impose upon it. Pre-she at once marched upon the town to put her the last twenty years the approach of rain a tending to be afraid of a turnult, she used their threat in execution. The Lords met in haste to expected to be indicated by the rising of influence to prevail upon the preachers to remain determine what they should do, but were unable stream. where they were, and not to appear on the day to determine anything; and only Lord Glencairn fixed for their trial; and the prenchers, acting us was bold enough to risk the obloquy of being established by competent proof, that rain tear they were advised, found themselves outlawed for charged with countenancing sedition. When he be looked for immediately upon the re-appearance contumacy. It was on a Sunday that the news found himself alone in the assembly, he declared, of the brook, was brought them of this proceeding, and the that albeit never a man accompanied him, he people of Perth, being many of them Protestants, would stay with the brethren, for he had rather Knox, by the general voice, was called upon to die with that company than live after them.' But these springs a short time previous to its desc preach. Let us pause for a few moments to look his example was not followed; all the others at him. He was now hity-four years old, under thought it better to remain with the regent, and

#### (To be continued.)

#### INDICATIONS OF WEATHER.

From the Presbyterian.

An interesting paper was read at the recent parted, with the incessant play upon them of that meeting of the American Association for the Addeep power which is properly the sum of all the vancement of Science, held at Cleveland, Ohio, a rain. moral powers of man's nature-the power which showing the possibility of foretelling the weather, we call humour, when it is dealing with venial by observing natural facts, in animals, insects,

The paper was read by William H. Thomas, The general expression is one of repose, but like of Cinemnati, Ohio. Birds, it asserts, invariably the repose of the limbs of the Hercules, with a show, by the way they build their nests, whether is diminished; the elevation being greatest w giant's strength traced upon every line of it. a senson is to be windy or otherwise. In the the decrease in the density of the atmosph Such was the man who was called to fill the pul-spring, migratory birds, if the season is to be occurs simultaneously with an increase of pit of the High Church of Perth, on the 11th of windy, thatch the straw and leaves on the inside strength of the jet. May, 1559. Of the power of his preaching we of the nest, between the twigs and the lining ; and have many testimonies, that of Randolph, the if it be very windy, they get pliant twigs, and ascentianed-the curious discovery is made, t English ambassador, being the most terse and bind the nest firmly to the limb, securing all the the springs and tountains of the earth are natu striking; that 'it stirred his heart more than six small twigs with their saliva. If they fear the barometers, hundred trumpets braying in his ears.' The sub- approach of a rainy season, they build their nests ject on this occasion was the one all comprehen- so as to be sheltered from the weather; but if a aive ' mass,' the idolatry of it; and the good peo- pleasant one, they build in the fair, open place,

a long time about the church before leaving it. At regular periods after the rain, they exude this and to answer the foregoing objections, I s In the disorder of the town the same church serv- moisture from their bodies, but are careful not to now make some observations upon the defect ed, it seems, for sermon and for mass; when the exude more than is necessary at a time. They in practice that is to be found amongst us a p first was over, the other took its turn : and as are seen abroad about two days before a rain, ple, especially of late years, which hath can Knox had been longer than the priests expected, when they ascend the stems of plants and the abuodance of pain and heart-aching distress the latter came in and opened the tabernacle be- bark of trees. If it be a long and hard rain, they the living body, who fervently travail that Ch fore the congregation were gone. An enger get on the sheltered side of the leaf; but if a short may be formed in those who have a natural bi hearted boy who had been listening to Knox with one, they get on the outside. Some species of right in the Society, which at present seems all his cars, and was possessed by what he had these insects also change their colour after a rain, be all the title some have to be accounted of heard, cried out when he saw it, 'This is intoler. growing lighter coloured as they exude the mois. As to the first part of the objection, this per

priest in a rage turned and struck him, his tem- cators of rain; for, as they do not drink water, same undistinguishing blindness, that has depl per naturally being at the moment none of the but absorb it into their bodies, they are sure to be ed the children of this world of seeing any beat aweetest; and the boy, as boys sometimes do on found out at the time they expect rain. The Lo. or comeliness in the children of light. I h auch occasions, flung a stone at him in return, custa and Gryllus are also good indicators of a before noted, that though educated in the sp Missing the priest he hit the tabernacle, and 'did storm. A few hours before the rain they are to profession, I did not see that the Lord

dles, tabernacle, vestments, crucifixes, images, most of them, for a short, light rain, will turn up ed, in that the Father had revealed the Sort were scattered to all the winds. The fire burnt so as to receive their fill of water; but for a long him. He said to his disciples, "Blessed are y

Another paper was read on the Rising of W

This paper states the fact as well authenticat that in Rutland, Vermont, and Concord, Mas

In the case of the Concord stream, the fact y

The cause of this phenomenon has been at buted to the fall of water at the distant sources in the vicinity of the spring itself, which conc sion must be erroneous, as it is altogether imp bable rain would fall at two distant localities y after year, with the same constant period of ti between them, and that this interval should such as to insure that water falling at the f locality should always arrive through subterra ous channels to the second, before the rain th commenced.

The solution of the matter is found in the minished atmospheric pressure which exists be

The atmospheric and hydrostatic press combined, exactly counterbalancing the upwa force of the jet, the waters will rise when force of the jet is increased, the atmospheric pr sure remaining the same, or when that press

If this phenomenon is general-a fact not

Relating to the nature of true worship; w some remarks on the state of our Society; L in early times, and now.

#### (Continued from page 11.)

In order a little to open the state of the ca have been viewed in that light by carnal pro-The Rana, Bufo, and Hyla are also sure indi- sors from their first ri-e, which discovers moments the whole machinery of the ritual, can. The leaves of trees are even good barometers; 16, 17, where our Lord pronounces Peter blo

, for they see; and your ears, for they hear."

h they take upon themselves thereby ! It is not depend upon outward means. very lar! from being a light or easy thing; may in a proper sense, be esteemed an eng into the solemn covenant, to which those e are bound by their God, of holding up a ard of truth and righteousness meet and ble for the nations, with safety and well. OR A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF SAMUEL WATSON, HIS nded confidence, to draw unto. None amongst

eed to be ashamed to call unto mankind, r lightly esteeming this solemn covenant, and good, ig in the profession only, is the principal etter to enable us to keep our covenant with tions of the world." cursing : whose end is to be burned.

through the same blessing, my eyes are yet to us as a people, both immediately, by the solac- standing became convinced. He was enabled, erved open to see, that notwithstanding the ing influences and guidance of the Holy Spirit to through Grace, to see beyond outward profession t declension in practice, which prevails over all that would receive it, and also by the abua- and coremonial worship, and to become fully cony of us, the glory is not departed from dant flowing of a truly evangelical ministry, vinced that nothing would avail to salvation, but yst us: the King is known by the upright raised up and continued for the greatest part of being born again and becoming a new creature, ted still reigning in his beauty. Princes do this last hundred years. But now the Society is Now inward trials became his portion, as he wresule in the spirit of judgment given them of much stripped of a living skilful ministry ; yet it tled earnestly that he might experience a saving My faith is, at times, greatly strengthened is not, and I hope never will be, wholly destitute. change of heart. Many were his baptisms, whilst lieve that it will never cease to be so amongst This, through the Divine blessing, has been a the conflicts of flesh and spirit were strong within people, but that they will be preserved by the means of our being gathered into and preserved him, before the natural man with his losts and ghty power, through all generations, a living a people! but many amongst us have leaned and inclinations, his reason and comprehension, were ; and that the principles of Truth, as held depended thereapon; and therefore it may be, subdued by the power of the Spirit. The inward een, will yet spread far and wide in the king- and I believe it is, consistent with Divine Wisdom, change went on, for it pleased his all-merciful of the earth. This, I believe, was the bless to try how the Society will stand without so much and all-wise heavenly Father, who had begun the d for which they were first raised and mar-usly supported. This glorious work has may be afforded, in raising up a spirit for promo-lim, -washing and sanctifying him in good meain degree going on, though very much im- ting sound discipline and good order, which will sure, antil he had prepared him " for an instrument by the unfhilthfulness of many amongst us, prove a blessed means of its preservation. And of service, to publish his everlasting Gospel, and like the foolish woman, are in some mea- this must be proceeded in by the help and holy proclaim liberty to the captive soul." A wonderpulling down what the wise woman hath influences of the same Spirit, which furnishes the jul change was seen in him; he was broken of up. Oh! that all who take upon them our ministry. It looks as if the Lord was about to from his former delights and pleasures, and his profession of the unchangeable Truth, would make his people still more inward and spiritual, joy now was, to befound knowing the will of the y consider the weight of that obligation showing them plainly, that Gospel worship does

(Conclusion next week.)

For "The Friend."

#### A FAMILY OF FAITH.

WIFE, AND SOME OF THEIR CHILDREN.

It often happens through the merciful visitaupon Zion, the city of our solemnities ! It tions of Divine love, blessing the labours of pious ovely sight to behold her walls and bulwarks parents, that their children grow up faithful follvation, and her gates praise; when none of jowers of the Lord Jesus, a comfort to the family and was then permitted to return to his family takes are broken down, nor any of her cords circle, benefiting civil society, and proving emi-and being indeed the Lord's habitation, as aently useful in the church. The apostle com-In the n orth Psalm cxxxii. 13, 14, 15, 16; For the mending the faith which was in Timothy, declares several persons already convinced of the blesshath chosen Zion : he hath desired it for his that it was first in his grandmother Lois, and his ed Truth, to whem Samuel joined himself. ation. He saith, This is my rest forever; mother Eunice, before it was in him. Where "These," says John Armistead, "he received into will I dwell, for I have desired it. I will parents live close to the Fountain of love and life, his house, and they became his familiar friends," dantly bless her provision; I will satisfy her they are permitted at times, with prevailing effi- Being zealous for the Truth, he laboured in setwith bread. I will also clothe her priests with cacy to turn the attention of their beloved offspring tling and establishing meetings in the neighbourtion, and her saints shall shout aloud for joy. to its refreshing waters, and to urge them to come hood, whereby the cause was much promoted. iny under our religious protession disregard- and taste and see for themselves that the Lord is He gludly and boldly received Friends into his

n why we find them insensible, and harder 1620. His father resided at a place called sonments, and spoiling of goods. His friends reached unto and awakened by a living Knight-Stainforth, in Stainforth parish, in the say of him, "In which time of suffering, his rerful ministry, than people of other religious West-riding of Yorkshire, which had been the old signation of mind, Christian patience and innoasions. This may seem strange to some, estate of the family. As his family was for pro-cency, is worthy of memory; for although he know it is lamentably true; having fre-ty felt it so in my Gospel labours. To me ish in which they lived, Samuel was doubtles: effectual was the work of Truth in him, that he s not hard to account for, when it is consider furnished with a sufficient education, to qualify had truly learned when smitten on the one check that amongst us there has been dispensed him for the station he might occupy in the world, to turn the other." er spiritual favours, of various kinds, than He was born a member of the Church of Engngst any society of people that I know of land, and retained and kept to her forms and try, wherein he was exercised both at home in h has not proceeded from any partial regard ways, although he was in his youthful days ad- the West-riding, and abroad in different parts of Almighty towards us more than others, but dicted to the "pleasures, pastimes, and recrea- England. Everywhere bearing testimony against

of lasting benefit and improvement, they be- against that estate were at that time made on him, places of concourse," and in the very " steeplemore hardened and impendent than those which, believing they were unjust, he refused to hooses ' themselves, to cry out against will-worhave been more out of the way of receiving pay. For this refusal, he was committed to York ship, and against all preachers for hire --- hose who enly impressions. The portion of such, un- prison, where at that time Thomas Aldam and feed themselves and not the flock of God. And hey in time embrace the gift of repentance, several other Friends were confined, because of whilst zealous against error, he directed his hearry dismal, as in Prov. xxix. 1; He that being their faithful testimony against the anti-christian ers "to Christ the true Shepherd, and the anointreproved, hardeneth his neck, shall sudden- burden of tithes. Before his commitment, Sa- ing for a teacher. destroyed, and that without remedy. And muel Watson had become dissatisfied with the vi. 7, 8; For the earth that drinketh in the public worship in which he had previously been ministry, his fellow labourers in the gospel in the that cometh oft upon it, and bringeth forth zealously concerned, and he fell into earnest con- county of York, bear this testimony: "He was meet for them by whom it is dressed, re-versation with his fellow-prisoners respecting their one whom the Lord was pleased to visit with the faith and practice. After hearing their explana-day spring from on high, in the early breaking ath thorns and briars is rejected, and is nigh tions, and reading some of the writings of Friends forth of his Truth in this our age and generation; placed in his hands, he found their principles in and through the experimental knowledge thereoi,

Great indeed hath been the bounty of heaven unity with the scriptures of Truth, and his under-Lord his Saviour and doing it, in simplicity and fervency of spirit, whilst bearing the daily cross.

The Lord who had wrought so effectually in and upon him, to fit him for the work of the Gospel, now revealed to his broken and contrited child, his high purpose towards him, and that "he would send him forth as a Lamb among wolves" When Samuel felt that it was the will of his heavenly Master that he should go forth of the prison, he telt willing to give up his just rights, in a pecuniary point of view. He accordingly agreed with the man who had prosecuted him,

In the neighbourhood of Stainforth there were own house, although it was a time of great perse-Samuel Watson was born in or about the year cution; and he had a large share of fines, impri-

He was soon called to the work of the minisprotession without the fruits of righteousness, and the father of that great work to which the father of Samuel Watson having deceased, against all wickedness in life and conversation, the in the year 1654, was in possession of the as to disregard and neglect such opportuni-estate of Knight-Stainforth. Some domained himself constrained "in markets," in "other domained himself constrained "in markets," in "other

Or his qualification for and service in the

was turned from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan to the living God; and thereby became an able minister of the New Testament ; and by the inspiration of the Almighty, the mystery of the kingdom being opened to him, wus well his own house, and to have his children in month of the river Obi, which falls into the Are called forth and qualified for that work and ser- subjection with all gravity; for if a man know basin at the seventieth parallel of latitude. T vice; by which he published the gospel day, and not how to rule his own house, how shall he take Russian nuthorities transmitted this informati

Watson believed it required of him to go to the covenant; then much more they should train them possible, secured and transmitted to England. steeple-house in his own purish, Giggleworth, to up in the new covenant, which exceeds the old; bear testimony for the Truth. On his speaking, so that in all things, they might give thanks and said to have been found is precisely that to whi he was pulled down, and his head beaten against praises to God, that *in all things* the Lord night they would probably base drifted, had they be the sents, after which he was haled out and thrown be glorified in all their families. So all Christian thrown overboard or otherwise detached free upon the ice. In a short time after, going to families are concerned in these particular services, Franklin's ships in case the latter had attained Leeds on a similar errand, he was east into pri- before they come to the general services; viz., to high northern latitode; for the current of t son, where he was confined in a small close room, he overseers and ministers-faithful men as fa- Arctic Ocean sets along the Siberian towards t which contained nothing to lie on, but the floor, thers, and faithful women as mothers, and teach- European const, as is evidenced by the gr Here he was kept eight days.

company with Roger Hebden, an able and faith- spoil their families with bad lives, and unruly conclusion that these glass balls are relies ful minister of the Gospel, visited Scotland, tongues, with letting the poison of asps be under Franklin's expedition; but the information, eru Samuel on his way thither stopped on a First-day their tongues, by which they spoil and corrupt though it be, is of too important and curious at Burton, in Bishopstale, where he held a meet their families, which begets into a loose and bad nature to be summarily dismissed as unworthy ing. During the meeting a constable came in, language; but that is to be bridled by the Word attention, bringing a company of rude people with him, who of God-for a soft tongue breaketh a bonc-the sorely abused those who had assembled for Di- tongue of the just is as choice silver-and the vine worship. Samuel perhaps was preaching; tongue of the just is health, and useth knowledge at all events, he drew on him the principal enmity aright-and a wholesome tongue is a tree of life; of the wicked assailants, one of whom being and whoso keepeth his mouth and his tongue, armed with a great staff and a pistol, threatened keepeth his soul from trouble. After Solomon Dear M----to lodge a brace of bullets in him. Then taking had spoken of a virtuous woman, he suith, In her his heavy staff, he struck Samuel several violent tongue is the law of kindness, and her children spoken of in my last, I next took up a volu blows, felling him to the carth, where he lay rise up and call her blessed; and her husband containing letters written by James Renwi stunned, so that it was thought he had been kill- also praiseth her-He that hath an ear to hear let Livingston, Brown, Cameron, and other lead ed. When he recovered, Samuel arose, and him hear. Therefore all are to keep in this law characters amongst the Covenanters in Scotlar standing in a putternt, suffering spirit, he said, of kindness, and there your candle doth not go principally during the time of their persecut Vengeance is mine, I will repay, saith the Lord. out by night, and your virtue will flow; for the onder tames the Second. These letters in po He was then burried to the stocks, where they hoary head is a crown of glocy, if it be found in of literary exection, fall far below those of Stee kept him some time. They then drove him and the way of righteousness. Better is he that rul-some other innocent persons who had been at the eth over his own spirit, than he that taketh a city some not inelegantly, expressed. They promeeting out of the town to a neighbour stream, -for he that hatb no rule over his own spirit, is the writers to have been men of stern characte and crowned the wicked actions of that day, by like a city that is broken down, without walls; particularly on that side which they displayed throwing one of the sufferers into the river. The then the security and strength are gone. There their enemics and persecutors. In some of wicked man who thus abused Samuel, a few fore let every one keep his own lutle city with letters, however, written to religious females, th years afterwards, suddenly tell down dead in the the spirit and power of God, by which you have companions in faith and tribulation, there is e town gate of Richmond.

were then convinced of the Troth, them to strengthen for to stand in the day of tryal, then dren has laterly obtained a more general serious interrupt their religious meetings, or who w approaching." The restoration of Charles II. attention, than at some former periods, the fruits coming to arrest their preachers, was then at hand, and in looking to the license of which have been visible. Disownment of The Covenantors were a body of religion which would be likely to attend that event, the young people for immoral conduct, we apprehend in Scotland, who derived their name from a 's which would be index planned the persecution, is much more rare than it was some years back, emo leage and even ant, made and entered i and some of them the extinction of the Qualkers. This home training is to be performed by the pa-tor of the when the extinction of the Qualkers. This home training is to be performed by the pa-tor of the entered is the South some training is to be performed by the pa-tor of the training the performance of the Qualkers. This home training is to be performed by the pa-the performance of the training the performance of the have been brought under, either to have denied must live under the discipline of the cross them- rally, and it was publicly approved by the Par our God, or into great sufferings. Then was a selves, and feel the responsibility and the obligation ment of England when it was contending agai time of much wickedness, and lewdness; much tion to control, and restrain and lead the children in King Charles the First. After the restoration of God's good creatures consumed in drinking, the path of virtue and self-subjection, instruct, when episcopacy under Charles the Second, second self-subjection in the second seco and fire making, ringing and rejoicing, because ing them, from their own nequantance with the triumpliant, it was declared by another Act of the coming of the king. Notwithstanding all blessed Truth, in the holy principles, and living Parliament to be illegal; and many, even in Se that lewdness which was then nloft, by the Lord's efficacy of the religion of the Lord Jesus. More land, to avoid persecution, or to obtain kin power, I and a Friend with me, named Samuel is done by a solid, stable example than by mere favour, forsook and renounced it. Many he Watson, passed and had little interruption. So precept; and there is no time to relax in their ever, still clung to it, as to the only thing wh returned forth of Scotland into Comberland, and vigilance, and the fuithful application of the means could bring salvation to Scotland, and prevent visited several Friends in that county and so into which the Lord would point out as needful to keep overflowing of the flood of papistical corrupt Yorkshire.'

It appears from the remarks of Samuel Wat- to their Saviour. son relative to this visit, that they passed along at the hazard of their lives, yet counting nothing quired at their hands.

(To be continued )

#### PARENTAL GOVERNMENT.

For "The Friend,"

the acceptable were of the Lord, to the poor in the former of the cherch of God? So every man and without delay to our Foreign office and a reque sprint, and wared sincers to repentance." e neceptable year of the Lora to the poor in the tot in ere he was kept tight days. Early in the year 1000, Samuel Watson, in men as brethren and sisters in parity. So let none It would, of course, be premature to arrive at 1 power over your own spirits; and then the power dence of an under current of kindly feeling, a

up a proper hedge around them, and to turn them and power, which under the open and see

as too near and dear to part with for Christ's very interesting character has been received by of which were in many cases filled by episco sake, they were projected from further personal the British Government, which, if correct, and it priests, held meetings in secret mountain reces injury, and qualified to perform the service re- has every appearance of authenticity, may turn where often they were sought by armed soldie out to be of great importance as bearing on the sent to disperse their gatherings, and arrest the fate of the missing Arctic expedition under Sir preachers. The tendency of these efforts of

John Franklin. It is to the effect that intelligen has been conveyed to the Russian Government St, Petersburg, that several of what are call "A bishop and an elder or deacon was to rule glass balls have been found by the natives at t

The locality where these balls or bottles a

For " The Friend."

#### Original Letters on Literary Subjects.

#### No. 2.

..... After examining the letters of Stee In this journey to Scotland, Roger Hebden of God is your strength, and keeps you safe in it, gentle courtesy, greater than could have be snys, they visited most of the "few Friends that that he led by the Spirit of God,"-G. For. We believe that the religious education of chil- at shooting down an opposer, who intended

> favour of Charles II. and James II. was incre-ing every day. They therefore, with old mi-The Franklin Expedition .- Information of a ters ejected from their meeting-houses, the pul

ernment to force the consciences of men of was a common characteristic among them, but deg. Fahrenheit. The temperature of the air dinot subscribe to, and faithfully maintain the their hearts clung to, as the true one. mn league and covenant, were but agents of in, and they felt no moral objection, or relis scruple, in defending themselves with dagplaces of worship, hunted from their mountain tried-one armour they did not put on. t weapon was Christian love,-that armour ed up in their enemies, as a natural conse ice, a more blood thirsty disposition, than had previously manifested. The Covenanthe peace; their persecutors having the army eir backs to support them, and the legal tri-Covenantors might shoot down a few sols who ventured in small companies to st them,-they might for a few minutes sucfully skirmish with a larger troop,-they nt waylay a persecuting archbishop,\* and der him in cold blood on the highway, satisz themselves that they were doing God sernge in the end, by sword, by pike, by musand by the gallows,-which last instrument eath was seldom without its condemned vic-. These were offered up by unjust legal nals to appease the vengeance of James, exby opposition to his favourite measures. He ght if he could force episcopacy on Scotland, cy might creep in under the surplice.

here are contained in these letters, many exsions of submission to the will of God, but if any, of love or Christian concern for their ecuturs. They manifest the spirit which ed in Peter when he drew his sword, and e off the ear of the servant of the high priest ; whibit little of the spirit of Peter's Lord, exified in his prayer, "Father, forgive them, know not what they do." It is true a few e Covenantors manifested something of the t of love and meekness towards their deadly ecutors. But it was very much confined to who were preparing to give up their lives e scaffold, or in situations in which outward ould not come; when they seem to have felt e solenin certainty of instantly appearing be-God, a necessity of forgiving others, as they d hope for forgiveness themselves. In a lew instances, authentic history shows, that y Christian feeling was developed, and the rness of bigotry, and party hate, melted away r the warming influence of Gospel love.

reading the letters, it did seem incongruous nd men, professing to be the ministers of st Jesus,-the Prince of peace,-the God of -speaking of taking arms against the legalgovernment of the country, and of shooting its officers and troops with evident appron. Yet the Covenantors were, without doubt, better men than their oppusers. Cruelty

enantors soon learned to think, that all who and even life itself, rather than deny the religion

shed blood, and committed various breaches and violent towards us, thou mayst assure thy- concentric layers are formed. self, not to receive any evil therefor from us, How do hail stones remain suspended in the sincere desire of thy soul's well wisher."

(Remainder of Letter No. 2 next week.)

#### SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

From the Proceedings of the American Society for the Advancement of Science.

A variety of interesting and useful papers were the 1st of July, in which the stones which fell is ever known to hold in this latitude. and two inches wide. After a long description, cold, and rapidly condensed or frozen.

caused by a violent upward movement of the air, was no longer equal to gravity, or until they carrying along with it an unusual amount of va- escaped from the influence of the vortex : most of pour, which was suddenly condensed, and at so the stones would fall in five minutes, and be of low a temperature, that it was frozen in large moderate size; others might be sustained ten or semi-crystalline masses. That there was violent fifteen minutes, and obtain enormous dimensions, upward incovement of the air, appears from the tollowing considerations :- G. W. McLean, of Williamsburg, was in the street, near his house, has been generally supposed, a new discovery of and noticed the coming up of the storm. He the present generation, neither are the present says, the cloud was very dense and black, moved miners the first diggers in that region for the minerapidly forward, and under the main sheet the ral treasure. The huge mounds scattered over the clouds boiled up in a violent and angry manner. country have left traces behind them of a race Others have testified to substantially the same long since passed away; but in a more striking facts. Again, it appears impossible that two cur- manner have evidences of that race been recently rents in close juxtaposition should blow from brought to light in the discovery of ancient mines, nearly opposite quarters with such violence as to tools, &c., in the Lake Superior region. In 1849, prostrate large trees, unless there is opportunity the first of these old mines was discovered, and for the air to escape upward.

duced? The temperature of hail-stones when and rolled along the gallery. These ancient mines they fall is sometimes as low as 25, or even 20 extended over a tract of country 100 miles long,

rmined will, used to wild freedom of action, decency, morality, and religious feeling, were al- minishes as we ascend from the earth At a 1 little tenderness of heart, was to stir up hig-in ithem, and a fierce desire of revenge. The Covenantors, who gave up the conforts of life, mated at 32 deg, in summer,

There was a hail-storm in France on the 28th of July, 1835, which covered the ground at the Yet very different were they from their cotem- toot of a mountain three inches deep with stones, poraries, our early Friends. Robert Barclay some of which weighed eight ounces; while at a thus writes from prison to Sharp, the archbishop, height of 4800 feet up the mountain no hail fell. broad-sword, or musket-ball, against any, afterwards waylaid and murdered on the high- It is thought, therefore, that the hail of July 1st. would compel them to receive episcopacy in way by the Covenantors. Friends had suffered 1553, was not formed at an elevation of more form, or contribute to the support of its much bitter persecution at his hand, yet no hatred than 5000 feet. The atmosphere derives its heat chers. In their extremity, driven out of their or ill-will is manifested towards the oppressor, mainly from the earth by radiation upwards, "Thou may assure thyself that the utmost rigour Clouds intercept this rising heat, and it therefore reings, they field the need of effectual succour, that can be used to us, shall never be able to becomes unnaturally cold above. The wind, in they sought many outward means of defence; muke us depart from that living, precious Truth, this case, came from a higher fatitude, as it blew there was one weapon they appear never to that God in his mercy hath revealed unto us; nor from the north-west; it therefore brought with it yet fright us from the public profession of it ;- a lower temperature. Another source of cold is yea, though we should be pursued to death itself, found in evaporation from the surface of the hailpatient endurance of wrong The fierce which by the grace of God, we hope cheerfully stones. If we moisten the bulb of a thermometer, in which they contended for their rights, to undergo for the same,-doubling not, but God its temperature sinks from evaporation. As the would out of our ashes, raise up witnesses who hail-stone is in rapid motion, it is cooled by evashould outlive all the violence and cruelty of man, poration to so low a temperature, that the sur-And albeit thou thyself should be most inexorable rounding moisture is condensed upon it, and thus

who by the grace of God, have learned to suffer air long enough to acquire a weight of half a is under their influence, were enabled to patiently,—and with our Lord and Master Jesus *pound1* I conceive that hail-stones are formed y all violence and outrage with compound Christ, to pray for, and love our enemies. Yet with great rapidity. The vapour is condensed est. The contest was a very unequal one, as thy so doing to an innocent and inoffensive suddenly and almost instantly. I think that very people, would be an irreparable loss to thy repu- large hail-stones may be formed in five minutes. tation, so the God of Truth, whom we serve with In a vacuum a stone would fall from the height our spirits in the gospel of his Son, and to whom of 5000 feet in less than twenty seconds; but vengeance belongs, we leave it, who will certainly drops of water and hail stones fall only with a in his own time, and way, revenge our quarrel. moderate velocity; from my own observation, I His dreadful judgments should be more terrible to should think forty feet per second in the July thee, and much more justly to be feared, than the storm; at this rate, a stone would be two minues -but their enemies were sure of a fourfold violent assnults or secret assassinations of thy in falling 5000 feet; and if we suppose it to start other antagonists. That thou may prevent both from the rest, and its rate to increase uniformly the one and the other by a Christian moderation, to the ultimate velocity of forty feet, the time of suitable to the office thou lays claim to, is the fall would be in four minutes. The strong upward movement, which is known to exist in the neighbourhood where hail is formed, is quite suifictent to sustain hail stones of the largest kind so long as they can be kept within the influence of the vortex. I see no reason, therefore, why hailstones cannot be sustained in the air five or ten minutes, or even longer.

Why did the hail in the present case attain so read at the Scientific Convention at Cleveland, large a size? Because the circumstances were Ohio. Among others was a long communication unusually favourable to its formation. The atby Professor Loomis, on the late hail-storm of mosphere contained about as much vapour as it This yawere from two and a-half to three inches long, pour was suddenly lifted to a region of great The the Professor gives the following explanation ; What was the cause of the hail? The hail was

The Lake Superior Copper Mines are not, as in it was found a mass of pure copper weighing How was the cold which formed the hail pro- six tons, which had been raised by ancient wedges,

The marks of old fires extended everywhere, operations-by heating the rock first, then cool miners work these mines, and who were they ?-North American.

Substant

AUTUMN FLOWERS. Those few pale autumn flowers. How beautiful they are l Than all that went before, Than all the summer store. How lovelier far !

O! by that little word How many thoughts are stirred,-That sister of the past !

Pale flowers ! Pale, perishing flowers ] Ye're types of precious things; Types of those bitter moments, That this like life's enjoyments, Ou rapid, rapid wings.

Last hours with parting dear ones (That time the fastest spends), Last tears in silence shed, Last words half uttered, Last looks of dying friends.

Who but would fain compress A life into a day, The last day spent with one Who, ere the morrow's sun, Must leave us, aud for aye?

O, precioas, precious moments ! ale flowers ! ye're types of those ; The saddest, sweetest, dearest, Because, like those, the nearest To an eternal close.

Pale flowers | Pale, perishing flowers ! I woo your gentle breath,-I leave the summer rose For younger, blither brows :-Tell me of change and death ! C. SOUTHEY.

For "The Friend,"

#### VISIT TO THE VAL DEL BOVE.

Professor Silliman has just published "A Visit to Europe in 1851," from which we extract the is described as the veteran guide on Etna.

and travelled fourteen miles upon a good road, and others with timber and planks. over the eastern slope of the mountain, while appointed place of rendezvous.

THE FRIEND.

sist of hard stones, with single and double grooves, were always conspicuous. The Madonna and hills and mountains on our left were marked h for the reception of hundles like these now cm- Infant Saviour occupied prominent situations more ancient lava currents, and still many of ployed by blacksmiths for holding their wedges, along the road; sometimes also, the shrines were them, although they were without exception vo tenanted by images of saints and martyrs of the canic accumulations, were covered with vines showing that they employed heat in their mining Roman calendar. The people appeared quite extending high up on the mountain side whereve civil, many of them touched their caps with their any soil could be found. hands, and saluted us with a smile; the pricests "There are no permanent running streams of ing it quickly with water to soften it-the plan hands, and saluted us with a smile; the priests for softening copper. When did those ancient rarely volunteered a salutation, but when we first water on Etnn, but mountain torrents evident soluted them, they always raised their broad, sweep down these valleys occasionally; for w brunned beavers. Most of the people, from con- saw deep channels worn in the solid lava, whic stant exposure, are of a deep brown colour; the was grooved, furrowed, polished, and scooped or women are quite us dark and coarse as the men, as in steep river channels. In our passage from and they are generally without stockings, shoes, Messina to Catania we passed the dry beds o or hats. They labour in the field, and cnrry numerous torrents, which, in winter, are said t heavy burdens upon their heads; nor do they be powerful, but in the dry senson are wholly of appear to be favoured by the men, for the hus-solete. Onward we toiled heavily, up the increase band is often shod while the poor wife goes bare-ing steep; the hills on our left became mountain foot. tolerably. Among the young, indeed, and espe- -here, however, they are greatly surpassed b cially among the children, there are pleasing the sublime dome now in full view, and which w faces, but none appeared quite clean, and as we were every moment approaching. We passed say at home, tidy. Not a few are ragged and shelter under a broad shield of lava-rock, whic forlorn, to a degree of which we, in America, can had been projected so happily as to leave a cavit form no conception. Here, upon Mount Etna, as highly convenient to protect adventurers. Here well as upon the maritime road, we saw those in fact, Baron Walterhousen frequently made hi whose clothes, if such they could be called, hung abode during the years when he was engaged i all about them in filthy tatters, leaving their poor bodies exposed. "We had now opened the Val del Bove, an

wines of the country, form the principal aliment paratively modern lava, desolate and dreary of the people. Milk is not common, and when rugged and sharp, black and barren, except her found, it is not the milk of the cow but of the and there a small tuft of verdure, a mountai goat. Butter s enis almost unknown in Sicily, weed, which attracted our wearied animals. The at least in this part of it; olive oil is the substi- lava tract, level as it appears from above, i tute, and in general it is sweet and good, but it is really more billowy than the most tempestuon not used with bread, which is extremely coarse, ocean; still, by the aid of our experienced guide and is eaten dry. Yet Sicily is justly called the and our patient and sagacious mules, we mad granary of Europe.

mules when we arrived, and we were soon equip- sharp points of lava bristling on every side, o ped, and mounted upon animals, which, with a thrown headlong into deep ravines. There were single exception, were large and in good condi- also large tracts of black volcanic sand into whic tion, Behold us then, four of our party, with our the feet of our mules sank fetlock deep, and whe attendants, seated again on mules for a mountain we ascended hills of this sand, it was with n excursion, but in a country as different as possi- small effort that they could keep on their course ble from that at Tivoli, where we were similarly The sun, before partly veiled, now poured dow provided. I have never travelled in any coun- a flood of light and heat, which the lava and san try so arduous and difficult as this. Our guide reflected into our faces, and here we experience led the way, all our equipments being piled upon the first really oppressive heat which we had fe his sturdy mule, while his son, a youth of fifteen, in Italy. We mounted the highest pile of loos with an assistant, walked by his side; we, the materials in the centre of the area, and as we ha toreign travellers, followed in single file, and thus been three hours and a half in our suddles, whil we penetrated nine miles into the very bowels of rising up the mountain, we here took our muc following. We must premise that the travel. Etna. For a short distance there was a tolerable needed refreshment, but without the slighter lers had spent the previous night at Nicolosi, path, but after half a mile, we began to ascend shelter, not even of an umbrella, which our cou twelve miles above Catania, on the side of Mount over loose lava stones and among lava rocks, rier had neglected to bring, while the thermometer Eina. They were accompanied by Matteo, who where there was no track but that made by mules her on the ground, was at 95°, and in the air of and donkeys, moving with their burdens down 92°. When the air was calm the heut seeme "Rising at two o'clock, A. M., I rallied our the mountain; of course they must return again almost insupportable, condensed and accumulate courier and my companions, and after taking a by the same route to obtain their loads. To day as it was in the black sand. There was no chance cup of collic, we were in our carriage at four, we met many donkeys heavily luden with tiles, of escape from its fervor; but we were occasionall

Mattee, with his assistants, came on their nucles very rough and rugged surface, which grew mountain cliffs, and was for a few moments a by a shorter route, to meet us at Zaffarma, the steeper and steeper, we had nothing to do but to violent as almost to lay us prostrate; then sit quietly on our saddles, allowing our mules to would instantly cense, and a dead calm with or "In our morning ride we returned four or five pick their way in the best manner they could, pressive heat would succeed. miles upon the road towards Catania, and then and as we did not attempt to guide them, they "Ocn Postrion.-We stood now 3500 fee diverged to the left towards Zaffarina, passing always stepped in the right place. They follow above the Mediterranean. But how shall 1 de through a very beautiful country, in the highest ed the nule of Matteo, our file leader, with perfect state of cultivation, which fully justified the glow exactness and order; and thus we were leit at a We were in the midsl of the grandest vo cancer who would country into whose cance amphithetare in the world. Its entire efficiency of an entire efficiency of the sector of the s of Eina. Vines, olives, figs, pomegranates, pears, mysterious recesses we were now penetrating, cuit, including the great chasm through which w cherries, apricots, oranges, lemons, wheat, ryc; We were soon involved among lava currents, had ascended, must be twenty miles; the circu Indian corn, numerous plants, grown for their rough and billowy, rising into high ridges, and of the area immediately around us was five or si fragrant essences, are among the productions of sinking into deep valleys, whose once molten miles; the longest diameter, including a portio

running from N. E. to S. W. A great number this fertile volcanic soil. Several substantial masses appeared now moss-covered, with ever of ancient tools have been found. They all con- villages occurred in our route; in them churches mark of the antiquity of many centuries. Hig

We see very lew women who look even -certainly they would so appear anywhere els

"Rye bread and eggs, and the low, weak for four miles, we passed over an ocean of com our way where we might have been precipitate " Matteo was already at Zaffarina with his at any moment by our falling animals, among th relieved by a breeze, and there was, now an "As we were constantly ascending over a then, a blast that came roaring along from th

d. The precipices were buttressed and seemy supported by innumerable enormous dykes, rojecting walls, standing out almost at rightles. The main walls receded into deep vertigrooves, and in these the snow, wide above noblest amphitheatres that nature ever form-

These snows were joined above to the thick wide mantle of winter, from which they were ected, while their superior portions, still ined with ice the awful dome that impended alt above our heads. The terminating cone, very vortex of the mountain, was visible over cliffs, rising 3500 feet above their upper edge, as the walls of rock were also 3500 feet high, Bove in which we stood.

o of these volcanoes, situated in the bottom of side for the sin of Judah."-Page 218, Val del Bove, are comparatively recent; one hem broke out in 1811, and the other in

How much the eruptions from them and from r similar sources may have raised the floor bt, however, that they have piled up immense ses, and thus it appears probable that when valley was first formed, it must have been h deeper than now.

THE GRANDEUR of this scene far surpasses owers of description. As before remarked, a vast volcanic amphitheatre, with almost "Friendly Render. The labours of the serical walls of ragged rock, black and forbid-. The arena has been a scene of the most ral amphitheatre of Etna, the Coliseum of he is a toy. The area of the Val del Bove ld contain 10,000 such Coliseums, and Lonitself could be included in its vast capacity. Val del Bove, amidst the awful solitudes of a; itself desolated by internal fire, its enors, attesting that below is the focus of latent gy. Still this area is depressed far below the t power, the great cone of Etna, that, in close imity, impends over it, and holds it, as a al, in subjection. In some future eruption. is cone may pour into this profound gulf floods of molten rock as may fill it again up e general slope of the great dome, or convert the valleys below, as has more than once ened already.

A cataract of melted lava was, in 1811 and , precipitated into the Val del Bove, with the fearful concussion, and with a tempest of and fragments raised into the air."

#### Extracts from John Conran's Journal.

Twelfth mo. 19th, 1805. I sat three meet-

he way of access, is nine miles; the diameter ing myself made inwardly sensible, that I am to power; which brings to the regeneration, withthe of the area was inclosed by walls of black name of the Lord, nimost suying with Moses, God and by which he is enabled, in every estate rock, in almost perpendicular cliffs and pre-rock, in almost perpendicular cliffs and pre- Send by whom thou will send, for I neither de-we which mounted from 1000 to 3500 feet in sire, nor can l go; and in this disposition I rejoice "Now, reader, before I take my leave of thee, with a people whose ears are dull of hearingeyes they have, but they see not the beauty there is in the Truth-hearts they have, but they understand not the things which concern their evernarrowing as it descended, came down 3500 condescending mercy, once more say to his peogreat Name !"-Page 109.

"Sixth mo. 27th, 1823. I have been for some time past a mourner in Zion, travelling heavily on, bemoaning myself and my situation among a people of unclean lips-my dwelling in the cotdome and cone of Etna rose nearly one mile tage in the vineyard-no fellow-traveller to travel a half vertically above the bottom of the Val with me; yet the language of my spirit has been,

Not my will, but thine, oh Lord, be done !' MINOR VENTS .- In this valley there are sub- was made willing to bear my portion of his rightinate volcanoes, and from them, as well as eous indignation, as Ezekiel had to lie three hunn the side walls, have issued many currents dred and ninety days on one side for the finiquity ava, doubtless in different geological ages. of the] house of Israel, and forty days on the other

## For "The Friend."

#### FRIENDLY ADVICE.

he Val del Boye, we know not; we cannot the Journal of his ancient friend John Banks.

vants of God ought always to be precious in the eyes of his people, and for that reason the very endous action of fire. Compared with this fragments of their services are not to be lost, but to be gathered up for edification, and that is the cause why we expose the following discourses to ence measures 13 feet, and this part is about 24 public view; and I hope it will please God to make them effectual to such as seriously peruse this point was the result of repeated experiments as been well remarked that, compared with them, since we have always found the Lord rea-a, Vesuvius is a cabinet volcano. There lies dy to second the services of his worthies upon the sential to this object in view that there should not spirits of the readers, not suffering that which is be the slightest vibration in the instrument. Mr. his own to go without a voucher, in every cons piles of lava, and its now quiet volcanic science. I mean those divine truths it hath pleas- principle of harmonic progression to the perfecting ed Him to reveal among his children by his own of an instrument for extending the range of vision, blessed Spirit, without which no man can rightly perceive the things of God, or be truly spiritually. minded, which is life and peace. And this, indeed, is the only benefical evidence of heavenly truths, which made that excellent apostle say in his day, ' We know that we are of God, and that the whole world lieth in wickedness;' for, in that to an overflowing fountain of fire, which shall day, true religion, and undefiled before God and is floods of lava down the declivities and the Father, consisted in visiting the fatherless and manner in which an enlightened commercial pothe widows in their afflictions, and keeping un- licy has reacted upon and promoted the advancespotted from the world; not only a godly tradition of what others have enjoyed, but the experimental enjoyment and knowledge thereof, by the foreign manufacture. Since the reduction in the operation of the divine power in their own hearts, duty, great improvements have been made in this which makes up the inward Jew and accomplished Christian, whose praise is not of men, but of God ; such are Christians of Christ's making, that at first hesitated to manufacture one larger than can say with the apostle, 'It is not we that live, 9 inches in diameter. On being urged, however, but Christ that liveth in us; dying daily to sell by Mr. Craig, he succeeded in producing one of in Dublin silent, and since to this date have and rising up, through faith in the Son of God, 24 inches; perfectly clear, and homogeneous in spoken in testimony once. My spirit feels to newness of life? Here formality bows to real structure. Besides this, there is a second of plate

ie place where we stood three miles. Three- altogether unworthy and unfit to speak in the out which, no man can inherit the kingdom of

ation above the floor of the place where we that I am set at liberty from dealing any more let me advise thee to hold thy religion in the spirit, whether thou prayest, praisest, or ministerest to others; go forth in the ability God giveth thee, promise not to awaken thy Beloved before his time; be not thy own in thy performances, lasting peace! May the Lord in his gracious but the Lord's; and thou shalt not hold the Truth in unrighteousness, as too many do, but accordto the very floor of this vast arena of one of ple, Arise, and shake yourselves from the dust of ing to the oracle of God, that will never leave nor the earth, and put on thy beautiful garments, oh ! forsake those who take counsel at it; which that Jerusalem; that Zion may once more become the all God's people may do, is, and has long been, praise of the whole earth, that she may again tra- the earnest desire, and fervent supplication of vail and bring forth children, to the praise of the theirs and thy faithful friend, in the Lord Jesus Christ.

WILLIAM PENN." London, 22d of Twelfth mo., 1711.

#### From The Annual of Scientific Discovery.

#### GIGANTIC TELESCOPE.

A new and gigantic telescope, rivalling that constructed by Lord Rosse, is now erecting upon Wandsworth Common, by Mr. Gravatt, for Mr. Craig. It consists of a plain tower, with a long tube slung at its side. The tower, consisting of brick, is 64 feet in height, 15 feet in diameter. Every precaution has been taken in the construction of this building, to prevent the slightest vibration ; but, if any disappointment in this respect should arise, additional weight can be obtained by In 1711, William Penn composed a preface to loading the several floors, and the most perfect steadiness will be thus insured. By the side of which he dictated to an amanuensis, while he this sustaining tower hangs the telescope. The walked the floor with a cane in hand, and giving length of the main tube, which is shaped someoccasional answers to other matters. This being what like a cigar, is 76 feet; but with an eyethe last piece he published, shows the brightness piece at the narrow end, and a dew-cap at the of his intellect, and the freshness of his religious other, the total length in use will be 85 feet. The design of the dew-cap is to prevent obscuration by the condensation of moisture which takes place during the night, when the instrument is most in use. Its exterior is of bright metal, the interior is painted black. The focal distance will vary from 76 to 85 feet. The tube at its greatest circumferfeet from the object-glass. The determination of Gravatt, reasoning from analogy, applied the and thus aiding astronomic research. By his improvements, the vibration at one end of the tube is neutralized by that at the other, and the result is, that the utmost steadiness and precision are attained. The ironwork of the tube was manufactured by Messrs. Bennie, under the direction of Mr. Gravatt. The object-glasses are also of English construction, and throw a curious light on the ment of science. Up to a recent period, the flint glass for achromatic telescopes was entirely of department. The making of the large flint glass was intrusted to Mr. Chance, of Birmingham, who then, ashes are on my head spiritually, feel-lity, memory to feeling, letter to spirit, and form glass of the same dimensions, cast by the Thames

ed, and is fitted to a circular iron railway at a the whole powers of this marvellous instrument distance of 52 feet from the centre of the tower, upon our satellite. It is positively asserted that The chain by which it is lowered is capable of of a favourable evening, if there was a building sustaining a weight of 13 tons, though the weight or object of the size of Westminster Abbey in the of the tube is only 3. Notwithstanding the im- moon, the whole of its parts and proportions mense size of the instrument, the machinery is would be distinctly revealed. As an illustration such that it can now either in azimuth, or up to of its space-penetrating powers, and the manner close of this year. Some risks had occurred, owing an altitude of 80°, with as much case and rapidity in which it grasps in the light, it may be stated, the high price of food. as an ordinary telescope, and, from the nature of that soon after it was directed to a test object, a the mechanical arrangements, with far greater minute speck of light in one of the constellations, certainty as to results. The slightest force applied which is not to be seen at all times by the most to the wheel on the iron rail, causes the instru- excellent instruments, though guided by first rate ment to move horizontally round the central observers, and in profound darkness. The Craig tower, while a wheel at the right hand of the ob- telescope at once discovered that this test object server enables him to elevate or depress the ob- was not a minute speck of light, but a brilliant ect-glass with the greatest precision and facility, double star. As soon as it is finally adjusted, With respect to the magnifying power of this novel Mr. Craig proposes to direct the instrument to the instrument, it is only necessary to state that, planet Venus, to examine it minutely, in the hope days though the focus is not so sharp as it will be that he may be able to settle the question of wheshorily, it has already separated the nebulae in ther she has a satellite or not. We need not say the same way as Lord Rosse's. It has also sepa- what an advantage the solution of this fact would rated some of the double stars in the Great Bear, be to science. and shown distinctly a clear distance of 50° or 60° between them, with several other stars occupy- scope, it is not yet perfect, and it has been found ing the intervening space. Ordinary readers will that a part of one of the lenses is too flat by better understand the extraordinary magnifying about the five-thousandth part of an inch! To power of the telescope, when we inform them that many it may appear incredible that the five-thouby it a quarter-inch letter can be read at the dis- sandth part of an inch can be estimable so as to tance of half a mile.

new instrument; it says :-- " It has been already lens go beyond the focal length, and render the ascertained, that, as a measuring instrument, or object indistinct, and confuse the image. This for penetrating space, its powers are unapproach- portion of the lens has to be "stopped out" when points of light so distinctly, that its qualifications as, for instance, in observing so fine a point as as a discovering telescope must be extremely val- the third ring of Saturn ; and, as the aperture is uable. It resolves the milky way, not simply into so large, the absence of this small portion of the beautiful and brilliant star-dust, to use the lan-guage of astronomers, but subdivides this 'dust' so great. It was at first feared that the attempt into regular constellations, showing counterparts to correct this defect might produce the inconveof the Orion, the Great Bear, and the other bril- nience of over correcting it, and produce an error lenses are so perfectly achromatic, that the planet first instance by four workmen, may now be repo-Saturn appears of milk-like whiteness; and, as lished by machinery upon such accurate matheregards this planet, a good deal of scientific inte-rest has been recently attached to it, in conse-error. The machinery is somewhat similar to quence of the distinguished American astronomer, that by which the reflector of Lord Rosse's gigansetts, having stated he believed he saw a third that, the reflector being concave, and the Craig ring or belt round the planet. Professor Challis lenses convex, the machinery will act reversely. brought the Northumberland telescope at Cambridge to bear upon it, but failed in discovering it. Lord Rosse's gigantic telescope was also employed upon it in vain; and it became a matter of great interest to the astronomical world, to ascertain whether there was a third ring or not; and this question has been solved by the Craig telescope; the third ring, of a clear, brilliant gray colour, having been distinctly seen. This is owing to the great quantity of light which the Wandsworth telescope brings to the eye of the observer from this planet, giving a bright appearance to what, in an instrument of less power, would have world, never speak well of it at parties. been completely invisible.

"Some idea of its powers may be formed from the fact, that it magnifies the light of the moon 40,000 times ; and in coarse objects, like the outlines of the lunar mountains and the craters, the whole of these rays may be allowed to pass at once to the focal point, as they do not in such objects confuse it in any appreciable degree. In the Craig telescope, the moon is a most magnificent object, and perfectly colourless, enabling the beholder to trace the outlines of the various moun-

Plate Glass Company. The tube rests upon a tain ranges with such vivid distinctness as to make The cholera has committed great ravages in the Ru hight wooden framework, with iron wheels attach- us long for fine clear weather, in order to bring

"But wonderful as are the effects of this telebe appreciable and measured; but the indistinct-The London Observer furnishes the following ness of a portion of the image revealed the fact. additional particulars relative to the power of this The rays of light which fall upon that part of the riers their's to six dollars. able by all other instruments. It separates minute extraordinary accuracy of definition is required; \$2, vol. 26, for Israel Steer, \$2, vol. 27, for himself, linnt galaxies of our system, adorned, in addition, on the other side; but Mr. Gravatt has devised a with the most varied and gorgeous colours. The plan by which the lens, which was polished in the Bond, of the Cambridge Observatory, Massacha- tic telescope was polished, with the difference, The Philadelphia Association of Friends for the Instruct

> " A dry doctrinal ministry, however sound in words, can reach but the ear, and is but a dream at the best. There is another soundness, that is soundest of all, viz., Christ the power of God. This is the key of David, that opens and none shuts, and shuts and none can open : As the oil to the lamp, and the soul to the body, so is that dersigned. to the best of words."-Wm. Penn,

"I have often observed this, that people of the

#### THE FRIEND.

#### TENTH MONTH 1, 1853.

#### ITEMS OF NEWS.

Intelligence from Europe to the 9th ultimo, has been ceived by the Africa.

GREAT BRITAIN .- Cotton is dull, and flour has dened. American stocks in demand

RUSSIA .- The Turkish question is yet unsettled.

sian army, and among the inhabitants of the southe provinces. Gold has been discovered on the right ba of the Lena, and thousands of diggers are there work

FRANCE .- To facilitate the introduction of food in FRANCE.—To facilitate the introduction of row at France, the Government has issued a decree, that vessels loaded wholly with "grain, breadstuffs, ri potatoes, or dried vegetables, shall pass on all the rest and canals, free from all navigation dues," until 1

AUSTRIA .- The crops reported satisfactory

PRUSSIA .- The Prussian Board of Agriculture, at careful investigation into the crops, declares that 1 average is such "as to remove all apprehensions

GREECE .-- Thebes, and many villages in the neighbourhood, have suffered by an earthquake, which is shaken down all the new houses which have been by of stone. Several persons were killed at Thebes, a the survivors are suffering for want of water, the we having become dry. The shocks continued for so

UNITED STATES .- New York. Deaths in New York. city last week, 440.

Pennsylvonia .- Philadelphia. Deaths last week, 2 Maryland .- Baltimore. Breadstuffs advancing.

Louisiana .- New Orleans. The yellow fever still clining; business reviving. There were 253 deaths I week, 158 from yellow fever. The fever continues pread in other parts of Louisiana, and in the nei bouring States

California .- The Northern Light, at New York, fr San Juan del Norte, brought 655 passengers, and nes a million and a half of gold from California. Trade San Francisco very dull. Indian outbreaks in north becoming scrious. Journeymen bricklayers h raised their wages to twelve dollars per day; hod c

#### RECEIPTS.

Received from J. Maule, agent, O., for Jesse Robe vols. 26 and 27; from Samuel W. Lynde, Indiana, vol. 27.

#### WEST-TOWN SCHOOL.

The Committee charged with the oversight of Institution, will meet in Philadelphia, on Sixth-day, 7th of next month, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

The Committee on Instruction, and the Committee Admissions, meet on the same day—the former a and the latter at 5 o'clock, P. M.

The Semi-annual Examination of the Schools, ommence on Third-day morning, and conclude 'ifth-day evening of the same week. THOMAS KIMBER, Cleri

Philada., Ninth mo. 24th, 1853.

of Poor Children.

A meeting of "The Philadelphia Association Friends for the Instruction of Poor Children, will held on Second-day evening, Tenth month 3rd, 1853 7 o'clock, at the committee-room, Mulberry street m ing-house.

#### EDWARD RICHIE, Cler.

#### WEST-TOWN SCHOOL.

A Teacher is wanted in the Boys' Classical Dep ment. Application may be made to either of the dersigned. William Evans, Samuel Hilles, Pene Passmore, Thomas Evans, Samuel Bettle, Jr. Philada., Ninth mo. 19th, 1853.

#### WEST-TOWN SCHOOL.

A conveyance will be in readiness at West Cher on Second-day, the 3rd of Tenth month, on the arr of the atternoon cars, to take such members of the iting Committee to the School, as may go that w The cars leave the city at three o'clock on that day stead of four.

DIED, at Haddonfield, New Jersey, on the 25th BLAKEY SHARPLESS, (formerly of this city,) in the ( ycar of his age.

PRINTED BY KITE & WALTON. No. 3 Ranstead Place, Fourth above Chesnut sire

# THE FRIEND.

# A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

#### L. XXVII.

#### PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

ice two dollars per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions and Payments received by

JOHN RICHARDSON, AT NO. 50 NORTH FOURTH STREET, UP STAIRS,

PHILADELPHIA.

tage to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, I in advance, three and a quarter cents; to any f the United States, for three months, if paid in ce, six and a-half cents.

For "The Friend."

#### JOHN KNOX. (Continued from page 18.)

he father,' and she left the offending soldiers it had sunk. Ochiltree and Lord Glencairn, and from

SEVENTH-DAY, TENTH MONTH 8, 1853.

NO. 4.

morrow,' he said the evening before the day fixed, 'unless the body be violently withholden, I nately the glory and the reproach of John Knox, cannot of conscience. For in this town and kirk who has been considered alike by friends and began God first to call me to the dignity of a enemies the author of it. For the purification of preacher, and this I cannot conceal, which more the churches there is no doubt that he was rethan one heard me say when the body was far sponsible to the full, whatever the responsibility absent from Scotland, that my assured hope was may be which attaches to it,-but the destruction to preach in St. Andrews before I departed this of the religious houses was the spontaneous work ife.' He went straightforward, he preached as of the people, which in the outset he looked upon he had done at Perth, and with a still more seri-with mere sorrow and indignation. Like Latious effect, for the town council immediately after mer in England, he had hoped to preserve them the sermon voted the abolition of 'all monuments for purposes of Education and charity; and it of idolatry.' The circumstances of the prophecy was only after a warning which sounded in the and still more the circumstances of their previous ears as if it came from heaven, that he stood knowledge of him, his present position as an out-law with a price upon his head, the threats of the they had been nests of profligacy for ages; the the town people in the meantime had deter- archbishop with the doubt whether he would at earth was weary of their presence upon it; and to resist to the last extremity, and the re- tempt to put them in force; all these, added to when the retribution fell, it was not for him to To resist to use tast extremity, and use residence of the part term in roces, and these advected of when use terminonic term in wass advected to when use terminonic sees to name the conditions on which they tions themselves were immediately carried into occupants; and the bishop himself having been surrender, and when the latter had con- effect. Some one to go first is half the battle of active in the burning of Walter Milne, had thus d to do so, if the queen would grant an am- a revolution, and with such a leader as Knox it is provoked and deserved the general hatred. After for the riot, and would engage that Perth easy to find followers. By the time the regent's the French garrison was driven out of Perth, he d not be obliged to receive a French garri- troops were under the walls so many thousand was invited to appear at the conference of the they hurried to lay these terms before her, knights, gentlemen, and citizens, were in arms to lords, but unwilling or afraid to come forward, regent had no objection to purchase a blood-receive them, that they shrank back without ven-he blockaded himself in the abbey. A slight thing victory with a promise which she had no turing a blow, and retired within their intrench is enough to give the first impulse to a stone tion of observing. Perth opened its gates; ments; and thus within six short weeks, for it which is ready to fall; the town people of Perth marching in at the head of her troops, she was no more since Knox landed, the Reformers and Dundee, having long scores to settle with rately violated every article to which she were left masters of the field, conquerors in an him and with the brotherhood, caught at the op-bound herself. The French soldiers passing armed revolt which had not cost a single life of portunity, and pourcd out aud surrounded him, the High-street fired upon the house of an themselves or of their enemies, so overwhelming John Knox, with the provise of Perth and what xious citizen, and killed one of his children; was the force which the appearance of this one with an impolitic parade of perfidy the man had summoned into action. We require no prevent violence, and for a time succeeded; Knox ess replied only to the complaints of the better witness of the prostration of the Catholic himself we find keeping guard all one night at e, that 'she was sorry it was the child and faith in Scotland, or of the paralysis into which

men withdrew indignantly from the court, abundance. Forty days and more hath my God an almost inevitable transition on such occasions.

se sent out a hasty circular, inviting the gen- obliged to remain a passive spectator of a burst minutes the abbey was in a blaze. an and lords of Scotland to assemble for the of popular feeling with which, as long as it was "Such was the first burst of the Reformation are of the kingdom. It was still uncertain at its height her power was wholly inadequate to in Scotland; we need not follow the course of it. support they might expect, and before any cope, and which she was forced to leave to work It was the rising up of a nation, as we have said, ort had actually arrived, when Knox hasten- its will, till it cooled of itself. . . That it would against the wickedness which had taken possese at the Falkland, only twelve miles distant, last; and, in the meantimo, there was nothing for thing of chiefest importance. Formal theology at him be saluted with a dozen culverins, where laid in ruins. Not a life was lost, not a person fore, like all other human creations, liable to e most part should light on his nose,') yet at was injured, no private revenge was gratified in continual change. In Knox's own words, All a time the boldest policy is always the the confusion, no private predices took opport worldly strength, yea, even in things spiritual, dest, and he refused to listen to the remont unity to piller. Only the entire material of the neces of his friends. 'To delay to preach to- old faith was washed clean away.

"This passionate iconoclasm has been alterforce they could muster, hurried to the scene to the granary door: but the mob did not disperse; and prowling omineusly round the walls, in dee garrison of the town. Her falschood was nprudent as it was abominable. The two long thirst of my wretched heart is satisfied in tongues. From sharp words to sharp strokes is a long the satisfied in the satisfied in the satisfied in the satisfied of the satisf ing formally that they would not support her used my tongue in my native country to the ma-instead in the gray of the morning, a son of the bishop interaction of His glory. Whatsoever now shall ran an artistan of Dundee through the body, and by to Knost, they hastened with him to Sh follow as touching my own carcase, His holy in an instant the eatire mass of the people dash-ews, where they were presently joined by name be praised. "The rest of the summer the queen regent was Knox was litted gently on one side, and in a few

o realize the conviction which long ago he and must cool sooner or later, a less shrewd per-sion of the holiest things and holiest places, to expressed on board the French galley, and son than Mary of Guise could foresee : feeling of declare in the name of God that such a spectacle expressed on board the Prench gatey and son than Mary of Gates could loreseer leading of octaines of Goa that word a spectrato jorify Goal in the pulpit of the church where all kinds is in nature transient and exhausting, should no longer be endered. Of the doctrines a had first opened his voice.' If he had su-had the gooduess of a cause will not prevent en-titious feelings on the matter we cannot quar-inhusiasm from flagging, or unpaid and unperturbed the spectration of Christianity which was with him for them; and although it was at ed armise from distingtrating. Her turn, there-held and taught by Knox and the other ministers, isk of his life, (for a detachment of the French fore, she might safely calculate would come at we say but little, regarding it as by no means the we say but little, regarding it as by no means the the archbishop had sent a message to the it but to sit still, while, by a simultaneous move, its best is no more than a language, and reference of the its but to sit still, while, by a simultaneous move, its best is no more than a language, and compared of the preaching place in his town, he should destroyed in the churches, and the monasteries can never adequately comprehend, and is, there-

these Reformers understood it, (and as all reli- several letters, but I shall not retail much of it, nothing, for hu shall never be disappointed, wa gious men understand it, whatever be their lan- lest my letters grow interminable. In one of the the ninth beatitude, which a man of wit, (which a man of wi guage.) meant this, that the business of man upon notes there is an extract from a sermon preached like a man of wit, was a long time in goal) addee earth was to serve Almighty God, not with forms by a man named Richard Tuverner, to the stu- to the eighth. I have long ago preached it, -but and words, but with an obedient life, to hate all dents at Oxford, in the days of Queen Elizabeth, the world and his other friends held it forth, an sin, impurity, hypocrisy, and falsehood; and which I will insert as a specimen of the affected exemplified it." "If I have any other very ex whatever Protestantism may have become after style of some in that day, particularly those who traordinary thing to tell you, it is this, that I hav three centuries of establishment, Protestantism at were leaving towards purifications. He was stand-insouther three centuries of establishment, Protestantism at were leaving towards purifications. He was stand-never returned Sir Robert Walpole's visit. The isouther threat a return to this, from formalism ing in a stone pulpit, in the place of worship call-truth is, I have nothing to ask of him, and I be the mother of all wickedness. It were a poor ed St. Mary, when he preached the sermon: lieve he knows that nobody follows him for ne conception, indeed, that so great a quarrel was "Arriving at the mount of St. Mary's in the stony thing. Besides, I have been very sick, and sick for the truth or falsehood of a speculative system stage where I now stond, I have brought you ness, let me tell you, makes one above a minister of theology, little by the change; for, if Calvinism was once a carefully conserved for the chickens of the church, me also tell you, that no man who is lame an motive power to holiness, so, too, was once the the sparrows of the spirit, and the sweet swallows cannot stir, will wait upon the greatest man upo mass itself; and if the mass become an idol and of salvation." a cause of confusion and sin, by a process exact- It appears from these volumes that Queen Anne wrote a pleasant letter, but he seems to labour t and manliness of life."

#### (To be continued.)

#### TRADE WITH JAPAN.

subject :

the ship Hamilton, which is now under Chicese reme who way that when he came into the room in winter time concours—having been purchased from ther Americ of gold !!" The next volume I examined was an account he need to go and sit close by the fire, in on the next volume I examined was an account he need to go and sit close by the fire, in on The Chinese have long been on trading terms of the barclays letters, and some written by the Price go and sit in the window. This was all the with the Japanese, and their vessels are allowed Barclay's letters, and some written by the Price go and sit in the window. This was all the to enter their ports and trade. The undertak, cess Elizabeth of the Rhine, George Fox, and Johnson could get out of Cibber. ing is a novel one, and in the event of its suc- other members amongst Friends. The editor of wards to a friend, "What with the corner of the ceeding, it would not require the foresight of the work, not a Friend, says in his preface, "I fire in winter, and the window in summer, yo a prophet, to predict a very sudden increase in have not even altered the Scotticisms with which see that I got much information from Cibber the mercantile marine of China; which would it abounds; and, indeed, any attempt on my part the manners and habits of Dryden." soon be able to show as handsome a fleet of clip- to accommodate the language to the taste of the The letters of Dr. Johnson in this volume an the ports of Japan should be brought about by dition of tinsel and lace." Archbishop Sharp was marks his other compositions. In two volume the Chinese who have settled in California. In- murdered by the Covenantors on the 3rd day of of his letters addressed to Hestor Thrale, the litt deed, we are strongly inclined to the belief that the Third month, 1679. In this book of the Bar- rary wife of the great London brewer, he is eas such will be the case; and that the world will clays, Robert's son says it was very remark- in style, and quite free enough in matter. The California for it all. The powerful changes go. Robert Barelay being upon a journey to the and as a whole, are no great credit to his nice ing on throughout the world—the result of the Yearly Meeting at Edinburgh in company with lect; yet occasionally a paragraph is found, i gold discoveries—are every day becoming more his wife's sister, and they being early on horse which the great English moralist peeps out in h those of China now."

#### For "The Friend." Original Letters on Literary Subjects. No. 2.

#### (Concluded from page 21.)

original papers in England, called the Harleian New Castle." and Bodleian collections. These letters are generally written by learned men, and are not re- of letters collected by Rebecca Warner. The the Edinburgh Courant, thus describes his disca markable for their liveliness of style, or beauty letters were written by Richard Baxter, Lord Bo- very of "Chloroforming Bees" :--- "The quantity of language, but they contain much valuable histo-lingbroke, Dr. Hartley, Dr. Samuel Johnson, of chloroform required for an ordinary hive i rical matter, some interesting antiquarian re-Alexander Pope, John Newton, Claudius Bucha-searches, some pleasant personal anecdotes, and nan, &c., all noted literary men. Pope in writ-take a quarter of an ounce. My mode of operations of the searches and the searches are also been and the searches are also been and the searches are also been also been

artificially preserved among us. Religion, as cient worthy of note in these three volumes to fill friend, says, "Bessed is the man who expect Then, indeed, the world gained some fyne biskets baked in the oven of charitie, who cannot cure a fit of a fever or ague. Le

ly analogous the theory of vicarious righteous- was the last, as Edward the confessor had been say witty things, and thus spoils in measure th ness may now be found in the Welsh valleys the first monarch of England, who touched those effect of his sentences. A letter of John Newton producing an identical result. So it is, and so it affected with scrofula or king's evil, to cure them. on the death of his wife, contained in this volume always will be, as long as any special virtue is It would now be matter of wonder that the world is beautifully expressed, and his description of th supposed to reside in formal outward act, or for- so long could have retained any belief in the cu- gradual softening of sorrow in the necessary di mal inward theory, irrespective of purity of heart rative power of a kingly finger, if it had not leak. ties of life, is very naturally and very forcibl ed out that every one touched, received of the drawn. I think Newton as a religious write king a gold coin. Thus reversing the present decidedly the best of the Calvinistic school I have practice of paying the physician you employ, met with. Daines Barrington, a celebrated English jurist of the last century, tells us, that a person giving engaged in writing a life of Dryden, applied A California paper gives the following upon this evidence in court in his hearing, incidentally Colley Cibber for particulars of the person mentioned, that he had been taken by his parents habits and striking characteristics of the gree "A basiness transaction took place a few days to Queen Anne, who touched him for the 'evil.' poet. Johnson addressed him, "So sir, I find yo since that is likely to be productive of important When the evidence had been given, Daines took knew Mr. Dryden?" "Knew him 1 was a The max is included on the product of the commercial world. An opportunity of asking the witness, if the touch well acquainted with him as if be had been may approximate the product of the commercial world. An opportunity of asking the witness, if the touch well acquainted with him as if be had been may approximate the product of the which it is proposed to ship to Japan on board served to be considered the evil, but that his pa- we used to meet continually at a club at Butten the ship Hamilton, which is now under Chinese rents were poor, and had no objection to the bit I remember as well as if it were but yesterday

pers as any nation in the world. It would not present age, would have been like an endeavour many of them quite free, except in an occasional be strange were it to happen that the opening of to improve the simple garb of Friends by the ad sentence, from that lumbering imperiality, which yet have to acknowledge themselves indebted to able, "that some few days before the murder, abound in flattery, manifest some self-concei and more apparent, and it would not be presump- back, at the east ferry, as they passed by the wonted strength of thought and force of expres tuous to suppose that the ports of Japan will be kirk, which belonged to the archbishop, close by sion. The letters contain frequent messages t as free to the world before three years, as are the end of the town, they heard a most terrifying, Thrale's children, and a few are exclusively t howling noise, which was astonishing. Upon them. Dr. Johnson writing to children! Doe which they sent the servant to look into it through it not seem like an elephant turned child's nurse the windows. He could then perceive nothing, Yet he succeeds sometimes very well,-some but [had] no sooner returned to them, than the times pretty well,-and where he fails most, th noise began again, and continued till they rode reader is inclined to say, " It is well done, con out of hearing. This account both he and his sidering." sister gave immediately after; and she in my The next letters I examined, were three octavo hearing, repeated the same but a few years ago, volumes of selections from two great masses of to a company visiting her at her own house in places and pensions.

After finishing Barclay, I dipped into a volume

earth; and lame I was, and still am." Pop

Dr. Johnson, we learn from this volume, while

\* Then Prime Minister of England,-the dispenser e

Chloroforming Bees .- D. Smith, in a letter t lively scraps of natural history. There is suffi- ing to William Fortescue concerning a common tion is as follows :-- I set down a table opposite ding, set it down on the top of the table, ping the plate in the centre; cover the hive ely up with cloths, and in twenty minutes or he bees are not only sound asleep, but, cony to what I have seen when they are suffod with sulphur, not one is left among the bs; the whole of them are lying helpless on table. You now remove what honey you bees, as they recover, will return to their icil. A bright, calm, sunny day is the best; you should commence your operations in the ning, before many of them are abroad."

uting to the nature of true worship; with me remarks on the state of our Society; both early times, and now.

#### (Concluded from page 19.)

is quite obvious that abundant preaching, ing and singing, do not bring a great part of kind any nearer to heaven, nor more acited with God and themselves, than they d be without it. So that it may be truly said, indeed lamented, that they spend their money hat which is not bread, and bestow much lawithout real profit to themselves. With ect to us, the ministry approved has aboundith heavenly bread, and refreshing streams ing water have flowed through the conduits e plantation of God; and although many not improved thereby, yet some have grown flourished. But the Lord of the vineward as he has made use of in time past; seeing ies, and working the deliverance of his pcommediately by his own power. This apd more marvellous and astonishing, both to cople and their enemies, than the ordinary s usually employed. Upon the whole, alh it appears to me something like a chastise-that so many worthy valiants have been ved, and few raised up in the ministry to ed them with equal brightness, and this may guish between the professor and the possesormations.

and about four feet distant from the hive; on and as cedar trees beside the waters. He shall speaks louder than words, to declare to mankind not the least occasion to be ashamed of silent love the world, the love of the Father is not in him," worship, unless we are so naked, as to be void of I do earnestly entreat all, into whose hands a right sense of what true worship is. Then in these remarks shall come, seriously to pause, holding the form which Truth leads into without science purified by his blood, the life and power: if this is with them, it will raise them above contempt,

mourning with sackcloth as it were, underneath. of their souls : and in due time, it they faint not, the chief place in the mind, and are made its water and streams from Lebanon. The beloved principal treasure ; which they certainly are, when of their souls will call, saying, "Awake, O north most delighted in and thought upon. Can it be supposed that idolaters can worship the true and living God, any otherwise than in a mere form ? ot be confined to any particular means for elp and preservation of his church, not even testimony are no otherwise regarded than for out-With such the several branches of our Christian garden, and eat his pleasant fruits." ward decency's sake, to keep up the form in the sight of men. There is a dead form and an inin make other means, unthought of by short sight of men. There is a dead form and an in-ed mortals, as effectual. We may see that sipid fruitless bearing of our testimonies, which ade use of the people of Israel to fight his can never beget to God, though perhaps it may so, wherein they seem, in some sort, to have sometimes beget into the form. But this brings the cause and instruments of their own deli- no increase to the Lord's people, except of pain ace and preservation : yet it was not always and distress. Visible disorders and immoral or there are instances of his destroying his practices in particulars have often wounded us, and hurt the cause of Truth; but not in such a dangerous manner; because where sound judgment and the spirit of wholesome discipline have been preserved, these things have been judged and cast out of the camp. But the greatest wounds we have received have been in the house of our card, coloured black, of the size of the eye, and seeming Friends, by their unsanctified endeavours to maintain our principles, or at least what they liked of them, worship, ministry and discipline, in sky or a lighted larap, see a multitude of molea trial, which, to discerning eyes, may fully that form only, which the faithful have been, and cules floating about; which molecules constitute now are, hvingly led into. Anti-christ has al- the air. We shall see whether the theory will f religion; yet I believe the true church will ways made more havoc by transforming himself, under this dispensation of God's dealing than by direct violence and opposition. Let it be his people. She will be more grounded and ever remembered what Paul saith, "For he is d in that which is within the veil, viz., the not a Jew which is one outwardly; neither is that who has given this subject much attention, has sanctuary and house of prayer. There is circumcision which is ontward in the flesh: but published the following communication. The lace of safety, out of the reach of Satan's he is a Jew which is one inwardly; and circumcision is that of the heart, in the spirit, and not in M. Andraud, by means of the perforated card, are holy, awful, silent waiting before God, is the letter; whose praise is not of men, but of God." not artial molecules. I have been, for some tal Israel's abiding in their tent, where no None, I think, will deny but that it would be equally months past, familiar with this interesting experi-tion nor enchantment can prevail against true, if the word Christian was substituted to the ment. The beautiful globules seen by means of tion nor enchantment can prevail against true, if the word Christian was substituted in the ment. This is exceedingly beautiful, reaching room of the word Jew: if so, the form, appear the hole in the card are the atomic colourless convincing to all, whose spiritual eyes are unce and character may be attained without the globes which constitute the crystalline fluid withgree opened; as set forth Numb. xxiv. 5, 6, heart work. We read of some who had the form in the eye. M. Andraud supposes they are exterw goodly are thy tents, O Jacob! and thy of godliness, yet denied the power, though per *nul* and in the air, when the truth is they are nacles, O Israel! As the valleys are they haps not in words; for to me it appears the most *internal* and within the chamber of the eyed forth, as gardens by the rivers side, as the emphatical denial of it, to live and act in the form of lign-aloes which the Lord hath planted, without it; as this may seem by practice, which verified by any person, in the following manner:

table I spread a thick linen cloth; in the centre pour the water out of his buckets, and his seed there is no need of the power, seeing they can do the table I place a small shallow breakfast shall be in many waters. Oh! what encourage, without it. Certain it is, those who inordinately e, which I cover with a piece of wire gauze, ment have the Lord's chosen people, to able love this world and the things of it, canot have reveut the bees coming in immediate contact faithful in that station wherein he hath placed the power of godliness whilst in that state; as the chloroform. I now quietly and caus them, whether in silence or speaking, in doing or saith the apostle, "Love not the world, neither sly lift the hive from the board on which it is suffering, in prosperity or adversity. There is the things that are in the world. If any man

deed it is exceedingly contemptible, and cannot and examine their own hearts without partiality, fail of rendering us more despicable in the eyes that they may see, before it be too late, what of mankind, than such are who have a form, or- state they are in. If by a narrow and strict namented with man's curious invention and adorn-ing. This state of insensibility to the nature of ture, which some of them have been many years k fit, replace the hive in its old stand, and true worship in those who profess to be spiritual in building, was not erected by the ordering and ly-minded, is set forth by our Lord under the direction of Divine Wisdom, it would be much metaphor of "Salt that hath lost its savour, more safe and prudent to have it all pulled down, which is thenceforth good for nothing, but to be so that there may not be one stone left upon an-cast out, and trodden under the feet of men." other; and lay the foundation of repentance from Therefore all professors of spiritual worship should dead works, and of living and powerful faith togreatly fear being found in this dreadful state, of wards God, and our Lord Jesus Christ, in a con-

These lines are principally intended by way of an alarm and warning to the careless, lukewarm In my travels for the promotion of Truth, and formal professors. As for the sincere, up which I have been engaged in through most parts right, humble seekers and worshippers of God, of our Society, I have seen and painfully felt they will be established upon the Rock of ages, much of this sorrowful idleness and insensibility, which the gates of hell shall not prevail against, which has caused me many days and nights of and reap the blessed fruits of the painful travail I have seen that it proceeds from various causes, their parched ground will become a pool, and but principally from an over anxiousness in seek. their thirsty land springs of water : yea, through ing after earthly things, lawful in themselves, but generations to come, they will enlarge, and bethe pursuit of which is idolatry, when they have come as a fountain of gardens, wells of living wind ! and come thou south, blow upon my gar-den, that the spices thereof may flow out." Then will they say, "Let my beloved come into his

J. GRIFFITH.

#### From The Annual of Scientific Discovery.

#### Art of Seeing the Interior of the Eve by the Eve itself.

The following paragraph has recently been published in several journals, relative to a discovery said to have been made by M. Andraud, an eminent French engineer.

"Some attention has been excited by the alleged discovery, by a French engineer of some celebrity named Andraud, of some means of seeing the air. If, says he, you take a piece of pierce with a fine needle a hole in the middle, you will, on looking through that hole at a clear obtain the sanction of the Academy of Sciences, to which it has been submitted."

An ingenious writer in the New Orleans Delta, atomic globules which were rendered visible to

The experiment may be tried, and the fact

Take a thick visiting-card and black it with ink, still,) the chamber of the eye is far more intense- allegiance. Whilst in prison, the care of th and the same distance from the light; but this throughout into the pupil of the eye. distance will vary according to the convexity or A writer in the National Intelligencer remarks from the candle into it through the minute hole in of the eye" with the eye itself. the card; and the veined appearance of its surface is the reticulated materia of the ordinarily transparent coat of the cornea rendered visible. The chamber of the eye thus lighted up by the O'er the wild waste the autumnal leaf careers, intense line of light passing into it through the minute orifice, (which acts as a strongly magni-(ying lens.) there is conveyed to the optic nerve an image (exactly the size of the pupil through which the ray passes) of a circular section of the crystalline fluid, with its atomic particles intensely magnified. The spectacle is one of surpassing wonder and beauty. Myriads of illuminated molecules distinctly appear in tremulous motion in the bright fluid ; some of them are simple globes, others are encircled by two or more concentric rings like exquisite miniatures of the planet Satprn, as seen through a telescope. Some of them are transparent, like infinitely small soup bubbles, and float about as lightly, while others are

of the white colour of pearls. By contracting the eye, or by gently moving the head from side to side, these beautiful millions of globular atoms are made to undulate within the chamber of the eye, and change places, some ascending and others descending; while others thrown nearer the locus of the light, dart across The tear of sorrow hath ao dwelling there,the disc like shooting stars in a lesser firmament ; while others revolve about each other in orbits of infinite diversity. The experiment is a highly interesting as well as a philosophical one, and will well recompense whoever attempts it. It will require some practice in a tyro to adjust the card to the proper focus, so as to obtain the clearest disc; but any one who knows how to use a microscope will easily discover when the card is in focus. If the flame of the candle is seen through it, it is out of focus, and it must be advanced or drawn back until a round planet-like shape is discernible. This planet-like shape, which will appear crossed by a net-work, is the cornea coating of the eye magnified. The pupil of the eye must now be expanded, as when one examines closely a very minute object, when the atomic world of globules that compose the crystalline fluid will be discerned behind the net work surface of the cornea; and the steadier one gazes, the clearer is this wonderful and beautiful spectacle perceived in all its surprising variety of form, beauty, and motion.

A better medium than the card proposed by M. It is a small leas, (the eye-piece of a broken spy-

or a piece of pasteboard opaque enough to forbid by illumined than by means of the perforated card, church still rested weightily upon Samuel Was the transition of light through it, and perforate The lens of ordinary magnifying spectacles will son, particularly as respected the meetings in hi the centre with a pin-hole. Place the card be- serve equally as well as the eye-piece named, by own neighbourhood. Ho manifested his concertween the eye and a candle flame, or a globe covering the surface with opaque paper, having by addressing the following letter to the member lamp, and not more than two inches from the eye, in the centre a clear space to transmit the light composing them.

flatness of the seer's eye, who must adjust it till upon the above described experiment as follows : he finds his focus. Instead of seeing the flame of The best manner of detecting the globules is with the cundle, the beholder now discerns a circular a lens; though the perforated hole shows an indisc the size of the iris of the eye. This disc is teresting spectacle. The iris of the eye is also bright and planet-like, and is crossed by innumer- superbly magnified and rendered beautifully visi-the factor of the factor of the surface a magnified rose leaf. It appears to be bryond placed five feet apart; the larger one directed to God in sincerity of heart, and have their delight the ene, between the card and the light; and it is the moon or a lamp, and looking at it with the in Him, shall be gathered together as jewels of this illasion which deceived M. Andraud, and led smaller (inch focus) placed close to the eye. In great price. They are the beauty of his sancte him to suppose that he saw a portion of the at- deed, the experiments muy be varied so as to pro- ary, in whom his soul hath pleasure. Those mosphere magnified. But this visible disc is, in duce the finest effects, at once novel and beautifact, a spherical section of the fluidal crystalline ful. Next to a telescopic view of the heavens, 1 and give ear to the enemy, which presents libert lens within the chamber of the eye, strongly illu- know nothing in science so interesting, and at the to the fleshly part, and live in it, cannot enter int mined by the concentrated pencil of light, passing same time so simple, as this "seeing the interior the kingdom. My Friends, in a few words I ar

#### HOPE'S BRIGHTER SHORE.

Selected.

- Nor vale nor mountain now is ripe with flowers ;
- Nature's fair brow the snow of winter sears, And all but Hope hath fled her once green howers,-
- llope with her sunny hair.
- And why thus lonely lingers she, when all The glorious gifts of summer are no more ?-
- Her foot already treads Spring's leafy hall ! Her eyes see sunbeams gild the distant shore,-Distant, yet still how fair !
- So when the laugh of childhood and the song Are beard no longer, as in other days, Hope, with her rainbow wand, still leads along
- To where, all flushed with Manhood's noontide rays Succeeds a prouder age. Who loveth Fame ?-Lo! where her temple stands!
- Who, mad Ambition ?-There the laurel waves I
- All that the majesty of mind commands, All that the heart of man insatiate craves.
  - Is found in Hope's bright page.

And yet the mighty majesty of mind,

- Ambition, Fame, are mixed with earthly leaven.
- What are their purest joys to the refined And spotless ones, the promised ones of Heaven, Joys that shall ne'er decay !
- Earth is its birth-place; why should angels weep?
- They know not Sorrow, as they know not Care, But, as Life's pilgrim climbs the rugged steep,

They cheer him on his way.

Thrice happy he whom through each devious path The Lamp of Faith conducts with steady light ! His spirit quails not at the tempest's wrath ;

- He trembles not when lowers the moonless night. Nor fears the Ocean's roar.
- O ! life may have its sorrows and its cares.
- Yet come they but from sia to purify
- While death itself, the power that never spares, Is but the soul-bark of Mortality, Seeking a brighter shore !

For "The Friend."

#### A FAMILY OF FAITH.

#### OR A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF SAMUEL WATSON, HIS WIFE, AND SOME OF THEIR CHILDREN.

(Continued from page 20.)

After his return from Scotland early in the summer of 1660, Samuel Watson continued faithfully visiting meetings in Yorkshire and elsewhere near at home.

Andraud I have used in making this experiment. on. In the Eleventh and Twelfth months of this tion were wanting. year, 535 Friends were imprisoned in Yorkshire glass,) with an inch and a half locus. This held alone. In the West-riding, 229 thus suffered, heavenly Father's love runs forth unto you, [with to a solar lamp or candle, at six feet distance, or amongst whom was Samuel Watson. The charge desires] that not one of you who have set you

"A letter to Friends in the west parts of York shire (especially). To be read at their meet ings, in the fear of God.

#### "Beloved Friends.

"Who are called, and some of you chosen it who draw back from the pure call in the Spiri to exhort you, that in steadfastness you abide i the cross, through self-denial. Ye have receive the Light, and in some measure felt the power of it in your inward parts, subduing the corrupt na ture, which led captive unto all manner of iniquity.

Brethren, be watchful, for we are called no to uncleanness, but to holiness; and in bringin forth the fruit of a sanctified life, is our heaven! Futher glorified. Dear hearts, though I, or an other were amongst you, and moved in the Spir to express words that might distil as the sma rain to the refreshing of the plant, yet this I sa unto you in the name of the Lord, that except yo keep to the life and light in your own particular, it would not profit. The day is come wherei every one must be left to their own. Who lack eth wisdom, let them learn at home, in pur silence. Ask of Him who giveth to every on freely, and upbraideth none. He stands at th door and knocks,-give not way therefore t wandering earthly desires, for that shuts him ou His power is not then telt. Thou who waits no in pure silence, to feel destruction come upon th old corrupt nature, though thou hast an invitatio to the Lord's supper, yet not being refined b righteous judgment, and innocency lelt to be th covering, no part canst thou enjoy of the heaven! treasure. For want of diligence, this is thy potion,-for having refused the counsel of Chris and for following the stranger, thou shalt be can into utter darkness, where is weeping, and wai ing, and gnashing of teeth. This is sad, but ye it is the portion of all who delight to feed upo serpent's food,-earth and earthly things. The delight is not in the Lord, nor in his pure fea which [would keep them above] the corruptible [so as] to use all things, and to be as contente in separation from them, as in enjoying them [To bring to] this [state], dear Friends, is God work, in this day of trial. This I experience i his love, and I would you might all experience with me, Surely we should [then] together m joice in pureness, because of the redemption of ou souls. No ground of murmuring would remain in any, but all [would be] filled with peace an joy in believing and feeling this power greater i us, than he that is in the world. His love [woul be] of more value to us in a separation from a the things of the earth, than all the fulness of th The time of greater persecution came rapidly earth would be, if this love and eternal satisfac

"O Friends ! I can truly say, a stream of m turned towards the full moon, (which is better appears to have been for not taking the oath of faces towards Sion, may come short of the preoaring lion, seeking whom he may devour, tinue in well doing. use to fall. Friends, you have no way to in holy delight is felt. In this, the children in. If the cup of Divine sweetness in any redemption. erflows, there is nothing wasted, but through undance of the grace, a distribution is to

. Here is a giving in love, and a receiving This is that which shall make the chilof my heavenly Father to grow and bring fruit to his praise and glory forever.

hou who feelest thyself bound up in this ony of eternal love, wherein thy dwelling llowship is with the Most High, who comd in the pure vineyard, which is compassed part hither and thither, yea,-though it be unition of rocks; bread shall be given thee, partake of Sion's redemption, joy, rejoicnd hallelujahs lorever.

riends, be stayed in your minds out of cony what shall become of your visible enjoy-,-how near and dear soever they may be, o thought. Our God, who is the God of hole earth, knows what we stand in need of. ay see it needful that we suffer the spoiling who are approved of him in secret, may and give up in a whele resignation to the be] hated of the world,

et smelling sacrifice may be offered to God. with God, and in love to each other in this

falling in the wilderness through disobedi- able in the hearts of his chosen members. So in night, but the next day was very windy. From o your own particular measure of grace, pureness of mind, dwell, that in godly simplicity the 21st to 27th, inclusive, was an uninterrupted se of [this disobedience] and a looking out every one may be kept in patience, undergoing period of fine clear weather, generally pretty coul, er helps and means, fainting and distrust the present exercise and trial. In nothing be Early in the evening of the 27th, a very fine au-1, and cause some to stumble in the way. terrified, which to the adversary is an evident rora appeared in the northern sky, as a broad things come of the enemy, who goes about token of perdition, but to you of glory, if ye con-

him but in the stendfast watch, which gives divine protection, that in him you may every one ed rainbow. Late in the evening it mostly disap-[one] a discovery of him. In this [watch] feel a resting place to your souls, and in sober- peared. vord is present, which is able to overcome ness of mind, may cheerfully run the race that is nd bring salvation to Israel. I testify unto set before you. Wait to feel the spiritual union, 651°; and the range of the thermometer from 35 s a faitiful witness for the Lord, that in no when our bodies are separate one from another, on the 30th, to 89 on the 6th, or 54°. Amount way he is truly resisted and overcome, but In this will spring up pure contentedness, wherein of rain was 5.939 inches, steadfast waiting in silence, [in which] the blessing of the Lord will be your all,--and in has its operation, not only when you are all of you enjoyed. His presence will be the joy gether, but at other times. In this your of your souls, and the strength of your hearts, become betrothed unto Christ Jesus, the Though you be left never so weak as to the outusband, and in his life and spiritual wor- ward appearance, yet in your inward tent abide, and move not, but as the God of Israel is in some day, separated from superstition, feed to measure felt in you. [This] is the breathing of at one table, and are refreshed from one my soul, which in patience waits for Israel's

SAMUEL WATSON,"

"York Castle, the 14th of the First month, 1661.'

(To be continued.)

For 9 The Friend ?

#### Review of the Weather for Ninth Month, 1853.

The past month was subject to many sudden ates daily of the streams of Shiloh to thy -thou art built upon the sure foundation, — general aspects of the weather. Two very heavy rains occurred during the month, one on the 7th, with salvation for walls and bulwarks, the other on the 14th. That on the 7th was dethe sons of the alien may have power to serving of particular notice, and was more like a hee into outward captivity, and hale the tropical rain than one belonging to our latitude. At a few minutes past four in the afternoon, and utmost part of the earth, yet thy habitation with very little previous indication, it commenced he Lord of hosts. Thy place of defence is in a gentle shower from an isolated cloud, which 30, 35, 36, 430 2005, N.W. was apparently quite small; but in less than five hy water shall be sure. Thy condition minutes, the rain was descending in torrents, and sent is to be still. Seek no shelter under in an incredibly short space of time, the whole arthly power, but dwell in the innocency of surface of the ground was covered with a sheet amb's nature, and in that find a hiding of water, which in many places was several until all calamities and storms be overpast, inches deep. A lew minutes before five, the rain Lord and Saviour, who came to seek and to save in spirit incessantly, for the establish. ceased almost as suddenly as it had commenced. of righteousness in the whole earth, that all It had rained only fifty minutes, and in that time re called of God, may press on in the spirit, more than three inches of water fell; -- it was the dantly, and with no small degree of success, both heaviest rain we have yet recorded here. It is to exhort and convince gainsayers, of the need computed that on this farm alone, 800,000 hogs- of living a life of godliness. Nor did they turn heads, or 200,000 tons of water, tell in less than aside from that portion of suffering to which their fifty minutes! What a vast weight to be thus suspended in the air! Previous to this rain the weather had been warm and sultry, with foggy lierings they endured on many occasions, brought mornings, but immediately after it became cool and pleasant, with clear mornings and a pure air. goods for a time, for the glorifying his pure Such changes are commonly said to be brought in redeeming the mind to himself,—that about by the rain; but we beg leave to differ from Such changes are commonly said to be brought many in this respect, and claim that the rain was acknowledgment, that they could not do George de manifest, and the dross be purged from the result of a change of weather, and that it al- Fox a greater service for the spreading of his ure gold. The faithful see that this is ways is. Were it not for the changes that are principles in Cornwall, than to imprison him. constantly taking place in the currents of air and r's will. Herein is my peace, and the peace temperature, rain would be a phenomenon of rare the character of the early Priends, that the burchosen children of God at this day, though occurrence. In the present instance, the air had den of their concern was, the extension of the become heavily charged with aqueous vapour ;--ear hearts, dwell in the sense of the pure the wind had been much in the S. and S. E., and ering of souls under the government of his Spirit, , that in it you may breathe and pray unto suddenly changed to the N. W.; a body of cold not entertaining the desire to escape suffering, ather of the spirits of all flesh, that the sanc- air was thus brought in contact and mingled with Indeed it may very justly be said of them, as of g power may pass through, to the cleansing the humid atmosphere, and rain was precipitated the primitive believers in Christ, "they to k joyceping clean your hearts,-that from thence in vast quantities, as has been explained before. Jully the spoiling of their goods, that they might The change of wind and temperature produced obtain a better resurrection," &c. George Fox vill then be a strength one to another, and the rain, which unburdened the atmosphere of its adds, "Indeed my imprisonment there was of the et savour to the faithful and sincere who load, and the days following were clear and cool. Lord, and for his service in these parts; for alter

bow of white light, resembling a rainbow in shape, but being four or five times as broad. At one "So I commend you to my heavenly Father's time the bow was quite as perfect as a fully form-

The average temperature of the month was

month.	TEMPERA- O			bi of sun-					
001	÷.	Maximum.		0 P.	Direction an		Circumstances of the wea-		
Jo s	1	â	ġ.	1.20	wind.	e	ther for Ninth month, 1853.		
Days	Minimum	lax	Mean.	Mean Baro. f					
						_			
12	65 67	80 79	$\frac{721}{73}$	29.68 29.76	S. S. E. S. S. E.	1	Hazy, overcast, clear, auro. Foggy, mostly clear, aurora.		
3	66	76	71	29.72	S. S. E.	1	Do. cloudy.		
4	69	82	731	29.64	S. E. to S.W.	î	Do. drizzly, clear.		
5	70	87	786	29.64	S. W.	1	Clear and very warm.		
2	72 68	89 86	801 77	29 57 29 45		2	Foggy, do.		
7	54	72	65	29.66	N. N. W.	$\frac{2}{3}$	Do do very heavy shower. Clear and pleasant,		
9	53	71	62	29.73		2	Some clouds, rainy.		
10	58	67	621	29.63	N.E. to N.W.	$\tilde{2}$	Rain, clear P. M.		
н	49	67	58	29.75	N. W.	2	Clear and pleasant,		
12	46	65	551	29.78	N. W. to S.	2	Do. cloudy.		
13	57 58	69 76	60 67	29.62 29.30	S. S. E.	13	Cloudy, clear.		
15	58 61	74	671	29.30	S. S. E. N. W.	35	Do. rain 6 P. M. Some clouds, very windy.		
16	60	75	671	29.50	N.	0	Clear and pleasant.		
17	55	82	681	29.57	S. W.	22	Uo, do,		
18	64	81	721	29.61	S.	1	Overcast, clear.		
19	66	82	74	29 61	W.	2	Clear.		
20 21	60 55	78	69 631	29.51 20.43	S. W. N. N. W.	1	Showery.		
22	55	67	61	29.45	N. N. W.	22.03	Clear and pleasant. Do. do.		
23	52	66	59	29.55	N.N W.	ĩ	Do. do.		
24	49	72	60 \$	29.61	S. W.	1	Do. do.		
25	50	66	58	29 76	N. N. W.	1	Po. do.		
26 27	44 53	68 77	56	29.76	N. N. E.	1	Do. do.		
28	48	75	65 611	29.59 29.45	S. W. N. N. W.	13	Do. do. aurora. Cloudy, rain 4 p. m.		
29	43	57	50	29.68		3	Cloudy, rain 4 P. M.		
30	35	56	451	29.65	N. W.	2	Frost, clear and cool.		

#### PATIENCE IN TRIBULATION.

For "The Friend."

Partaking largely of the spirit of their divine that which was lost, and to recover that which had gone astray, the early Friends laboured abunfaithful testimony to the Truth exposed them, and in the ordering of an all-wise Preserver, the sufconviction on their enemies, even to the acknowledgment of the Truth for which they were sufferers. When George Fox was a prisoner in Launceston jail, one of the Protector's chaplains made the principles in Cornwall, than to imprison him.

It stands forth as a very prominent feature in Redeemer's kingdom in the earth, and the gath-On the 14th, a heavy rain from the S. E., with the assizes were over, several Friends from most [God] is causing self to wither and die, very high wind, prostrated much of the cora in parts of the nation came into the country to visit aleigned love to increase, and joy unspeak- this part of the State; the rain ceased during the us. Those parts of the west were very dark

Α.

It is very clear that the subjects of it learned obedeemed.

There are some in the different Yearly Meetings preserved to bear testimony against the innevations in doctrine and discipline, which of late imposed on the Society. These have great need to seek to be endued with patience under the afflictions to which their testimony may expose them, rather than to look out for a way to escape from them. May none of these be looking to-wards any separate organization for relief, but learn to endure bardness as good soliters of Jesus having Kudens to pour forth a little of his Holy against the Lord my God." "I, on the oil Christ, looking singly unto Him, who remains to Spirit of grace and supplication, and enable me hand," replied his companion, "believe that be the author and finisher of the saints' faith, to pray for myself and the church." resting in the assurance, that the Lamb and his followers will have the victory. There may peradventure be some who are bewailing the trials under which some of the Yearly Meetings are of the present day have their designed effect, of will and confidence in his purposes. This o brought, which have stood most prominently against the innovations above alluded to; but while the writer of these lines is fully prepared to make the acknowledgment that he has no sat- tions abide and await the truly baptized, living responded the other," "many better plans the isfaction in mere "strile and debate," yet he feels that he dare not ask for the removal of the afflic- and these have to feel the force of the truth, 'All suits me is to write to the king, offering to gi tions, which He who is "Head over all things to his church," has permitted to come upon us, persecution; and if for a time it seem that 'evil liberty." "That would be a very undesiral sooner than He muy be pleased to proclaim, "It men and seducers wax worse and worse,' no mar- expedient," replied the devout vizier, "for is enough," lest we should again settle into a state vel. 'The Lamb and his followers must and will would give rise to many suspicions-it would be a state vel. 'The Lamb and his followers must and will would give rise to many suspicions-it would be a state vel.' of ease and carnal security, as was too much the eventually gain the victory.' " case in coming out of the Hicksite difficulty.

That worthy minister of Christ, Ann Jones, of Stockport, England, in a letter to a Friend in this land, dated Eighth month, 1845, says, " Had we as a people, individually and collectively, humbled ourselves under His holy hand at the time puttence be vouchsated and kept to by those who runs thus : have to go forth in this day of battle : may they Bible, and engraved by art and man's device, on uevolence, in practices of piety, and in abstinence them for thee as a reward of thy trust in Hi the stock of Quakerism, and to pass it off for from many of the desires of the flesh. In their These gems alone were in the loaves, and I mere

countries at that time, but the Lord's light and reformed Quakerism, I have ever considered as a counsels to the king, these two viziers search Truth broke forth, and shined over all, and many subtle device of the old crooked serpent, to lay ever agreed, and he being annoyed at their of I run orose form, and smited over an aud many sound active of the of closed subjects and string of a group, and he deing annoyed at their of were turned from darkness to light, and from the wasto and destroy vital, spiritual Christianity; ferences, concluded to dismissione of them, but I do believe that the blessed Head of the order to assist him in determining which one Their testimony shone as a light in the midst Church, who in his wisdom, his goodness and should be, he devised the following expedie of a crooked and perverse generation; exhibiting mercy to man, saw meet to restore pure spiritual flaving found a house in which was a secret h a practical example against that spirit complained worship, and true and pure religion to the church, ing place, he commanded one of his most true of by the noosele : "All seek their own and not and wholesome discipline set up under his guid- servants to conceal himself in it; informing h of that which is gone astray. Bat the effect which our dear forefathers; sustaining them in and there, and bidding him give good heed to all the suffering patiently for the cause of Truth produc- through a long season of cruch persecution from words and actions. At his command the t ed on those not then gathered into the sheepfold, the priests who plainly saw their craft was in viziers were suddenly seized, and taken to the was but a part of the blessed fruits brought forth. danger; and from magistrates and professors un house, the doorway of which was then walled t der the priests' influence; that He who is over all, and no outward opening left, except a little w dience in this school, and thereby became increas. God blessed forever ; and who in his infinite com- dow, through which food and drink could be su ingly qualified and equipped for the Lord's work, passion and tender mercy, hath provided for us a plied to the prisoners. During the first day n who clothed them with his armour of righteous- merciful and faithful High Priest, touched with a ther of the two spoke a word to his companie ness, on the right hand and on the left. Yet even feeling of our infirmities; a blessed Mediator and until the evening, when the one not devout ask in that day there were here and there one who Intercessor for all those who seek to come unto the other, "How dost thou feel?" He replie grew wenty of suffering for the cause of Truth, God by him; that He will not suffer the standard "I have confidence in Providence, and come and withdrew the shoulder from the burden, and testimonies of Truth thus raised, to fall to myself into the hands of Him who ordains These invariably came to a loss, and some of them the ground, through the unfaithfulness, the world- things. His holy name be praised." "I, on I went entirely back into the spirit of the world, its mindedness of these who say they are Jews, souther y's aid the first speaker, "feel my bla out of which they had been in some measure re-or Quakers, and are not; nay verily, there are boil within me, and cannot rest in peace. W many arrows in his sacred quiver, and he can has this misfortune befallen us?" The deve scatter and disperse them whenever he plenses, vizier in answer, said, "I have reviewed the who as by the breath of his mouth, and plainly make of my conduct, and I cannot see that I have fa it appear who they are that serve him, and who en into any error as regards the king, which cou years have been attempted to be brought in and they are that are counterfeiting the King's coin ; have displeased hum, . . . I find my sins again pluming themselves with his gifts, and not giving God to be innumerable, although I have new God the glory.

shattered Society is not abated, though mourning plore the forgiveness of God, and to make eve with the mourners is all I can do in my enfeebled effort to explate them. It appears to me that state; excepting when it pleases infinite and ever- am now enduring the punishment of my si

them yilely cast away the shield, as though it think?" "I think," said the devout vizier, "It had never been anointed with oil; but let the trials both of us ought to strive after resignation to Go driving us nearer and nearer to the Shepherd and calamity is a mystery, which if our intellect see Bishop of souls. Ann Jones further writes, to penetrate, it will only grope in darkness, a "Sufferings of various kinds, bonds and afflic- will never succeed in doing so," " Nonsense members of the church of Christ now as ever; that have occurred to me, but the only one th that will live godly in Christ Jesus shall suffer up all my substance, on condition that I am set

Ohio, Ninth month, 1853.

## Resignation a Mark of Religion.

For "The Friend,"

Not only do we learn from the Holy Scriptures of the former desolation, and kept near to him, that the true Light lighteth every man that comthe great Preserver of men, in spirit and in truth, eth into the world, but we have abundant evidence the Babel building that has succeeded would never even in the heathen nations, of the glimmerings found within it a magnificent ruby ! The seco have been devised. Truly it is a day of trouble, of that light, although obscured by the gross menof treading down, and of perplexity in our poor, tal, and spiritual darkness, the superstition and brought to them, of which the devout vizier ta desolated Society; a day in which the high and wickedness which abound. Some portion of a hull, and found within it another gem. On t the mighty, the rich and the full with us are work written by Ibn Zafer, an Arab of the twelfth third day, the same thing happened. apreading, and boasting themselves, something century, which has met my eye, seems to convey like the 'green bay tree;' but where is the fruit? so useful a lesson to Christians, as well as others, and having obtained from his servant an account A day in which the true Israelitish seed is greatly that I have prepared the substance of it for "The of all that had passed between them, he sent i oppressed and trodden under foot. May fauth and Friend." It is entitled, the "Two Viziers," and them, and questioned them closely as to the

keep very near to that invincible Power which of whom were honest and faithful to him, -- yet gems, said, "I found these in my food, but it acceptory used where the set of t

od the glory." fuiled to examine my conscience daily, be "...... My interest in the welfare of our poor morning and night, to repeot my faults, to i have been calumniated by such an one, from en Let none become weary in well doing, nor let of my influence with the king. What dost th open the path of injustice before the king, a would be to despair of the grace of God."

They spoke no more that night. On the mo row a single loaf of bread was brought to the "Eat," said the devout vizier to his companie "Not I," he replied, "I am afraid of being p soned," "I," said the other, "will take n share, and commit myself to God." He th took one half of the loaf, and as he was eatin night passed, and at daybreak a loaf was age

The king then released them from confinement words and actions whilst in prison. They tu It is related that a king had two viziers, both him the truth; and the devout man producing t nore and more in the senson of calamity, mmit thyself into His hands in the doubtful of life."

king took him to be his only vizier, and way the other in dismal plight.

For "The Friend."

#### 

the date of last chapter, on the morning instant, near 5 o'clock, clear and moonenjoyed again, (the first this season.) the he head of Delaware tide-water, about this autumn, immense numbers of these birds mes thronged a reedy inlet, where the day is not one was to be seen. But soon after sharp frosts, none could be found; and their going. My interest in their history st aroused by hearing the talk of sportsbout them. Some supposed, that they bur-in the mud; to which purpose the long conical head, and beautiful symmetry of the and body were thought to be especially d. Others approaching the truth, imagined ey flew by night from one marsh to another y were gone. Since my residence in this and about eight years ago first noticed the , viz. to the piping in our low grounds early ng, with this difference, the piping is incesnd mingled; the voices of rail-birds are pilgrimage here in peace and hope. singly, with pauses for answers, and more not so shrill as those of batrachia, emerging Whiteland, 27th of Ninth mo., 1853. heir hybernations. They are more numer-id distinct in misty nights. The English I verified by experiment. Recollecting the raspberry patch, from a stack which are calculated at 1,200 horse power.

puld do when his own interests were at about the bushes a few minutes. I saw the long are constructed for a supply of 100,000 cubic feet I have thus discovered that thy compan- sought proof. The elegant form and attitude, the of gas per diem. In addition to this extensive possessed by devils, and infested with evil darting of the head, and the celerity of foot, at factory, Mr. Salt is building seven hundred cotts concerning his Maker, against whom he once told who the stranger was. He was soon tages for the workpeople in the immediate neighwhile he suspects me of a design to tyran captured and confined, though not without putting bourhood. The site is at a place which has been er him, to despoil him of his substance, our expertness to a severe test by his alternate poison him. Thou, on the other hand, running and flight, after escaping from the bushes i river Aire, and will be approached by a tubular y resigned thyself, without striving to dis- to the open field. Having satisfactorily identified bridge over the river, which is also to be of ele-vhat steps could be taken in a case of which the species by the aid of Wilson's description, the gant construction. The estimated cost of the either knew the cause por the true circum- next difficulty was to settle the question, what shall whole is not known, but has been spoken of as s. Thus thou surrendered thyself into the be done with the captive? It was proposed to upwards of half-a-million sterling. Univalled of God, and in all thy conjectures never send him to West-town, not to be taught how to for extent as these works are at present, perhaps, to blame any one but thyself. I perceive take care of himself in future, but to adorn the in the world, and with masonry also of the most e Lord has chosen thee to be our support, collection of birds recently commenced there, substantial character, and machinery the most is pointed thee out as the only one worthy Some said, "Keep him ?" others "let the poor perfect, it is suid that a columnil is in contem-my place and enjoy my favour. Give thing go." The pleadings of humanity prevailed plation at Bolton, of nearly, if not quite equal to Him, who has been thy guide,-trust over the claims of science, and after a confine- magnitude. ment of three days in a glass vessel to show his markings and gracefulness, during which time he partook timidly of water, biscuit, and grass seeds offered on the stems, he was liberated near the source of Ridley creek, whose waters perhaps conducted him to the Delaware. This was the first and only specimen of this bird I have seen away from marshes, though it is probable we are twice in the year surrounded by them in their nocturnal travels. After the capture above recited, it remained to complete the proof of migration, by observing the northward passage. Misty weather re of recognizing the voice of the rail-bird being unusual in the spring, this is not as readily vice associated in memory with early days. done. Last Fifth month, however, about the time of Boblink's arrival, that of the rail-bird was noted, and one who saw the first specimen, is pretty sure she saw one running amongst dead brush, leaves, &c., whilst she was collecting plants. It is admirable, that birds so eagerly hunted, and of such the country adjacent was cleared and feeble flight as to be taken by a few school girls, inhabited, no one had observed their com- should make their way from Florida to Hudson's Bay, safely by land, where they could hardly escape if pursued. And the fact is not without instruction. The Creator has given to every one of His creatures certain conditions, laws, or instincts for its safety and preservation : by attending to these-by keeping out of the way of those whom they cannot resist-by keeping also with the flock, minding the signals given to guide them, these birds pass on safely. So we, by attending , though no sportsman thinks to find rail to the law of the Spirit of Life, which, if we heed n these hills, I have borne in mind the pos-of their migrating over our uplands by preserve from the snare of the fowler of men, and from the galling bondage of the disobedient, will which I supposed to be theirs, and have be kept out of the way of temptation that we may them annually since. Upon recurring to not be overcome thereby. By keeping with the leard a few days ago, a closer comparison flock of those who, having experience in the slippery ways of youth, warn us of the dangers that beset them, we may finally reach the end of our

Y. W.

Immense Manufacturing Establishment in il being a noted ventriloquist, I thought England .- The London Times gives the followmid species might use such a safeguard, ing account of a new and immense establishment now erecting at Bradford, England, for the manuey were alarmed by sudden light, I kindled facture of alpacas. The magnitude of this conby other starting of south ngin; a subset interview appendix in the imagination of the source of the source of appendix in the imagination of the source of prise, and had I not known that the hills massive stone edifice, with considerable architectensity of the fog prevented the light from ural pretensions, having a single room in it of 540 ng those at a distance, I should have thought feet long, and the machinery will include the latest ces were made a furlong or more from me, inventions of acknowledged merit. The engines of a few rods. Next morning I saw a bird to move the immense mass of machinery required The gas ttled off from the barn, leaving a space a works alone will be equal to those of a small town, two in breadth, into which he had fallen, and will be erected upon White's hydro-carbon the bridge over which they must pass themselves ; ly mistaking the dingy whitewash for the system, at a cost of ±4,000; it is estimated that for every one hath need to be forgiven."

to ascertain by experiment, what each of fog. The young folks being called, and beating 5,000 lights will be required, and the gas works named Salt-Aire, being on one of the banks of the

#### THE EXPECTED COMET OF 1856.

From an article published by an eminent astronomer-M. Babinet, member of l'Academie des Sciences-the French journals give us some interesting details relative to a comet which in all probability will appear sometime about the year 1856. This is one of the largest comets described by European or Chinese observers. Its periodical course is about three hundred years. It was seen in the years 104, 392, 682, 975, again in 1264, the next time in 1556, always described as shining with an extraordinary brilliancy. Astronomers had agreed in announcing its return in 1848; but it has hitherto failed to appear, and, according to the quaint expression of M. Babinet, up to this moment is living on its brilliant reputation ! All the observatories were at first in despair regarding the fate of this beautiful star, and Sir J. Herschell himself had put crape upon his telescope, when a wise calculator at Middleburg, M. Bomme, had the good fortune to reassure the world that it was not lost to us, as had been feared, but only retarded in its motion. Anxious, as all others had been, at the non-arrival of this rare and renowned visitor, M. Bomme, aided by the preparatory labours of Mr. Hind, with a patience and devotedness truly German, went over the calculations, and made a new estimate of the scparate and combined action of all the planets upon this comet, of three hundred years. The result of this severe labour gives its arrival in August, 1858, with an uncertainty of two years, more or less; so that between 1856 and 1860 we may hope to see that great luminary which in 1556 caused Charles V. to abdicate. Already dejected by reverses-the result of the seige of Metz-the defeat of Renty-the humiliation of the treaty of Passaw-the combination of all these calamities drew from that monarch the despairing cry, "Fortune abandons the old!" The appearance of the flaming meteor just at that time seemed, to his superstitious sense, a direct message from Heaven. Not that he thought it was directed towards himself as a man, so much as to his station as a sovereign; and he abdicated the throne to save his life. It is well known how short a time he survived in his monastic retiracy. Perhaps he might have lived longer had his superstition taken that better turn by which, in retaining power, he had directed his ambition towards a more noble end. We know of no better use for comets than to point auch a moral, and even theologians seldom find a higher interpretation of the celestial phenomena,

"They who cannot forgive others, break down

#### 32

#### THE FRIEND.

TENTH MONTH 8, 1853.

Notwithstanding the demonstrations made by the Peace Societies, and the admission by many of the leading men in Europe, of the essentially pacific character of the Christian religion, there is abundant cause to believe, that the day is yet esteem of the Sultan, and was submitted to them far distant when war will be shunned as one of for their acceptance. The Czar, it is said, has the greatest of sins, and the kingdoms of this acceded to the terms of the note, but the Sultan world be brought under the dominion of the demands some modification of the language Prince of Peace, We believe it may be truly employed; which the Czar refuses to udmit; said, that nearly the whole of the civilized world and so the matter stands. In the meantime is at the present time, kept in a state of agitation hundreds of thousands of men are withdrawn and suspense, by the uncertainty as to which from their homes, and the peaceful pursuits of course-aggressive or conciliatory-will be pur- life, to be congregated in camps, exposed to phyaued by two crowned heads, who from the abso- sical and moral pestilence, while they are drilled lute authority lodged with them, have the power to into perfect machines for destroying each other's involve their respective nations, and probably all lives, and sprending havoc, anguish and despair, Europe, in the crimes and horrors of war. It is wherever they may come. The train is laid, the worthy of remark, that while one of them is a torch is kept lighted, and it would seem as though professed Christian, assuming to be conscientious. the awful catastrophe impending, rested upon ly interested for his fellow believers residing the discretion of men who give evidence of their Treasury. The prospect of a cotto crop is poor within the government of the other, and that proneness to folly or madness. But He who sit-within is a Mahommedan or Infidel, making no teth upon the circle of the earth, and in whose worms and a rainy season. The tobacco crop in Mi pretensions to the name and solemn responsibili- sight the inhabitants thereof are as grasshoppers, ties of a disciple of Christ, the former manifests still ruleth in the kingdoms of men. He can the most implacable determination to pursue his cause the wrath of man to praise him, and the Fifth-day of last week. selfish designs, though they must inevitably lead remninder of wrath he can restrain. It may be to bloodshed and the misery of thousands, while that I c will see fit to permit the scourge of war to the latter is appealing to the other great Christian come again on some of those who are rebelling Powers in Europe, to assert and maintain the im- against his laws, and denying his name; and by mutable laws of justice, and not suffer his weak. thus visiting the earth with his sore judgments, ness to expose him to robbery and oppression. cause the inhabitants thereof to learn righteous-From the accounts furnished in the daily papers, acss; but as his compassion fails not, we may we believe the following is a concise view of the humbly hope, he may in pity towards the workcauses of the difficulty, and the present state of manship of his hand, withhold the chastisement the negotiations.

Russia and Turkey, the former Government was ed, by persistence in evil, to draw down upon invested with certain special relations towards the themselves. The present is apparently a mosubjects of the latter who profess adherence to the mentous period, pregnant with great events. 27, Benj. Hazard, R. I., \$2, vol. 27. Greek Church, in consequence of the identity of While barriers which have separated nations from their religious faith ; and certain of the "holy places" (as they are termed) in Jerusalem, were removed, and the way opening for the spread of considered to be under the particular charge of a knowledge of Christian principles into the dark some of the adherents of the same Church, who corners of the carth, war, pestilence, and famine, look to Russia as their Protector. It does not are permitted to cast their shadows, as it were, appear so far as we have been informed, that any over those nations on whom the light of the Gosof the stipulations of these treaties have been vio- pel long since dawned, warning them of the retriof the stipulations of these treaties have been vio- pet long since dawned, warning them of the retri-lated by the Ottoman; nor has he expressed a bution in store, if they persist in their wickedness, seven o'clock, in the committee-room, Mulberry stre wish to withdraw the privileges conferred; for and refuse to come under the government of Him meeting-house. privileges only can they be considered, no right having ever been obtained; but the Autocrat, moved it is said, by envious jealousy of the supposed greater influence of the French, who by similar treaties are allowed to maintain special relations with those subjects of the Porte who are attached to the Latin or Roman Church ; or, what is more probable, desirous of an opportunity for encroaching on his weak neighbour, has boldly sought to exact additional privileges from the Sultan; urging his demands so far, that if acceded the waters cover the sea. to, they must more or less compromise the independence of the Porte as a sovereign Power.

While making these unjust demands, the Czar has not attempted to show any ground upon which he can rest a title to the concessions he claims, other than the before-mentioned identity of faith between part of the subjects of the Porte and his own, and the "inherited influence" he has thus exerted over them; and yet, because they were not promptly admitted, he marched his troops across the Pruth, and has taken possession of the provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia.

There appears to have been but one sentiment

#### THE FRIEND.

of the World; and hence the four great Powers. Russ England, France, Prussin, and Austria, have apparently united in an attempt to adjust the dispute without sacrificing the sovereigoty of Turkey. of China, and it seems as though the old dynasty mu After several different propositions, a note was fall funlly agreed on, so worded, it was thought, as not to wound the pride of the Cznr, or the selfso greatly deserved, and which so large a portion By treaties ratified at different times between of the professing Christian world seems determinench other for ages, are being broken down and who left the glory of heaven, and manifested himself among men that they might have light, and that they might have it more abundantly. It behoves the professors of the name of Christ to look well to their individual standing, and duties, and reverently to seek for wisdom and strength rightly to appreciate the one, and fuithfully perform the other, that so each may perform his allotted service in hastening the time when the knowledge of the glory of the Lord may cover the earth as

#### ITEMS OF NEWS.

By the Baltic, at New York, we have information from Liverpool to 21st ult.

ENGLAND .- The cholera had broken out at New Castle, and was spreading. The stock market was unsettled, owing to the probability of war in Europe. Flour had slightly advanced ; cotton was dull. An advance of the rates of interest is charged by the discount houses in London.

RUSSIA has rejected the proposition of Turkey. SPAIN .- The crop of raisin small, occasioned by wet weather

PORTUGAL .- The vine disease threatening.

TURKEY .- It is said that the great European powers pervading Europe respecting these shameless represented at the late conference at Vienna, are deter-

violations of the Laws of Nations and the Peace mined that Turkey shall not be dismembered b

ASIA .- The cholera is making great havoc in lesse Asta

CHINA .- Insurrections are breaking out in all part

CUBA .- An epidemic, supposed to be the cholera, I raging on the island, and so is the yellow fever. Larg numbers of the slaves have fallen victims to the first.

BERMUDA .--- The yellow fever is raging fearfully. NEWFOUNDLAND .-- A number of the fishing vessel on the banks have been lost, with their crews, in a re ent storm. The fishing has failed this year, and famine is feared this winter.

MEXICO .- It is rumoured that hostilities had com

menced between the Mexicans and the troops of the United States, in Mesila Valley. UNITED STATES.—The yellow forer continues ab ting in New Orleans. It is still raging in many part of the lower Mississipi, and In Texas. Deaths in Ph Iadelphia last week, 198. Quicksiver is becoming a tadephai last week, 198. Quicksilver is becoming a important item of export from California. During the six first months of this year, 904,700 lbs, were alippe from San Francisco. The gold coins of the Unit States have been made by royal proclamation, a leg tender in the British West India Islanda. There iventy-reight millions of dollars in the United Stat crop of Michigan is reported as unusually large. beavy fall of snow took place in New Hampshire of

#### RECEIPTS.

Received from Sl. Marriott, H., N. Y., \$2, vol. 26, at Received from Sl. Marriott, H., N. Y., \$2, rol. 26, and for Robt. C. Macy, \$2, vol. 26, from David Stanto O., \$2, vol. 27, for Jos. Stanton, \$2, vol. 27, and Hearry Stanton, \$4, vol. 26 and 21; from Jehn Fawce agent, Salem, O., for Daniel Boulton, \$4, vols. 26 and 25, Bichard B., Fawcett, \$4, vols. 26 and 27, N. Ari strong, \$2, vol. 26, Jos. Painter, Barton Dean, Bet Winder, Jesse C. Stanler, \$2, secht, vol. 27; from W Mickle, agent, W. N. J., \$2, vol. 27, for 5. C. Faul, \$2, v Mickle, agent, W. N. J., \$2, vol. 27, for 5. C. Faul, \$2, v O, F. Rend, agent, Mass. Jr, vols. 26 and \$7, James Lord, \$2, vol. 27, and Daniel Packer, \$2, vol. 27; for G. F. Read, agent, Mass., for N. Page, \$2, vol. 27; fro Joshua Haight, and Jacob Haight, N. Y., \$2 each, vo

#### The Philadelphia Association of Friends for the Instruction of Poor Children.

In consequence of there not being a sufficient numb of members present at the late stated meeting, to co stitute a quorum for the transaction of business, an a journed meeting of "The Philadelphia Association Friends for the Instruction of Poor Children," will

# EDWARD RICHIE, Clerk.

#### FRIENDS' ASYLUM.

Committee on Admissions .- Samuel Bettle, Jr., No. 1 North Tenth street ; Charles Ellis, No. 95 South Eigh Asson renum street; Charles Edits, No. 95 South Eigh street, and No. 56 Chestnut street; William Bettle, N 14 South Third street; John C. Allen, No. 179 Sou Fifth street, and No. 227 North Front street; Horatio Wood No. 210 Per Fifth street, and No. 227 North Front street; Horakio Wood, No. 210 Race street, and No. 37 Chestsuut stree William Thomas, No. 242 North Fifth street, and No. South Wharves; Townsend Sharpless, No. 187 Af street, and No. 32 South Second street; John M. W tall, No. 161 Fibler is street, and No. 138 Race street. Vailing Managers for the Month—John C. Allen, N 95 South Fifth street. William Kinsey, Frankfo

John M. Whitall, No. 161 Filbert street. Superintendent.-Dr. Joshua H. Worthington.

Matron .- Elizabeth B. Hopkins.

MARATED, at Birmingham, Chester county, Pa., 1 8th of Sixth month, 1853, EMMOR BRINTON, to DEBOAL daughter of David Garrett, of the former place.

DIED, at Edgmont, Delaware county, Pa., on the 16 ultimo, ISAAC Y., son of Jacob Smedley, aged 26 yea

#### PRINTED BY KITE & WALTON,

No. 3 Ranstead Place, Fourth above Chesnut street

# FRIEND. THH

# A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

## L XXVII

#### SEVENTH-DAY, TENTH MONTH 15, 1853.

#### NO. 5.

#### PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

two dollars per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions and Payments received by

JOHN RICHARDSON, NO. 50 NORTH FOURTH STREET, UP STAIRS,

## PHILADELPHIA.

e to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, n advance, three and a quarter cents; to any he United States, for three months, if paid in six and a-half cents.

For WThe Friend !!

#### JOHN KNOX.

#### (Continued from page 26.)

elected queen of England, with the full nd now she was coming to her own poor e reformers ; but the more we examine her know what it meant :--, the more cause we find to wonder at her; is to forget them,

e never doubted her success; she knew the

attered disaffection and distrust among its

had no thought of interfering with them; and, in wise than he did. She accused him of disaffecreturn, she modestly requested, what it seemed tion towards her. so beautiful. Honour, courtesy, loyalty, every Christians under the emperors :knightly feeling forbade it. What was there in a single mass, that the sour ministers, with Knox said. at the head of them, should make such a noise about it ? Even Murray was the warmest advo- them the means." cate for yielding. Scotland, he said, would be disgraced forever if she was driven away from it resist their princes,' she said. on such a plea. It would only be for a little while, and time and persuasion, and, above all, n queen of France as well as of Scotland, work upon a mind so tender and so gentle.

f a mighty nation preparing to enforce her which courtesy could influence, was no longer a sacred one; and to concede a permission to do nce a lonely widow, at the moment when what the law declared to be a crime, was to conlushed with a successful revolt, her influ- demp the law itself as unjust and tyrannous. France lying buried in her husband's 'That one mass,' he said, 'was more fearful to and her claim to England disavowed in him than the landing of ten thousand men;' he ne by her own commissioners: and yet, knew, and Mary knew too, that to grant her that is she seemed, she was returning with a one step was to give up the game, and that on the ned purpose to undo all that had been mere ground of political expediency to yield on

ns, lay them both as an offering before went. At a distance from Holyrood the truth e. Elsewhere, in this 'Review,' we have had a better chance of being felt, and the nobleur opinion of this remarkable woman, and men who were in the country hurried up, ' wononly appear before us here in her relation drous offended,' when they heard of this mass, to

"'So that every man, as he came up, accused p as were her crimes, her skill, her enter- them that were before him; but after they had the will of God." er iron and dauntless resolution, almost remained a space, they were as quiet as the forpowerful party, that was wholly devoted there is some enchantment whereby men are be-she had broken the Protestant league, witched.'' men, and have not been afraid above measure.''

"The oueen lost no time in measuring her not change her faith like her dress; but she know how he could have conducted himself other- infamous, and at last she joined the league which

He said that she should find as if she might have demanded as a right, that him dutiful and obedient wherever his conscience for the present she should be allowed the private would allow him. She complained of the excepexercise of the religion of her fathers. How was tion, and talked in the Stuart style of the obligait possible to refuse a petition so humble? urged, tion of subjects. He answered by instancing the too, as it was, in the name of conscience by lips Jews under the Babylonian princes, and the early

"" But they resisted not with the sword,' she

"God, madam,' he replied, 'had not given

"' Then, you think subjects having power may

" 'If the princes exceed their bounds, madam,' was his answer, ' and do against that wherefore one year had passed since Mary Stuart the power of the truth, would not fail to do their they should be obeyed, there is no doubt that they may be resisted even by force. For there is nei-"And yet, as Knox knew well, a conviction ther greater honour nor greater obedience to be given to kings or princes than God has commanded to be given to fathers and mothers ; but so it is that the father may be stricken with a frenzy, in the which he would slay his own children. Now, madam, if the children arise, join themselves together, apprehend the father, take the sword and other weapons from him, and finally, bind his hands, and keep him in prison till that his frenzy be overpast; think ye, madam, that the children do any wrong? It is even so with princes to overthrow the Reformation, to over that point was suicide. Elizabeth, and, on the throne of the two "Here is a picture of the way in which things that would murder the children of God that are subject unto them. Their blind zeal is nothing but a mad frenzy, and therefore to take the sword from them, to bind their hands, and to cast them into prison, till that they be brought to a more sober mind, is no disobedience against princes, but just obedience, because that it agreeth with

"He had touched the heart of the matter; the mer ; which thing perceived, a zealous and godly queen 'stood as it were amazed,' and said nothing man, Robert Campbell, of Kingancleugh, said to for a quarter of an hour. But is there anything hich would enchant the ficrce nobles of Lord Ochiltree, My lord, now ye are come, and disrespectful in this? Surely it was very good intry. There was but one man whom, on almost the last, and I perceive by your anger the advice, which would have saved her life if she of her setting out, she confessed that she fire edge is not off you; but I fear that, after the had followed it; and, for the manner, it would and that was Knox. He alone, she knew, holy water of the court be sprinkled upon you, have been more disrespectful if, because he was be proof against her Armida genius, and that ye shall become as temperate here as the speaking to a woman, he had diluted his solemn could once destroy him, she could carry rest. I have been here now five days, and I convictions with soft and unmeaning phrases. re her. Nor had she either misjudged heard every man say at the first, Let us hang the ' He is not afraid,' some of the courtiers whisperpjects or overrated her own power. Before priest; but after they had been twice or thrice in ed as he passed out. 'Why,' he answered, been three years at home, she had orga- the Abbey, all that fervency passed. I think should the pleasing face of a gentlewoman fear

"The court set the example of profligacy. ers. Murray had quarrelled with Knox for strength against Knox, and looking her real ene- Mary's own conduct was at first only ambiguous ; Argyle was entangled with the Irish rebels. my in the face. A week after her landing, she but her French relations profited by the recovered ass was openly re-established through town sent for him; and the first of those interviews freedom of what Knox calls the devil. The good puntry : and, while the Reformation was took place in which he is said to have behaved so people of Edinburgh were scandalized with shameg like snow all over Scotland, the northern brutally. Violence was not her policy; she affect ful brothel riots, and not Catherine de Medicia h counties were ready, at a signal, to rise ed only a wish to see the man of whom she had herself presided over a circle of young ladies and s against Elizabeth. heard so much, and her brother was present as a gentlemen more questionable than those which he practised upon blind. We confess ourselves unable to discover littled the galleries of Holyrood. From the courin order to effect all this is as remarkable the supposed brutality. Knox for many years tiers the scandal extended to herself, and in two effect itself which she produced. She pre-had been the companion of great lords and princes; years two of her lovers had already died upon , at her return, that all which she desired his manner, if that is important, had all the calm he love of her subjects. She would govern ness and self-possession which we mean by the Even more offensive and impolitic was the gala y wished, and do what they wished. For word high-breeding; and unless it be the duty of with which she celebrated the massacre of Vassy, ligion she could not immediately answer; a subject to pretend to agree with his sovereign, the first of that infernal catalogue of crimes by ad been brought up a Catholic, and she whether he really agrees or not, it is difficult to which the French annals of those years are made was to execute the Tridentine decrees, and extirpate Protestantism. Knox, from his pulpit in St. Pennsylvania third, and Vermont fourth. In pro- his sensitive mind keenly felt the consequent Giles's, week after week denounced these things ; but the knights of the holy war were all wander. the greatest weel growing State. ing enchanted in the Armida forest and refused to listen to him; and the people, though they lay beyond the circle of the charm, were as yet unable to interfere. Yet, in Knox, the fire which Mary dreaded was still kept alive, and she left no fourth. means untried to extinguish it. She threatened him, she cajoled him, sending for him again and first, Ohio second, Massachusetts third, Vermont ful evening of his life. again. Once she thought she had caught him, and he was summoned before the council to answer for one of his addresses, but it was all in stands first, Ohio second, Vermont third. vain. No weapon formed against him prospered. "What are you,' she said, another time, 'in this commonwealth?' 'A subject born within the same, madam,' he answered; 'and albeit neither duces by far the largest amount of any of the evinced on behalf of the visited, these serv earl nor baron, yet God has made me, how abject soever in your eyes, a profitable member within the same,' If no one else would speak the truth be spoken by him. After one of these interviews we find him falling into very unusual society. He had been told to wait in the anteroom, and being out of favour at court, 'he stood in the chamber, although it was crowded with people who knew him, as one whom men had never seen. So, perceiving some of the young palace ladies sitting there, in their gorgeous apparel, like a gentleman as he was, he began to 'forge talking' with them. Perhaps it will again be thought brutal in him to have frightened these delicate ceased Fifth month 19th, 1852, aged 83 years. beauties, by suggesting unpleasant recollections. All depends on the way he did it; and if he did it Margaret Robson, of Darlington, where he was like himself, there was no reason why, once in born in the year 1768. He received his education their lives, they should not listen to a few words at a day school, leaving it at the age of 13 years. of reason :-

(To be continued.)

#### Productions of the Different States.

Pennsylvania fourth.

Corn, Kentucky next, Illinois third, and Indiana years. fourth.

fourth

next, Maryland third, and Tennessec fourth.

In Wool, Ohio stands first, New York second, life, often parted for the work's sake, Althou portion to territory and population, Vermont is vatation, he bore these separations with Christ

Ohio produces the most Wine, Pennsylvania next, Indiana third, and North Carolina fourth.

list, Pennsylvania second, Ohio third, and Indiana to reside at the latter place, until the year 18

fourth

In the amount of Hay produced, New York

Kentucky is the great Hemp growing State, Missouri second, Virginia third, Illinois fourth.

In the quantity of Flaxseed raised, Ohio pro-States, Virginia is the second, New York third.

If no one else would speak the truth, Maple-sugar, Vermont the next, Ohio third, Indithe truth was not to remain unspoken, and should and fourth. In proportion to population and terri- they travelled. He sometimes accompanied tory, Vermont may be considered the greatest Maple-sugar State.

fourth .- Daily Paper.

From the Annual Monitor for 1853.

#### ΤΠΟΜΑΣ ROBSON.

Thomas Robson, of Huddersfield, an elder, de-

Thomas Robson, was the son of Thomas and

"Oh, fair ladies,' he said to them, ' how pleas- life, but from his conversation respecting it, it ing were this life of yours if it should ever abide, would appear that he was active and volatile, on one of those visits to the western countie and then in the end, that we might pass to hea- and that he was often exposed to the influence of England, in allusion to which, he says, in ven with all this gay gear. But fie upon that undesirable associates; his valued parents fre- memoranda : "I had great satisfaction in attend knave Death, that will come whether we will or queatly saying that, as a boy, they had more my dear wife on this long journey; being frequ not, and when he has laid on his arrest, the foul fears respecting him than the rest of their chil. It favoured to feel our minds divinely support worms will be busy with this flesh, be it never so dren, being of an untoward and intractable dis- and encouraged, as we passed along from pl fair and tender; and the silly soul, I fear, shall position. When about seventeen years of age, he to place. The preceding part of this year, be be so feeble that it can neither carry with it gold, ost a sister-a peculiarly lovely young woman, entering on the above named journey, was sa garnishing, targetting, pearls, nor precious stones.' two years older than himself. This event made under much discouragement on account of "This was no homily or admonition escaped a very serious impression upon him, and about outward situation and trials, my dear wife out of a serion, but a pure piece of genuine feel. It is sane time he appears to have been favoured being much absent from home, engaged in c ing, right out from Knox's heart. The sight ou with a powerful visitation of the love of Christ, pany with her valued friend Abigai Dockrag he poor pretty creatures affected him. Very likely he could not help it. ward, he became meek and gentle as a lamb.

believed that from this period, he never looked back, but moved steadily forward in his Christian New York has the greatest number of acres of course. While yet a young man, he became improved land, Virginia second, Ohio third, and strong in the grace that is in Christ Jesus, to resist the enemy of souls; and such was the seri- vouring to keep up a right exercise in the In the produce of Wheat, Pennsylvania stands ousness of his character, and the watchfulness of may acknowledge with thankfulness, (althe first, Ohio second, Virginia third, and New York his walk, that he early obtained the esteem of his many times very low seasons are my porti friends, and was appointed to the station of elder that I have been frequently favoured to exp Ohio produces the greatest amount of Indian in the church, when about the age of twenty eight ence the blessed Saviour's 'voice to be sweet,

New York has the greatest amount of value in beth Stephenson,-a union commenced in the couragements disappear and fice away ?" farming implements and machinery, Pennsylvania fear of the Lord, and greatly blessed to their muis second on the list, Ohio third, and Louisiana tual advancement in religious growth and experi- real support, and even at times, rich console ence, as well as to their outward comfort and in the midst of trials, experienced by the hui In Live Stock, New York stands first, Ohio support, amid the trials and crosses, from which Christian traveller who, amidst many infirm aecond, Pennsylvania third, and Virginia fourth, during their forty-eight years companionship, it may be of flesh and spirit, is endeavourin Virginia produces the most Tobacco, Kentucky they were, like others of the Lord's children, by follow his Saviour, and can sincerely adop no means exempt. This tenderly beloved partner words of David, "The law of thy mouth is b Alabama produces the greatest amount of Cot- of his joys and sorrows, having, in the year unto me than thousands of gold and silv ton, 560,360 bales; Misaissippi next, 494,774; 1808, come forth in the work of the ministry, That this was the case with the subject of Georgia third, 494,021; South Carolina fourth, and being a diligent and devoted labourer in the present little memoir, is abundantly evident a gospel, they were, during the remainder of her the following memoranda.

patience and resignation ; always encournging in the performance of apprehended duty,

In 1811, they removed to Sunderland, and In Butter, New York stands at the head of the 1822, to Liverpool. Thomas Robson contin when he took up his abode at Huddersfield, In the production of Checse, New York is the there spent the remainder of the bright and per

As an elder and father in the church, he occasionally engaged to accompany Friends the ministry, in their journeys in the servic the Gospel. On such occasions, by the exten which he was enabled to unite with them in th mental exercises, and by the love and interes were rendered truly valuable and acceptable New York produces the greatest amount of his companions, and gained for him the affect and esteem of a large number of his friends wh dear wife on journeys of this kind, including of her visits on the European continent, and Louisiana is the great Sugar producing State, of those which she paid to Friends in Amer the next is Florida, Texas is third, and Georgia Having spent nearly four years in the latter gagement, he became well acquainted with, deeply interested in the Friends on that side the Atlantic, with some of whom he kept u correspondence, till near the termination of life. A minister who afterwards visited that co try, in writing from the house of a friend in State of New York, says, "---- speaks y much interest of T. and E. Robson's visit tarriance under their roof, and the privilege enjoyed in accompanying them to several m ings, 'T. R. preaching as loudly by example He has not left any written account of his early conversation as E. R. did in word and doctrine

In 1833, T. R. accompanied his dear part separations are often very trying to my depres Being thus effectually turned to the Lord, it is mind, but I wish to bear all my afflictions submission and resignation, so as not to b upon myself condemnation; but I often feel 1 weak and in danger of falling short herein. attending all our meetings regularly, and en His countenance to be comely.' When t In 1796, he was united in marriage with Eliza- high privileges are dispensed, how do all the

Here we see it strikingly set forth, that the

Father, even if it be greatly in the cross to blessings flow." n will-for when this is the case, hard are made easy, and bitter things sweet."

month 6th, 7th, and 8th. "These days een spent partly in attending to the poor, , &c. I endeavour to maintain a wrestite. I cannot be satisfied without in some feeling a sense of Divine favour. This presence,"

month 13th. "In meetings I endeavour stain the struggle, in order to experience nce which is truly profitable; and herein 1 dom disappointed. The Divine blessing en been experienced, and sometimes great tion has been the result of these exercises, ch gratitude and thankfulness to the blesshor thereof is due. May I not be deficient permitted.

ervour towards my heavenly Father, that other joy." I may be done in all things.

greatly depress and discourage my mind; cannot be moved."

e Twelfih month, 1843, his precious partt of all his bereavements, he was enabled with meek submission to the will of his ly Father. Several of his children having m a visit soon after this afflictive event, he in allusion to their departure,-"When ft, 1 felt deeply stripped, and my spirits out what an unspeakable comfort it is, that s One who remaineth, to whom may my t application be !"

to me-intering very small. If the day is the second back on the aged servant home. I meeting twice, and walked to and from. He had been suffering from a complaint in the days, at \$\$ per day. Board is from \$10 up-vere sweet seconds to me. Oh my soull loot, for some weeks previous to his departure, uch owest thou unto thy Lord? Yen, but had mostly got out to meeting, and pursue has the to fue the beat of the thoughts be to meet the

t month 2d, 1834. "I continue to feel life and conduct may be under his precious con- whom he was tenderly attached. The next morat month 20, 1954. "I continue to real the and conduct may be under his process coin whole he was tenderly antened. The hext month-oughtful respecting my outward situation, trol and government." "First-day, attended in the was personaled to keep lists bed longer than ayers are for right direction, that I may be both meetings—silent. The morning extremely usual. He requested his autendant to read a cer-guided and employed during the few re-wet, but I did not suffer by it. Alternoon fine, tatun portion of John Griffith's journal, containing g days, I may yet be permitted to live Walked to and from both, and was amply reward a valuable letter from David Hall, mentioning annot be very many in the common course ed by being graciously noticed in both, feeling the page near which it might be found; he spoke re, being now in the sixty-sixth year of my mind contrited and comforted, all through the of Friends being by that time assembled in a e. I am very desirous that my future time Lord's merciful influence; for which gratitude and Yearly Meeting capacity, and conversed cheerspent agreeably to the will of my hea- thankfulness are due to Him from whom all fully with the medical man. After he was gone,

tions increased indisposition; so much so as to ing; and about ten minutes afterwards, his attendthink it best to consult his medical man; in allusion to which he makes the following memorandum: "Walked to and from week-day meeting, and was greatly cheered by a good meeting-it seemed to put all in order.'

g, at meeting, was permitted to enjoy some-f those refreshings which come from the not, however, obtained, without daily watchfulness, and seeking for communion with the Father of spirits at other times, besides the occasions afforded by the attendance of meetings. In the latter part of his life, it was his practice, after breakfast, and reading, to spend about an hour in 15th ult., the latest received, says : his quiet parlour, in silent waiting and retirement.

of his usual employment, so long as strength was

Seventh month 21st, 1845. "Spent in readmonth 1st, 1835. "Desires were raised ing, writing, and gardening, and in retirementnight now, at the commencement of this all of which, as occasion occurs, afford me delight; nd through the whole of it, should my life but above all, when favoured to enjoy a little of red, increase in circumspection and reli- the Divine communion,-this transcends every

The following memorandum, made on his last "Trials continue to attend my path, birthday, shows how sensible he was that there is no stage of life, or of Christian experience, when ey have the right effect in centering it it is safe to relax in watchfulness unto prayer. "I n the right and permanent foundation, this day, complete my eighty-third year, -may it this State, as they can get it from China much be my care through watchfulness and increased circumspection, the few remaining days that I s suddenly removed by death. This, the may be permitted to live, to be entirely conformed to the will of my gracious heavenly Father."

The fruit of this habitual communion with God, was apparent, in the increasing meekness and gentleness of his spirit. Grateful love and contented cheerfulness shone forth in his daily walk.

interest in passing events, and especially in the day. The hod carriers struck for \$6 per day welfare of our religious Society everywhere. He diligence in the attendance of meetings for was well versed in its history and biography, and are hundreds of stores, and one or two hotels, , even in very advanced age, and under few individuals had a better knowledge of its au under way here, and also on Rincen Point, Hapssure of bodily infirmities was very exem- thors-the perusal of their works having long py Valley, the United States Marine Hospital, a and, indeed, with reference to the greater been to him a source of comfort, instruction, and very large brick structure. of his life, he might have used the lan-pleasure-particularly during the latter years of There is plenty of silver change, but nothing of David, "Lord, I have loved the habita- his life, when retirement from ordinary occupa- circulates less than a dime, and that goes for a thy house, and the place where thine hon- tions afforded him leisure for this employment, bit. Nearly all the gold in circulation is minted velleth." That this preference for the His reading, however, was by no means confined at the United States assay office, in \$5, \$10, which are not seen, but are eternal, and to these writings; he derived much satisfaction \$20, and \$50 pieces, which are called slugs. You re for spiritual refreshment, which prompt- from the perusal of some of the works of pious bid good bye to all bank-rags when you leave the to the performance of this duty, was gra- authors of different denominations of Christians. Atlantic States, for here we have nothing but the and abundantly rewarded, is strikingly He was naturally of a social turn, and had much pure inctallic currency. The bankers buy gold-, both from extracts already given, and pleasure in the company of his friends, by whom dust, receive deposits from merchants, mechanics, emoranda made during the last few years his society was not less esteemed. He had great and others, but issue no bills, except bills of exife, where such remarks as the following enjoyment in the present life, and had no wish to change on all parts of the world. By the last ccur-remarks well calculated to remind leave it, though he often expressed his willingness stcamer, one house alone, that of Page, Bacon & ho are in the practice of absenting them- to do so, if he might "only be found ready." Co., sent one million dollars of treasure to New rom religious meetings, of the loss they To be prepared for the end, was his chief con-themselves sustaining. "Attended week-cern ; and thus, as with his loins girded, and his The

ing! and may all be freely and fully sur- his usual employments; and the day before he d, without the least reserve, that my whole wrote a long letter to his only surviving sister, to self, rather than the world.

feeling rather unwell, he wished to be left alone. Under date Fifth month 14th, 1846, he men- in order that he might get a little sleep before risant hearing a slight noise, went into the room, when she found that a change had taken place, and almost immediately he gently ceased to breathe-without tasting, as it would seem, the pains of death, he was translated, we reverently believe, through the love and mercy of his Redeemer, to be forever with the Lord,

#### San Francisco as it is To-day.

A California correspondent, under date of the

San Francisco contains something over 60,000 The following extract may serve as a specimen inhabitants. There are ten or twelve river steam. ers running daily to Stockton, Sacramento, Marysville, and other places. We have as beautiful a bay as can be found anywhere, and plenty of good wharves filled with shipping. The streets are laid out at right angles, running east and west, and north and south. Montgomery is the fifth street up from the bay, running north and south, and is the Wall street of San Francisco. All the bankers and money exchangers are in this street. The banking-houses of Page, Bacon & Co., and Adams & Co., are built of Chinese cut granite, Builders do not use any here from cheaper, and in forty days' time. All the buildings going up now within the fire limits are built of brick, the first story either of granite or freestone, which is quarried thirty miles up the Sacramento river, near Benicia, the capital of the State. You can get no insurance here, and that is the reason why they are building fire-proof stores.

The wages for mechanics of all\*kinds are from He continued, to the very last, to feel a lively \$6 to \$8 per day; labourers from \$3 to \$5 per last week, and in some instances got it; for there

There is plenty of silver change, but nothing

There are three marble-yards here, but the eeting—silent, but a sweet and precious light burning, he was found watching, when his bosses do all the work pretty much themselves; to me—meeting very small." "Week- gracious Lord saw meet, without further disci- there are also three granite, and three free-stone

Let the bent of thy thoughts be to mend thy-

122	

Selected.

- MY FATHEL 'Tis past! that solemn scene is passed! Yet Memory brings thee back to me,
- And wakes the gushing tear.
- I miss thee, Father ! oft I pause, To catch again thy tone ;
- Then comes the bitter consciousness. That I am left alone.
- I watched thy failing, day by day,
- I saw thy strength depart But oh-it only bound Love's ties,
- Yet closer round my heart It seemed o'er thee, in life's last hours,
- A holy light to shed ; And left its impress, calm and deep,
- On me, when thou wert fled.
- Though Age upon thy lofty brow, Had pressed his signet seal ;
- And caused his silvery lines among Thy once dark locks to steal
- Though Time upon thy maply form
- Had laid his weight of years
- And dimmed thine eye, yet father, thou Wert not, to me, less dear.
- And now thon 'rt gone-a loneliness Broods o'er our silent home
- The voice we loved is hushed, no more Its accents round us come.
- lint oh-we should not moura for thee Since thou art happier now
- We should not wish again to bind, Earth's cares upon thy brow.
- For Heaven, is a brighter world,
- From pain and sorrow free;
- 'Tis there I trust when life is o'er, In joy, to meet with thee.
- And though the star of Memory,
- In other hearts may set; Dear Father | one will e'er prove true; Thy child-can ne'er forget.

For "The Friend,"

#### A FAMILY OF FAITH.

- OR A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF SAMUEL WATSON, HIS WIFE, AND SOME OF THEIR CHILDREN. (Continued from page 29.)
- was one, were retained.
- who had been active and zealous for the Truth, York." We give some extracts.
- "It is upon me to exhort you to wait upon God image. . . in pure diligence, that as you are called unto having blotted out their transgressions, and bro-ken down the partition wall, which separated "K

in security and carelessness, but in pure diligence, precious ointment in thee, which keeps thee free increasing in faith, virtue, knowledge, love, and and living, in a sweet savour, offering up spiritu brotherly kindness. Now, Friends, if these sacrifice, in thy holy sincere breathing unto hin things you do not feel growing in you, keeping in obedience to what he requires of thee. you pure, tender and innocent as a little child,-God, and have come to the cleansing and wash-Lord would not have you lukewarm. Where ing when love was fervent in you, ye have not the people that has had, and have more preciou abode in simplicity, have not felt your strength opportunities than you have had? . . . If the daily renewed, and have lost your first love, should not be any to speak publicly,--it ma [Thus the soul] forgetting its ferveney, coldness some time be for your good,---for verily, Friend gets in, and through the subtle working of the ad-the desire that is after words, must be cut dow versary, the creature may be as much at ease in As you keep to the watch, you know not in wh a inise peace, as those of another profession. . . . a wonderful manner the Lord in his love ma Dear Friends, my soul breathes that not any such meet with you. Through the operation of the may be found amongst you; yet try your standing, still voice of his Spirit, he may rend you by h for the word opens in me, that all may be search- mighty power, and brenk your hearts before his ed. Let the cry pass in every one, through the cleaving the rock, and giving you to drink at h operation of the seed, 'Search me! search me! pure fountain. Your souls will be refreshed, an that not any uncleanness lodge in me.' They the Lord well pleased, for he delights that ye that love this pure cry, and abide in it, shall never draw near unto him with a pure heart, in-full a rest in a falsu peace, nor have their wound healed surance to partake of his love. I am a witne slightly. Every spot in them shall be done away, that his hand is open to fill thee who thus com for as their eye is kept single, they will still be to him, and thou shalt sing praises in the sam in a travail till all be washed in the blood of the tuary of God, and find the sweet melody in th Lamb, in which they partake of his nature, and hearl, as did ever the saints. How do you kno are betrothed unto him in rightcousness. This as you are kept pure in the watch, but the Lo condition the Lord loves,-even a clean habita- may pour out of his Spirit of prayer and supp tion for his Spirit to dwell in. Let not any one cation upon you, and give you an understandin be as a dry stick, or withered branch, neither as to utter words before him, to his glory and t chalf blown up and down with the wind, tossed in edification of others. In the church we are mer imagination and conceiting that they are well bers of, all may speak one by one, as the Spi enough, if they have outward fellowship with this giveth utterance. In a pure diligent [waith Friend or the other. Though [these Friends] be upon the Lord] the power will arise in the litt never so dear to God, yet if in the pure fear, you flock, to make Babel roar, and her diviners ma feel not the same nature as a fresh spring in you, For the glory of the whole earth shall be given your rejoicing is but in another, whilst you your the Lamb, and Sion shall put on her beautif selves are barren. This [disposition] must come to the judgment, that the part ready for the burning may be consumed ....

olive, fresh and lively, keeping to the root of im- doubts, fears, distrust, and unbelief? then you h mortal sweetness in your own souls. They who need to wait for the Power to clear your under are here, are not looking out at the creature, nei- standing, and to establish you upon the Rock, Most of the Friends imprisoned in York Castle, ther is their love setting up idols, but they dwell which through perfect love all that is of the en were released after two or three months' confine- in the cross which crucifies the carnal mind, and my is cast out. If you are brought to the pu ment, but twenty-seven, of whom Samuel Watson are retired in the living Spirit, and in this have dominion, where sanctification is truly enjoye they unity. This is that innocent life, which in [still] you had need to wait, that no enemy depri The meetings throughout that county were still them breaks forth in love to all, in tenderness to you of this crown. much deprived of ministers, and many of those all, without partiality, and the meanest creature, for the Seed's sake, they cannot but stoop down are secure in a profession, without the power Samuel Watson felt a fatherly concern for those to, and according to their strength help to estab-at liberty, and he endeavoured to stir them up to lish it in love. In this innocency, they deal their living virtue. Ilear the voice of Christ speaki faithfulness by an epistle. It was addressed "to bread to the hungry, and if any be overtaken to you, as he did to his disciples, 'What, can all Friends convinced of the Truth, in and about with a fault, endeavour to restore such in the not watch with me one hour ?" Try your spir bowels of love, as the elect of God, bearing his in this. This in the counsel of my Father

holiness, you may shine forth in it, as plants of sakes. This is the word of my Father unto you, which I wait for is the immortal Spring in a the true Vine, —adorning the doctrine of our Lord Where anything would draw you aside from the that my heavenly Father may be glorified in l Jesus Christ. Lest my of you should come short Truth, wait to teel the living word in you, and it own works." of the precious Faith which is manifest in holy will bring you to fix upon the Rock, in which works, I in tenderness exhort you to give all dili- steadiastness you will come to behold the Lamb of the Lord, as they are appointed on First-da gence to the teachings of the grace of God in of God, which takes away the sins of the world, and on week-days, minding the leadings of t yourselves, that you may savour the things of Yea, the Son of righteousness will arise in a pure Spirit of God, and they shall be profiable un God, and have a pure discerning of the precious season, if you faint not, with healing in his wings, you. As you have been zealous sometimes to and the vile. . . The Spirit of Grace leadeth into and the shadows of death will flee away. The to a false church and a false worship, now all Truth, and is the guide in all who witness powerful circumcision in spirit will be felt in you, through the exceeding love of God in openi him come in them the Saviour of the world, [who] to cut off all the old toreskin of the flesh of vain your understanding you have been brought free

from his presence, now gives us to behold his was and is my strength, shall be thy strength, to On other days, a necessity will be upon you, w glory, the glory of the only begotton Son of God, give pure victory over thine enemies; and in the This work I am a witness of. It is wrought by the overeeming Life, thou will rejoice, inasmuch as spirit of burning and by the spirit of true judgment, thy name is written in the Book of Life. Thou you will be a refreshment one to another, for t which buries self in the grave, and brings forth who comes to this, thy delight is always to feed apostle was refreshed with them who were n

walks in the day, doing the works thereof,-not paradise of God. The name of the Lord is a

"Friends, how can you be slack in coming garments.

"Do you find the earth ready to choke t seed? then you had need to wait until it be co "In the pure ye must wait, to be as the green sumed and your souls cleansed. Do you fi

"Those who do not wait for these things, . 

"Keep your meetings in the name and pow these paths, let your diligence be known and yo "Keep within to the pure watch. That which zeal fervent in gathering with the true churc the immortal babe into light. This is that which on the tree of life, which is in the midst of the ashanied of his bonds. In these things being it, you will shine forth as lights to those women, who are actors, danseures, and song- the days of James I., in England, news was oc-

wed him, witnessed an overcoming."

#### (To be continued.)

#### For "The Friend "

#### neries put forth by George Fox in 1666,

such things were practiced by the true ians.

earts to the Lord ?

here did the primitive Christians invent plays he apostles' days ?

hether any of the Jews under the Old Testaever invented plays and shows to get money m, as those called Christians do now ? We you will produce your rule and example the Old or New Testament, among Jews ristians for these things?

here did the Jews or Christians in the aposays, set up or use bear-baitings, bull-baitse called Christians do now, to make themmerry withal; and to spend their precious se things, seeing you profess it your rule. ot those that live wantonly upon earth, and sure, dead while they live ? Are not those joice, to rejoice in the Lord?

here did Christians in the apostles' days, us your rule in the Holy Scriptures for hings.

hether all those plays, games, shows, sports, to the sound of the viol, and invent to theminstruments of music like David ?"

v great is the inconsistency of the practice , and the precepts of the New Testament |

set up dancing schools, and fencing schools, tify the lusts of the flesh, the lust of the eye, and to be Italy. nd their youth to learn to dance and fence, the pride of life? What school is more directly se called Christians have done since the calculated to instil principles which remove all ive times? Let us see in the scriptures, restraint, and practices which must inflame the vilest passions, than theatrical exhibitions ? We have never been within the doors of a theatre, or and for many years engaged extensively in the hem as unto the Lord, and danced before decided proof of the corrupting effects of the playnot the melody the true Christians made, in such, by the increasing depravity introduced his house was filled suddenly with bees, which among us. If Christians who disapprove of these forced the family to flee at once to the neighbours.

iows, as those called Christians have done against them, both by precept and example, the assailants, proceeded to take a survey, and, if corruption and infidelity that ever accompanies possible, learn the cause which had disturbed them, must exert a most deleterious influence them. The seventy swarms appeared to be out, upon the morals, and character of the people in and those on one side of the house were arrayed this country.

striving to enlighten others, by the diffusion of They filled the air, covering a space of more than their religious publications, and are active in one acre of ground, and fought desperately for making and drawing proselytes to themselves, some three hours-not for "spoils," but for con-But what is most effective in making war with quest; and while at war no living thing could cock-fightings, nine-pins and bowls, and the beast, and the false prophet, and the mother exist in the vicinity. They stung a large flock of and dice, and such like sports and games, of abominations, is humble walking with God, Shanghai chickens, nearly all of which died, and following the Lord Jesus in the pathway of rege- persons passing along the road-side were obliged neration, and complete redecuption from the to make haste to avoid their sting. A little atter way, and call it pastime, and rejoice, and world, and all its seductive allurements. What six o'clock quiet was restored, and the living bees wantonness in people? Show Scripture objections will Satan have to the preaching of the returned to their hives, leaving the slain almost doctrines of the gospel, and adding multitudes to literally covering the ground, since which but few different congregations, provided there is no have appeared around the hives, and those appachange of heart, no renewing of the Holy Ghost rently stationed as sentinels to watch the enemy. by the washing of regeneration; but the convert But two young swarms were entirely destroyed, being the mere worldling still under another and aside from the terrible slaughter of bees, no and use matches at foot-ball, and wrest- name. Nothing can arrest the growth and other injury was done. Neither party was vicand appoint horse races, and hunting for strength of Satan's kingdom, but receiving into torious, and they only ceased on the approach of re, and such like, and so glory in their the heart One that is stronger than he, and per night, and from utter prostration. The occasion trength, and abuse the creatures? Are not mitting him to bind the strong man armed, cast of this strange warring among the bees is not things contrary to the practice of the holy him out and spoil all his goods, so as to cleanse easily accounted for; and those most conversant who rejoiced and gloried in the Lord? the heart and make it the Lord's temple to dwell with their management never before witnessed or in, Spirit of Christ, in all humility and purity of life, Conneaut (Ohio) Reporter.

and a godly conversation coupled with fear and her vain exercises, countenanced in Chris- reverence before the Lord. We believe that such n, do not spoil and corrupt youth, and men, Christians would never be seen among the en- est of Christ, do not think him God only, or man in them in person and estate? And doth couragers of theatrical amusements, gambling, or only, but both together. For I know Christ was e prophet Amos say, Woe to such that other profligate and vain exhibitions. They hungry; and I know that with five loaves he fed ny professing Christians in these things, many who do maintain this ground, whose en ried in a ship; and I know Christ walked on the the example of the primitive believers in couragement and perseverance we earnestly desire. waters. I know Christ died; and I know Christ

re yet in darkness, and your holy conver-stresses, upon the stage, by persons, many of casionally circulated in small quarto pamphlets, whom are supposed to belong to some Christian The earliest one preserved in the British Museum s epistle was dated the 8th day of the society, and pay their preachers for lectures on is catitled News out of Holland, of the date of month, 1661. Of the time of Samuel the commands of our blessed Redeemer contain- 1619, and printed by N. Newbury; and there are n's release from this imprisonment at York ed in the Bible, who was holy, harmless, undefiled, others of the date of 1620, 1621, 1622. In 1622 , I have found no information. The minis-Friends say of him, "He was valiant for example that we should follow his steps in oppo-upon earth, and turned not his back in the sition to the corruptions of the world. Not long chied by Nathaniel Buller, and this was the first battle, but suffered joyfully the spoiling of since we had a statement of the clergy, as they weekly newspaper printed in England. In the ods, imprisonment, beating, and other hard-counting the reproach of Christ great riches, our great cities, to offer their adulations to a cele-plied greatly. In 1622, the Kingdom Intellig given to him, not only to believe, but also brated songstress, travelling through the country; gencer was commenced in London, which coner for his Name's sake, and through him one of them said to have been educated among tained a greater variety of matter than had been Friends, but who since wrote a volume of several customary. In a few years the advertisement hundred pages, to unchristianize the Quakers, feature began. It was not until Queen Anne's Can it be supposed that the cause of Christ is time, 1709, that the Londoners had the luxury of supported, and souls converted to the religion of a daily journal-The Daily Courant. Scotland bearing the cross and denying self, by such ex- had a newspaper in 1653; Ireland in 1641; Geramples as these? Where is the difference be- many in 1612; the American colonies in 1704, here did ever the Christians in the primitive tween the believer and the unbeliever, if both gra- The earliest country that had them is supposed

#### Strange Sight-Seventy Swarms of Bees at War.

Ezra Dibble, a well known citizen of this town, here were any instruments of music allowed seen any such exhibition. We take the testimony management of bees, communicates to us the folto be invented and used by the Jews to of others, and the many scandalous stories which lowing interesting particulars of a battle among elves, but unto the Lord? Indeed, David portray the character of some of the actors, as his bees. He has seventy swarms of bees, about portray the character of some of the actors, as his bees. He has seventy swarms of bees, about equally divided on the east and west sides of his k of the Lord. But what is the use and house; and at times we are greatly distressed house. On Sunday, 14th ult., about three o'clock, the music and dancing in Christendom ? with the degradation into which many must be the weather being warm, and the windows open, schools of vice, do not exert themselves to testify Mr. Dibble, after getting well protected against his in battle against those on the other side; and such

Every Christian denomination appears to be a battle was, perhaps, never before witnessed. Then we should see the blessed truits of the heard of such a spectacle as here parrated.-

Christ both God and Man .- When thou hearwould leel bound to restrain their own families five thousand men, besides women and children. from attending such pastimes, and bear a firm I know Christ was thirsty; and I know Christ testimony against them; and we believe there are turned water into wine. I know Christ was carraised the dead. I know Christ was set before e at times astoms ed in rending our daily Newspapers — It is uncertain (says the Boston Pilate; I know Christ sits with the Father. I , at the support given to licentious mon and Post) what country first used newspapers. In know Christ was worshipped by the angels; and

I know Christ was stoned by the Jews. And of this grace, I have reason to bless the Lord our hearts swept, but washed; 'without holine said to be both together .- St. Chrysostom.

#### For " The Friend,"

The following letter, written by a person not a member of our religious Society, breathes so righteous a concern for his children, that I copy it for "The Friend," believing that some godly parents in the present day will be comforted by the advice given, because it speaks the language of their own hearts.

#### " October 29th, 1810.

the principal thing, the thing of first importance, cause such emotions to thrill in your breast? Are liness without its power ;-- that power that sha the one thing needful, to all ages and characters. you as sensibly interested in the characters there ? bring every thought into captivity to the obec It does not consist in a speculative belief of a cer- flow natural, in writing to a beloved sister, bound ence of faith. Do not content yourself with the tain set of principles, even though they be true; with you to eternity, and whose only hope must philosophic religion, which may give God muc nor in external performances of a round of duties, be with you, in this Saviour, how natural would in profession, but reserves the heart for the work though they be the duties which reason and reve- it have been to have adverted to it ? You say its fashions, and its customs. lation impose upon us; but it consists in a recon- you love L. for her admiration of S. Do you ciliation of the heart to God, in an approbation of love those who admire Christ in his true charace through the pride of science, and the facination his character, his government, his truths, his pre-ter, and because they admire him? O, my child, of philosophy, to become perverted from the cepts, his institutions, and a conformity to them,- may God enable you to do so, and to love all truth as it is in Jesus; whether he will ever I performing the services which they impose from those who love the Lord Jesus in sincerity. . . . rescued I know not; some have become recovered a principle of love and respect to Ilis authority and pleasure. It (i, e, religion) gives God, as mind the breathing of the apostle, in the fourth [] have said everything that is profitable to it manutested in Jesus Christ, the preference to all chapter of Galations, nineteenth and twentieth said. Nothing will convince him, and turn hi other objects, and rebinds the soul to him, as its verses. However uncharitable it may appear to from his error, but that still small voice which supreme good. Now this is not the natural state you, I must say I stand in doubt of some of my followed the earthquake, and the fire in the visio of man,-of any man descended from apostate children, and have fears, that, lest as the serpent of Elijah, and made the prophet wrap his face i Adam. We are alienated and estranged from beguiled Eve through his subtlety, so their minds his mantle. Oh that it would please the Lord God through the ignorance that is in us, by rea-should be corrupted from the simplicity that is in grant you and him, and all my children, this eff son of the blindness of our hearts; we are natu-Christ. The breathing of the apostle, in the pass-cient voice, that you might understand me, and rally averse from the true character of God as a sage referred to above, implies in the strongest should no longer be to you such as you would holy and sovereign God. We may love his bless- terms, that, naturally, there is nothing of Christ not ! But I must give myself to continual praye ings, but we love not him. We love pleasure in us; nothing until it is formed within us. This more than God, and the creature more than the is supported by express scripture testimony. Creator. We love human excellence more than Every imagination of the thought of the heart is the Divine,-talk more about it, dwell more upon only evil. 'The heart is deceitful above all things. it, although the former is to the latter but as the 'You hath he quickened,' saith the apostle to the drop of the bucket to the waves of the ocean. Ephesians, who were dead in trespasses and to render familiar the extraordinary velocity will Universal experience, and scriptural declaration sins,' and lest he should be thought to confine which our express trains move. confirm this truth; hence the necessity of our he this description to the heathen, he speaks of the ing born again,-of our being renewed in the privileged Jews as in the same state before their land, travels at the rate of 43 miles an hour, if spirit of our minds,-created anew. This is not conversion, 'Among whom we all had our con-cluding stoppages, or 51 miles an hour, without a stoppage of the same state before their land, travels at the rate of 43 miles and hour, without a stoppage of the same state before their land, travels at the rate of 43 miles and hour, without a stoppage of the same state before their land, travels at the rate of 43 miles and hour, without a stoppage of the same state before the feelings, and practices, but it is a radical, and fulfilling the desires of the flesh, and of the mind, of 60 miles an hour is adopted midway betwee essential, and abiding change, in which old things and were by nature children of wrath even as some of the stations; and, in certain experiment pass away and all things become new; in which others.' The doubting, or disbelieving this truth, trips, 70 miles an hour have been reached. and everything is brought into obedience to his better than the head, having been the subject of 35 yards per second, or 35 yards between tw pleasure. This is religion, and to effect this is exercises which the head denies, I do not see how beats of a common clock. effected, we have no part or lot in religion,-no in. title to its blessings. This is the religion I want ever possessing it.

truly some of these I ascribe to the human, others that you are aminble, that you are improved, that no man can see the Lord.' The evil one mu to the divine nature; for by reason of this he is you are affectionate to each other and dutiful to be cast out of us, and Christ must take possessic me; but, O that I could hope that you were gra- thereof. And this he will do for us all if we will cious, that you loved Christ in his true character, open the door and let him in. 'Behold I star more than father or brother, more than characters at the door and knock, if any man will hear m distinguished for science and philosophy; for po- voice, and open unto me, I will come in unto hir liteness and refinement, in a vain world, whose and make my abode with him.' ... Nothing of pageantry will soon vanish as a dream.

you wrote to your sister E., with the scenery the hearts of my children. And it matters litt and descriptions of the society in England, and in what Christian records our names are written the interest you take in it. Are you as much in- if they are but 'written' in the Lamb's book terested, my dear child, in the scenes that were life. exhibited in Judea, or Mount Calvary, and in the "My dear Child,-Religion, real religion, is Garden of Gethsemane? Do they, at any time to live while you are dead; not in a form of go

some trifling alteration in our sentiments, views, versation in times past, in the lusts of the flesh, including stoppages; to attain this rate, a spec Christ is welcomed to his throne in the heart, leads to a train of errors. Unless the heart be speed of 70 miles an hour is about equivalent the design of the glorious gospel. Till this is it can be a temple for the Holy Spirit to dwell

for my children. But I fear, through the pride man, which constitutes the necessity of the won- stakes were erected at the side of the road, a yar of science and philosophy, and the fashionable derful plan of the gospel, is the reason why per- asunder, they would not be distinguishable or hberality of the present day, my children arc sons do not know what regeneration means, and from another; if painted red, they would appet placing the most furnidable barriers against their why preachers preach so indistinctly upon it. collectively as a continuous flash of red colou Regeneration is the change in the natural state of If two trains with this speed passed each othe "This change that I have spoken of, is effected man, the radical alteration of this character, the the relative velocity would be 70 yards per se by receiving Christ, and believing in him, with a slaving of the enmity of the heart, (for ' the car- ond ; and if one of the trains were 70 yards long cordial, but humbling and self-denying faith. In nal mind is enmity against God') the bowing and it would flash by in a single second. Supposition as we cherish inadequate ideas of our renewing of the will. Rest in nothing short of the locomotive which draws such a train to have helpless, guilty, and lost and undone state by na-regeneration, my dear child; for unless you are driving-wheels seven feet in diameter, these wheel ture; flattering ideas of there being some remains born again, you cannot see the kingdom of God, will revolve five times in a second; the piste of good in us, surviving the apostacy, opon which This change does not produce any new powers moves along the cylinder ten times in a second we may raise ourselves to a moral and spiritual in the heart, but it changes the direction of the the valve moves and the steam escapes ten time change, we shall be indifferent to the Saviour, we powers, the will, and the uffections. It is the be- in a second; but as there are two cylinders which shall have low thoughts of his character and of ginning of a new life, with new principles, new act alternately, there are really twenty puffs of his undertaking, and compass ourselves about views, and new objects of delight and aversion. escapes of steam in a second. with sparks of our own kindling, till we receive Without this change no one can see the kingdom "The locomotive can be heard to 'cough' whe this at the hand of the Lord, 'that we lie down of God. Make the tree good, and the fruit will moving slowly, the cough being occasioned by in sorrow,' I wish I had not so much reason to be good, but as long as the tree is corrupt, the the abrupt emission of waste steam up the chim

earth could give me higher happiness than "I have been favoured with reading the letters have ground to believe that Christ was formed

"Let a father entreat you not to rest in a nam

"The Lord has suffered one of my children "The reading of your letter brought to my therefore, I hope. I must leave him with Go Your faithful father."

#### SPEED OF RAILROADS.

Dr. Lardner adopts some ingenious illustration

"The Great Western express to Excler, Eng

"All objects near the eye of a passenger tra velling at this rate will pass by his eye in th "A want of conviction of this natural state of thirty-fifth part of a second; and if thirty-fit

fear that some of my children are not partakers fruit will be corrupt. . . We must not only have ney; but 20 coughs per second cannot be sepa

Such a locomotive speed is equal to nearly ourth that of a cannon-ball ; and the momenof a whole train moving at such a speed, umber of cannon-balls equal to one-fourth eight of the train. That a 'smash' should them.—Caffraria and its Inhabitants. moving at such speed, should meet with any cle to progress,"

#### The Caffres of South Africa.

personal appearance and formation, these es are a race of the most manly and handpeople known among savages, and in many ir points resemble the New Zealanders. In e they are generally tall, their height varyom five feet eight or nine inches to upwards feet. Their muscular frame is remarkable ymmetry and beauty, as well as great th: but their arms, from want of proper ise to develop the muscles, (owing probably ir usual indolent mode of life,) appear small isproportioned in size to the legs and body. of them, the lower limbs are strikingly roand fine, and cases of deformity are very to be noticed among them. Their carriage ely and upright-in many, even majestic; his is particularly observable in their chiefs, e habitual attitudes of ease, and abrupt, yet ful actions, in giving their commands, are elegant and imposing. They are haughty roud in their bearing, and carry the head and thrown back. The left arm is usually cross the chest, to support the blanket or s, which, carclessly slung over the left der, is their only covering, or article of cloth-This, when moving quickly, they gather around them; and, then throwing the seccorner of it over the right shoulder, they it to hang in negligent folds across their spansive chests, reminding the beholder of the Roman toga of old. Their shoulders pare and firmly set, and, like the chest, broad. Their heads are large, but not disrtioned to their bodies; the forehead being ed and intellectually formed, and, in many very high, and finely developed in a phren the Gaikas or Galekas, while among the perity of the republic.

by the car, their individuality becoming Throughout all their subdivisions, their acknow- Society's books for the young, in Spanish, such ledged universal beauty is the appearance of their as Theophilus and Sophia, would be admired and teeth, which are large, regular, well-formed, and very extensively used in the schools of New Graof pearly whiteness. Their lips protrude, although nada; and we learn that there are in the country l be nearly equivalent to the aggregate force not so much as those of the Negro or Hottentot, no less than 750 public schools. It would be an who in no respect bear personal comparison with admirable charity to present many thousands of

> The Grass of the Oven .--- In crossing Lebanon, we stopped one day for refreshment, near a rivulet flowing towards the East, As I was sitting there, 1 observed a peasant of the country digging up with a sort of pick-axe, the clumps of shrubs and coarse grass, which grow in the thin soil spread over the rocks. He was collecting them to carry home, in order to burn them as fuel. I had seen heaps of the same material piled up near the limekilns in the vicinity of Urtas; and I frequently saw troops of donkeys returning from the fields loaded with bundles of such fuel. The scarcity of wood in the East is very great, and the people are obliged to resort to the use of almost everything that is capable of being burnt, in order to procure the means of warming their houses in winter, and of preparing their daily food. They not only cut down for this purpose the shrubs and larger kinds of grass, but gather the common withered grass itself, and the wild flowers of which the fields display so rich a profusion. It is from this source that the Saviour derives the beautiful illustration which he employs for the purpose of repressing an undue solicitude on the part of his followers respecting the wants of the present life: "Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin. And yet I say unto you that even Solomon in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these. Wherefore, if God so clothe the grass of the field, which to-day is, and to-morrow is cast into the oven, shall He not much more clothe you, O ye of little faith ?" Matt. vi. 28-30.-Christian Review.

Executive of this interesting country, to which we thumb and finger, pressed together and then sepaare brought into such intimate proximity at Pan- rated, shows numberless minute threads, all which ama, and which has already expelled the Jesuits, results exactly correspond with those of Gutta has now submitted to Congress the project of a Percha. In hot water it becomes plastic, and has ical point of view. Their hair is woolly, law for the complete separation of Church and been moulded into cups and vessels. It will also us thick and matted as in either the State. In referring to our country, the official unite with the true Gutta Percha. The Muddar o or Hottentot races, from whom the Caffres document says, " In the United States of America y differ in all points of personal appearance, the toleration of worship and religious independ. place of hemp and flax. An acre of land cultiears are large, but well made, and seem ence are absolute. The government recognizes vated with it would produce a large quantity of ally to have become constrained, and the weight no obtactional society or class; it sees only cit, both fibre and juice. The poorest land suffices if pendant ear-rings and ornaments. Their zens and foreigners, but no priests. In that for its growth, A nearly similar substance is ess although much varied, are fine-partic country of liberty and progress, which opens its procurable from the juice of the Exphoring Trany the eyes, which are keen and piercing; doors to all the nations of the world, only about a calli, only when it hardens after boiling, it beilthough always unsteady, wandering, and twentieth part of the clergy are Roman Catholics, ny, yet from their large size and great the rest belonging to other religious sects. Volun-ness, and from their being well set under tary contributions, if they do not enrich the minheres, and from their being well set under lary contributions, it they do not enrich the min-broad, deep brows, the idea of cunning and isters of worship, give them sufficient for a com-, which, undoubtedly is their national cha-iortable support. The people are religious with-iortable support. The people are religious with-ought experience, does not at first sight inc- diffying example of virtue. There, the priests a stranger. The common colour of the have no power over the property of the citizens; black or dark brown, somewhat in harmo- nor does religion suffer because there are no th that of their skins, which are, however, compulsory contributions for its support. Let us in some tribes than in others, especially on doubt that we shall obtain the same results by a Amampondo and more northerly ones, adopting the same system. Let us abandon those usee also varies in form—in the T'Slambio chinerical fears which, to so great a degree, rebeing broader and more of the negro shape, tard the progress of good principles and the pros-

mbu and Amamiyondo, it assumes more of A traveller in New Granada reports that he reconcily visited a girls' school in the interior. The t Grecian and Roman noses are discernible. little girls were in clean dresses, neat and orderly the latter tribes appear, in all other respects, to as could be desired, and all learning to read, but this large school in the past session. It is cause their original nationality of appearance. without any suitable books. He thinks the Tract of gratitude to the Preserver of men thus to be

the beautiful Tract Primer, in Spanish, to these schools; the price of which is ten cents. We be-lieve there is soon to be a very deep interest awakened in our country for New Granada and South America .- Am. Mess.

Antiquarian Discovery .--- M. B. Larsky, the Russian engineer, lately deceased, who had also acquired a reputation as a poet and an archaelogist, made a discovery of the greatest importance in White Russia-a discovery brought to light when his papers were examined after his decease. Being occupied in making a road in that province, he found it necessary to drain off the waters of a lake into another lake at a lower level, and in the course of the operation, he discovered, in a forest, several feet below the surface of the soil, a road paved in the antique Roman or Mexican style, with traces of a stone bridge of peculiar construction. In M. Larsky's opinion, two or three thousand years must have elapsed before the face of the country could have been transformed to such an extent as he observed ; and if this supposition be well founded, this district must have been inhabited before the time of the Scythians, by a more civilized nation, M. Larsky's discovery will, doubtless, not pass unnoticed, and may lead to important results.

Substitute for Gutta Percha .- Dr. Riddell, of India, in making experiments on the Muddar plant of India, (Asclepia gigantea) found that its milky juice, when dried, became tough and hard like Gutta Percha, and precisely analogous to it. It is charred by sulphuric acid, converted into a yellow resinous substance by nitric acid, and but little, or not at all, acted on by muriatic or acetic acid or alcohol. Spirits of turpentine dissolves it Progress of Freedom in New Granada -The into a viscid glue, which, when taken between the unite with the true Gutta Percha. The Muddar also produces an excellent fibre, useful in the comes brittle. The subject is most important, as the demand for Gutta Percha is so certain quickly to exceed the supply of it that can be procured.

#### THE FRIEND.

#### TENTH MONTH 15, 1853.

#### WEST-TOWN SCHOOL.

During the summer session of this Institution which closed on the 6th instant, the health of the scholars was so generally good, that out of two hundred, it was frequently the case that not one was absent from the meeting for worship. It was seldom necessary to call upon the physician, and he has expressed the opinion that more sickness often prevails in some private families than has visited

sioned by severe illness and death.

Some of the oldest and most experienced members of the committee expressed much satisfaction ing this necessary improvement will not be withwith the conduct and the proficiency of the pupils as exhibited during the recent examination. As is generally the case in the summer session, a large proportion of the children were small, and of course had not advanced so far in their studies as those of riper years, and who had been longer to meet with general favour and liberal support. at school ; but in both the boys and girls' depurtmeats, the improvement of the pupils and their familiarity with the principles of the different sciences in which they were examined, showed the care of their teachers to ground them thoroughly in their studies.

In an institution where there is so large a number of children, differing in their natural dispositions, and in the habits produced by their domestic training, some difficulties in carrying out a uniform system of government must be expected occasionally to arise. These however are always found to yield to a judicious and prudent course of treatment. The duties of the teachers not only embrace instruction in the various branches of learning, but a proper system of discipline, firm but gentle and persuasive, by which the untoward will is curbed, the passions restrained, and the judgment is formed and regulated. Where children are calmly reasoned with, their imperfect or erroncous views informed and corrected, and by a kind, open and confiding demeanor, their affections enlisted on the side of order and obedience to necessary regulations, the right authority of the teacher is as easily maintained as it is little felt. This is a most interesting and useful portion of the duties of a preceptor, and nothing so effectually prepares for the right discharge of it as the influence of religion on the mind, impressing first day of the week, works of charity and neit with a sense of its own frailty, and by its regulating and preserving power, giving it the mastery over itself. Those who, through submission to the yoke and cross of Christ, have been made conquerors over their own infirmities and evil propensities, are prepared to feel for the waywardness and temptations which assail the youth ; and from the love they feel for the souls of those placed in their charge as well as for the blessed religion, which has done so much for them, will seek in this love to do all they can toward aiding them to overcome their corrupt inclinations and passions, and the reward of such will be sure; far beyond any pecuniary compensation.

admission, exceeding the capacity of the accommodations, the superintendent and treasurer, we reception of some of the later applicants.

The numerous improvements which have of late years been made, contributing largely to the the law applicable to the case, the Court decided comfort, health and convenience of the family, have before been alluded to in our notices of this right to sell liquor six days in the week, but that interesting seminary. Others are in contempla- it is worldly employment or business within the tion which will probably be effected as the means prohibition of the Act of 1794, not a work of to accomplish them are obtained. One of the charity or necessity, nor falling within the promost pressing and desirable of these is the intro- viso of the Act, and therefore not lawful to be duction of gas for the safe and effectual lighting done on the first day of the week." of the house, especially the class rooms in which the children pursue their studies. The use of firmed. candles and lamps not only incurs greater risk of fire, but it is difficult to procure from them an sion, from which there can be no appeal, and if adequate supply of clear light to prevent injury to carried out effectually, will do much to prevent the eyes from long continued application. From the drunken brawls, the crime and degradation, estimates made, it is probable that a sum not which in many parts of this city, and the country much exceeding three thousand dollars, would be also, are so conspicuous on the first day of the sufficient to furnish the necessary apparatus for week. Intemperance is obviously on the increase preparing the gas, and the pipes and burners for amongst us, and tippling houses have multiplied

spared the anxiety and affliction which are occa- lively interest which Friends continue to show in and we shall rejoice if the strong arm of the le this important and valuable institution, may be is employed to hold them in check, if it be l considered as a guaranty, that the means for mak- one day in the week. held. We would suggest for consideration, whether it might not be well at an early day to open The sum voluntary subscriptions for this object. required is so moderate, and the object to be attained so useful, that we think it would be likely

> During a recent session of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, held at Pittsburg, a case (The Commonwealth vs. Henry Omit) came before it on certiorari to Justice Kline, of Harrisburg; involving the question of legality, in selling liquor by an innkceper on the first day of the week.

> From the return of the Justice it appears, that on the complaint made before him, on the 13th day of June, 1853, he issued his warrant against the defendant returnable forthwith-that the same day, the defendant appearing, a hearing was had-and on proof heing made 'that on Sunday, the 12th day of June, 1853, the said Henry Omit did sell from his bar one glass of spirituous liquor to a person named Samuel J. Wright, a sojourner, temporary dweller, or traveller,' the Justice proceeded to convict him 'of having done and performed worldly employment or business on the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday, contrary to the Act of General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed April 22d, 1794. and thereupon adjudged him to pay a fine of four dollars and the costs.

The decision of the justice was based on the provisions of an Act passed in 1794, entitled, "An Act for the prevention of vice and immorality, and of unlawful gaming, and to restrain disorderly sports and dissipation," the first section of ing interests prosperous. which, prohibits any person from performing any worldly employment or business whatever on the cessity only excepted, or engaging in any pastime or diversion, &c.; and providing that nothing contained therein should be construed to prohibit the dressing of victuals in private families, or public houses for travellers, to prevent travelling, or the selling of milk or the necessaries of life within certain hours.

The defendant rested his case on two propositions.

1st, "That the sale of the liquor to Wright was not an offence against the act, because it came within the proviso.

2d. "That the Act is not applicable to persons licensed to keep an Inn or Tayern under the Act age. In consequence of the number of applicants for of 11th of Third month, 1834, and its supplements.

The defendant waived taking advantage of any are informed, have been obliged to postpone the other defect in the proceedings, and desired a decision upon the main question in the cause.

After an elaborate review and exposition of unanimously, "that licensed innkeepers have the

The judgment of the lower court was con-

This is a most important and satisfactory decidistributing it through the house. We hope the alarmingly within the last two or three years,

#### ITEMS OF NEWS.

By the Arabia steamship, from Liverpool, we have news from Europe to the 24th nit.

GREAT BRITAIN .- The rapid spread of the chole in England, has created much alarm. Wheat and flo in good demand at advanced prices, and active inqu for Indian corn. Cotton heavy,-little demand. RUSSIA AND TURKEY.-The probability of a v

hetween these two Powers was increasing. SPAIN.—The ministry has been displaced, and a n Cabinet formed. Sartorious is President of the n Cabinet

SOUTH AMERICA .- Political outbreaks are cont ually occurring in Bolivia. At Chinchas, the gue island, serious difficultics have nrisen between the o cers of a Peruvian man-of-war, and the captains American vessels there. One American captain v hadly wounded

badly wounded. UNITED STATES.—New York. A great fire has curred at Buffalo; about one hundred buildings of sumed. A heavy gale prevailed on the 4th and insts. on Lakes Erie and Michigan, doing much dama to the shipping.

Pensylvania.—Philadelphia. Of 770 persons adm ted into the Moyamensing House of Industry during ted into the Moyamensing House of Industry during: last fiscal year, 428 were natives of Ireland, 46 of Bi land, 28 of Scotland, 16 of Germany, a few of od places named, 33 unknown, leaving hut 212 natives the United States. Deaths in Philadelphia last we 165. During the last year more than fifty thouse children were educated at the public day schools, a

Children were cancerted at the public day schools, a nearly eight thousand at the night schools. *Louisiana.*—New Orleans. The fever still contin in a mitigated form, 42 deaths by it last week. It I not abated on the Mississippi river.

California .- Large amount of gold-dust shipped New York. Indian outbreaks have been quelled. M

#### RECEIPTS.

Received from John Sheppard, Benj. Sheppard, a Margaret Miller, G., N. J., §2 each, vol. 26; from W. Oliver, agent, Mass., for James Oliver, §2, vol. 26, a V. Meader, \$2, vol. 27; from Geo. Gilhert, Amos Co Mercy Cope, and Melissa Cope, Pa., \$2 each, vol. 5 from S. Chadbourne, Canada West, \$2; from Je Hall, agent, O., \$1, and for David Binns, Jr., \$4, ve 26 and 27.

List of Agents, page 16-Error corrected. Jesse H. Harrisville, Harrison county, Ohio, in place of Nath P. Hall.

DIED, on the 5th ult., at the residence of David I herts, near Moorestown, N. J., HOPE BASSETT, a meml of Chester Monthly Meeting, in the 70th year of 1

-, after a short illness, on the 19th of last mon in the 76th year of her age, RESECCA, wife of Joss Evens, a member and elder of Upper Evesham Mont Meeting, N. J. The quiet, consistent, blameless lift this dear Friend, strongly attached to her a large cir of friends, who sensibly feel the void occasioned by removal; they are consoled however, with the belief, ther lamp was replenished with oil, and a preparat mercifully granted her to enter in with the Bridegroot

on the 26th of Ninth month last, in the 3 in life and conversation, that he might adorn the d trine he preached to others. Although we deeply f that his family and the church have sustained a loss this dispensation of unerring Wisdom, we have the co solation to believe, that through submission to the bi tism of the Holy Ghost and fire, through unfeigned pentance towards God, and faith toy ard our Lord Je Christ, and by watchfulness unto prayer, his spirit v sanctified and prepared to be gathered with the just all generations, to sing the song of Moses the serv of God, and the song of the Lamb, which none can s but those who are redeemed from the earth

PRINTED BY KITE & WALTON, No. 3 Ranstead Place, Fourth above Chesaut street

# THR FRIEND.

# A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

#### L. XXVII.

SEVENTH-DAY, TENTH MONTH 22, 1853.

#### NO. 6.

#### PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

e two dollars per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions and Payments received by

JOHN RICHARDSON. NO. 50 NORTH POURTH STREET, UP STAIRS.

PHILADELPHIA.

ge to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, in advance, three and a quarter cents; to any the United States, for three months, if paid in six and a-half cents.

For "The Friend."

#### JOHN KNOX. (Continued from page 34.)

# however, matters went on growing worse rse, till the Darnley marriage, the culmias all at her devotion ; with her own sub- continues to hold on the present occasion. er will had become all but omnipotent. ders.

as she was pleased to show him-all would better." one well; but he was foolish enough to reour and its shame.

t the time of the murder, and during the the world. is which followed it, Knox was in England;

which was ultimately taken, the lords violated content themselves with less than they desired; We have found hitherto that when there was a point of Mary's career. Hitherto, as if statesmen, the event appeared to show that he, hantment, she had succeeded in everything and not they, had been right ;---right in the plain, she had attempted. The north of Eng- common-sense, human view ;---and the same

"We are most of us agreed that the enormity rk party among the commons were firm of crimes increases in the ratio of the rank of the themselves; but the statesmen and the offender; that when persons, whom the commonen had deserted their cause, and they were wealth has intrusted with station and power, reparing to endure a persecution which commit murder and adultery, their guilt is as ould be unable to resist. The Earl of much greater in itself, as the injury to society is y, whose eyes at last were opened, knowing greater from the effects of their example. But to arnley had been chosen by his sister as a acknowledge this in words, and yet to say that, to an invasion of England, had opposed when sovereigns are the offenders, sovereigns urriage with all his power; and well it must be left to God, and may not be punished by have been for her if she had listened to man, is equivalent to claiming for them exempen in pieces by his own weakness, and by God does not work miracles to punish sinners; faults; and he had to fly for his life over he punishes the sins of men by the hands of men. It is the law of the earth, as the whole human e Darnley marriage, however, which aphistory from the beginning of time witnesses. so full of promise, was the one irretrievable Not the sovereign prince or princes, but the law hich ruined everything, and we can easily of Almighty God is supreme in this world; and tand how it came to be so. Mary married wherever God gives the *power* to execute it, we olitical object, but she had overcalculated may he sure that it is His will that those who wers of endurance, and though she must hold the power are to use it. If there is to be known Darnley to be a fool, she had not mercy anywhere for offenders, if any human bed on his being an unmanageable one. If ings at all are to be exempted from penalties, the ald have been passive in her hands-if he exceptions are to be looked for at the other exhave had the discretion not to see her vices, treme of the scale, among the poor and the ignoould have been contented with so much rant, who have never had means of knowing

" Vengeance fell, at last, on all who were connd revenge his disgrace, and then to implore cerned in that accursed business. Bothwell died forgive him for having revenged it; and mad in a foreign prison; the Archbishop of St. gh her anger might have spared him, her Andrews was hanged; Maitland escaped the exe-apt could not. There is no occasion for us cutioner by poison; and Mary herself was still er again upon that story. It is enough that, more sterally punished, by being allowed to go g brought her cause to the very crisis of on, heaping crime on crime, till she, too, ended s by a skill and perseverance without par- on the scallold. But instead of accusing Knox of ministration was his work, for which she little n history, she flung it away with as unex. forocity and hardness of heart, we will rather say thanked him ; and the Scotch people, even while d a recklessness, and, instead of being the that he only, and those who felt with him and they deplored the position in which he had placed sful champion of her faith, she became its followed him, understood what was required alike himself, yet could not refuse him their love for it.

urned, however, immediately on the flight of the Catholics was disgraced beyond recovery : left Scotland after the murder, only returning to thwell, and was one of the council which sat the queen was dethroned and powerless; and the it when he was invited to take upon himself the ermine what should be done with the queen. reformers were once more able to go forward regency and the guardianship of his nephew; and been repeatedly stated that, in the course with their work. Even so, they were obliged to he came back saddened into a truer knowledge of

promises which they made to her before her sur- possibly they had been over sanguine from the render; but there is no reason for thinking so. first, and had persuaded themselves that more The condition of a more lenient treatment was a fruit might be gathered out of man's nature, than definite engagement to abandon her husband; man's nature had been found capable of yielding; and, so far from consenting to abandon him, she but it seemed as if the queen had flung a spell declared to the last that 'she would follow him over the country from which, even after she was in a linen kirtle round the world.' But if the im- gone, it could not recover. Her name, as long prisonment at Lochleven appears to some amiable as she was alive, was a rallying cry for disaffecpersons so inhuman and so barbarous, there was tion, and those who were proof against temptaa party who regarded that measure as culpable tion from her, took little pains to resist temptation leniency. Knox, with the ministers of the kirk, de- from their own selfishness. The Earl of Morton, manded that she should be brought to an open trial, one of the most conspicuous professors of Protestand that, it she were found guilty of her husband's antism, disgraced it with his profligacy; and many murder, she should be punished as any private more disgraced it by their avarice. The abbey person would be who committed the same crime. lands were too little for their large digestions. The office of bishops had been abolished in the difference of opinion between him and the other church, but the maintenance of thom, as an institation, was convenient for personal purposes; the noble lords nominating some friend or kinsman to the sees as they fell vacant, who, without duties and without ordination, received the revenues and paid them over to their patrons, accepting such salary in return as was considered sufficient for their discreditable service.

"Yet, if there was shadow there was more sunshine, and quite enough to make Knox's heart glad at last. The Earl of Murray was invited by the estates to undertake the regency; and this itself is a proof that they were sound at heart, for without doubt he was the best and the ablest man among them. The illegitimate son of James the Fifth, whatever virtue was left in the Stuart blood. had been given to him to compensate for his share But Murray utterly failed. He called on tion from punishment altogether, and, in fact, to had been given to him to compensate for his share party to support him, but it was all gone denying the divine government of the world in it, and while he was very young he had drawn the attention of the French and English courts, as a person of note and promise.

"After remaining loyal as long as loyalty was possible to the queen-mother, he attached himself, as we saw, to John Knox, and became the most powerful leader of the Reformation. Bribes and threats were made use of to detach him from it, but equally without effect; even a cardinal's red hat was offered him by Catherine if he would sell his soul for it. But for such a distinction he had as little ambition as Knox himself could have had, and his only mistake arose from a cause for which we can scarcely blame his understanding, while it showed the nobleness of his heart; he believed too well, and he hoped too much of his father's daughter, and his affection for her made him blind. For her he quarrelled with his best friends; he defended her mass, and was for years her truest and most faithful servant ; and she rewarded his affection with hatred, and his fidelity with plots for his murder. Whatever uprightness was seen in the first years of her adby the majesty of justice and the real interests of When he saw at last the course to which she had surrendered herself, he withdrew in shame from "The worst, however, was now over: the cause the court; he had no share in her deposition; he ger to what the world would say of him. He knew the queen, that those who had tried already to murder him, regret of less favoured times,"

when the country was at last in the right hands, and Ezekiel, to stand for a perpetual law, which, strong, too subtle, too numerous. Ah! this is wi thought now of leaving it, and of going buck to end with God's assistance, I follow to my life's end. he wants ; to frighten, to dismay ; but let us tr his days in peace at Geneva, He had fought the fight, he had finished the work which was given to him to do; it was imperfect, but with the given materials, more could not be done; and as it had been by no choosing of his own that so great a part had fallen to him, so now when it seemed played out, and his presence no longer necessary, he would gladly surrender a position in itself so salutes you in the love of the Gospel, with living little welcome to him.

delivered from the rage of mine enemics.'

tised them.'

nobly, and do not quarrel with it."

recovered partially, and lived for two more years, fasted for their deliverance, and in due time the

mankind, and a determination to do his duty, bly of the kirk, to brave the storm, and again to arise to bless us, and we shall know the langua cost him what it would. He could be no stran- conquer in it. He had been required to pray for of the psalmist fulfilled : "The time to fave

would make their plots surer, and their daggers queen to me she is not; and I am not a man of of." Oh! then may we be willing to be given sharper now-but he dared it all, and the happiest law that has my tongue to sell for silver or the as unto death, for the cause of Christ; may three years that Scotland had known were those favour of the world. And for what I have spoke esteem all reproach as good for us, and cou of his government. The thieves of the Border against the adultery and the murder, when 1 am nothing too hard to bear for his sake. Show t were held down; the barons were awed or coerced taught by God's word that the reproof of sin is an same devotedness as was shown of old, even into respect for property and life, and the memory evil thing, I shall do as God's word commands Esther, who when about to undertake for the of these golden years lived long in the admiring me. But unto that time, which will not be till liverance of her people, said, "I will go, and i the morn after doomsday, and not then, I hold perish, I perish." But let none turn away; "It is not a little touching to find that Knox, the sentence given by God to his prophets Jeremy none say there is no hope, the enemy is

(Conclusion next week.)

For "The Friend."

#### A Few Words of Christian Counsel to the Elect Send of God.

Dear and tender Friends,-My spirit tenderly desires that you may be preserved in this day of "God comfort that little flock,' he wrote, about trial; and with concern for the honour and prosthis time, 'among whom I lived with quietness of perity of Truth. May none faint in the day of timeity with which many of the notable housewi conscience, and contentment of heart; and amongst adversity, although their strength may be small. in this city, exclude the light of the sun from th whom I would be content to end my days, if so Look not at the strength of the enemy, and in all dwellings. If you enter them at noonday, es it might stand with God's good pleasure. For your meetings, and at all times, wait upon cially in warm weather, you are obliged to gre seeing it hath pleased His Majesty above all men's Christ Jesus the Lord, who by his light, will give your way, almost as carefully as if you w expectation to prosper the work, for the perform- you to see through all wrong spirits, that are threading some subterranean passage, and w ing whereof I left that company, I would even got up in this day. Although the enemy vaunt the present fashion of having the furniture stre as gladly return to them, as ever I was glad to be himself with "great swelling words," yet heed all over the parlour, you run no little risk him not ; mind the "Light," for that is over him ; stumbling over a chair or a table, and perha "Surely we should put away our notion of the but take care that he draws you not away from breaking a leg or an arm. Remonstrance agai ferocious fanatic with the utmost speed. The that, from Christ: wait in the patience, for the this absurd practice, is met with the plea of da heart of Knox was full of loving and tender affec- faith which gives the victory over all false and age to the colour of the carpet, from the adm tions. He could not, as he said himseli; 'bear contrary spirits, for they are all bounded by him, sion of light, the reflection apparently never to see his own bairns greet when his hand chas- and his power is the same now as formerly; curring, that if the direct rays of the sun produ "Hitherto shalt thou come and no farther, and so sensible an effect upon inorganic matter, th "If he had then gone back to Geneva, and here shall thy proud waves be stayed." But oh ! influence on the physical system must probal beard no more of Scotland; or if he had died at flee not. Thou canst not flee from the enemy, be equally active for good or evil. We do the time at which he thought of going, he might only as thou comes to the Light, and waits and think it needful for healthfulness to admit a have passed away, like Simeon, with a Nunc abides there; for there Satan dares not come, flood of light into our rooms during the whole de dimittis Domine, believing that the salvation of Our warfare is not carnal, but with the powers of but we have long been convinced that the gloor his country was really come. So, however, it darkness and spiritual wickedness in high places, semi-darkness in which many of our over-a was not to be. Four more years were still before But first, dear Friends, let us experience and citizens have their homes involved, contribu him: years of fresh sorrows, crimes, and calami- know the conquest of the enemy in ourselves, not a little to the necessity for employing a pl ties. His place, to the last, was in the battle, and Are we delivered from all captivity? Are we sician; and it is quite possible that the sick he was to die upon the field; and if rest was in brought out of Babylonish captivity, into the glo-letiolated aspect of many young females w store for him, he was to find it elsewhere, and rigus freedom of the sons and daughters of Zion 1 spend most of their time at home, arises from the not in the thing which we call life. . . . The why Is every thought brought in subjection to Christ? being rarely brought under the influence of and the how is all mystery. Our business is with For this we must know before we can labour to bright beams of the sun. The exclusion of h the fact as we find it, which wise men accept rebuild the walls of Jerusalem, even as under the predisposes the system to scrofulous affection Jewish dispensation, the true Israel wept and and is sure to blanch the skin and deteriorate? "In 1570, he was struck with paralysis; he cried in Babylon; they longed, they prayed, they blood. but they were years so deplorable that even his Lord delivered them, and their deliverance was speaks of light on body and mind :--- A tada heart grew weary and sick within him, and he wonderful. If we are rightly concerned, the Lord confined in darkness would never become a fa longed to be gone out of the world. As before, will in due time deliver us from all capilivity, both and an infant deprived of heaven and free li he was the one centre of life round which the inward and outward. Let us remember those will only grow into a shapeless idiot, instead g ever-flagging energies of the Protestants rallied; Jews, their degradation, the power of their con-but by the necessity of the time, which could not querors, the desolation of Zion, the strength of Ba-deep, dark gorges and ravines of the Swiss" be resisted, the lead of the party fell to one or bylon, how their enemies scorned them-what will lois, where the direct sunshine never reaches, other of the great noblemen who were small credit these feeble Jews do ?---but He who suffered them hideous prevalence of idiocy startles the travel to it, and who were following worldly objects to go into enptivity for their sins, for their departure It is a strange, melancholy idiocy. Many of under a mask of sanctity. The first regent who from him, had now been entreated, and was set zens are incapable of any articulate speech ; se succeded Murray was Darnley's father, the Earl to deliver them. He who has the hearts of all are deaf, some labour under all these privated of Lenox; then he too was murdered, and the men in his hands, and can turn them as the rivers and all are misshapen in almost every part of Earl of Morton, with their tulchan bishops; the are turned, the Lord God Almighty was set to body. I believe there is, in all places, a man country tearing itself in pieces, and they unwill- deliver them, and no power could hinder it; they difference in the healthiness of houses, accord ing to commit themselves to peremptory action, were redeemed, and the Lord only had the praise. It there are not the sun, and those are det lest Elizabeth (as they expected that she would) Say no more, strangers have devoured our herit-edly the healthiest, other things being equal should restore Mary, and if they had gone too far age, the fexes walk upon Zion ; but let us rather which all the rooms are, during some part of in opposition to her they might find it impossible say, we have sinned against the Lord, and he has day, fully exposed to direct light. Epiden to obtain their pardon. Once more, in this dis- brought this evil upon us. Let us entreat the attack inhabitants on the shady side of tracted time, Knex stood out alone, broken with Lord that he may have mercy upon us; and as street, and totally exempt those on the of

Zion, the set time is come, for her servants ta "'I pray not for her as queen,' he said, ' for pleasure in her stones, and favour the dust the in the Lord; his power is over all; "He is a God and he will save us."

In the love of the Lord, S. C.

Canada West, Tenth month, 1853.

For " The Friend

#### EFFECTS OF LIGHT.

We have often had occasion to remark the p

Dr. Moore, the celebrated metaphysician, th age and sickness, and deserted even by the assem- we are sufficiently bowed before him, he will side; and even in such epidemics as ague,

For "The Friend,"

#### Original Letters on Literary Subjects.

#### No. 3.

arratives of facts, dry and historical,

p two quarto volumes of the letters of Elizaarter and Caroline Talbot Before characg these, I will state that I have since read mand. ctavo volumes of Elizabeth Carter's letters xceedingly lively and spirited, giving clear ngible impressions of the things and events or fancy dresses.

abeth Carter was a very learned woman, of languages, ancient and modern, and in cotemporaries. owledge of Greek and Latin, had few suby the professors, they were greatly pleasof headache, and was generally obliged

nally apparent, especially in those written world, am advanced half a century."

d influence is often thus partial in its la- when young. Many passages in her letters are amusingly descriptive,-and many setting forth of the age, and many interesting incidents conher feelings and thoughts, contain sentiments so nected with the then living authors are recorded, just, and so happily expressed, that a volume of The writers of the letters tell us of meeting and pleasant and valuable reading might be extracted mingling in social intercourse with persons with from them.

. After the collection of letters made by active, literary, and withal guided by good, sound, read much, in their every-day dress, as they apca Warner, mentioned in my last, I read moral and religious principle. She appears to peared to those amongst whom they were moving. arto volumes of the correspondence of the have been well acquainted with some of the mod- acting, and speaking. We have seen them, in a Clarendon and Rochester. These letters ern languages, and slightly so with the Latin, certain sense, in their writings, but then they Il, or nearly all, on politics,-and explain- but was not like her friend and correspondent were dressed in their best, and often wore a ny circumstances of national importance. Elizabeth Carter, familiar with the Greek. She mask ;--but as described in the letters, they are throw some light upon the labours of Wil- was of a very weakly frame, and in middle age without artificial attire, moving about free and Penn, and Robert Barelay, in the Court of was taken by death from a large circle of moura-ames IL, for the general good, yet there are ing friends. She published nothing, but after her ward Young, lively and mirthful, and altogether ssages in them to quote,-the letters being death, her friend Elizabeth Carter, edited her different from the melancholy, sorrow-loving literary remains, of which many have been sold. se volumes having been examined, I next Her "Reflections on every day of the Week," has had a very wide circulation among religious readers, and it continues to this day to be in de-

Elizabeth Montague, the friend of Carter and abeth Montague, and four octavo volumes Talbot, was in some respects very much like them. Thou read, I believe, the letter I wrote to R., e written by Elizabeth Montague, many of She was literary,-she was a good letter-writer,were addressed to Elizabeth Carter. These she was animated in spirit, though fragile in body, vomen were among the best letter writers and mingled in the same circle in life as they r time, and that time embraced a William did. Her husband-the other two were never r. The letters in these volumes are gene- married-was a member of Parliament, and a man of wealth and political influence,-and she had every outward comfort which money can Freedom of the Borough of Stratiord, enclosed in wed, be they pleasant adventures, romantic command; yet the loss of her only child, a fine a box made of the wood of a mulberry tree, said y, religious thoughts, metaphysical specu-hearty boy of two years old, carried off suddenly to have been planted by Shakespeare. Garrick by convulsions arising from cutting his teeth, and wrote an Ode to be recited on the occasion, and the death of many of her beloved friends, gave intended that a jubilee in honour of Shakespeare very busy, active one in every department her sad token that sorrow is the lot of mortality, should be renewed yearly at that place,-but the Whether she was corresponding with the Under her trials, she bore up wonderfully, and various unpleasant things connected with the first on the meaning of Greek passages,- her letters at times still continued to contain many celebration, prevented any repetition of the folly. of fashionable foppery,-the excitement bright things. She wrote three of the Dialogues Heavy rains attended,-provisions and other ne-esses of ball-rooms,-the composition of of the Dead, published in Lord Lyttleton's work cessaries failed,-the tavern-keepers charged or the knitting of stockings,-she seems bearing that name, and I think they are among enormous prices for everything furnished, and a at home, always understanding practically the best in the collection. Great praise is be- multitude of minor discomforts beset the immense ject of which she treats. She was a great stowed on her conversational powers, by her crowd who had gathered at Stratford to witness

, qualifying him at home for college; -and they labour at being vivacious and witty. Yet He says, "A jubilee is a public invitation, circarough had been the instruction she gave leaving out all passages marked by these defects, lated by puffing, to go post without horses, to a at when he had passed through an exami- and all those which treat of such trivial things as borough without representatives, governed by a dresses and fashions, there is much left worth mayor and aldermen who are not magistrates; his proficiency, and inquired under what reading. Although the letters describe with ani- to celebrate a poet whose own works have made he had studied. They declared that no mation the scenes of fashionable folly in which him immortal, by an ode without poetry, music ad ever entered Oxford more completely they mingled, yet they always display a strong without melody, dinners without victuals, and dever entered of Christianity, lodgings without beds; a masquerade where half us, wrote many poems, farnished two num- and contain many passages enforcing sound mo- the people are barefaced, a horse-race up to the the Rambler, and was engaged in various rality, religious feeling and Christian truth. knees in water, fireworks extinguished as soon as iterary performances. In short, she was Their lives, according to the testimony of those lighted, and a gingerbread amphitheatre, which an of high standing among the literati of who best knew them, were adorned with many like a house of cards, tumbled to pieces as soon y. As a natural consequence, perhaps, of virtues ; and when the close came, the end to each us it was finished." king her brain, she had very frequent of them was crowned with the Christian's hope.

a day or two of every week in bed. She and that was not made for any peculiar merit it of William Jones, the learned man,-the great great walker, --- and in her letters gives some possessed, but because of the information it con- master of oriental hterature. His letters are well musing, and many animated descriptions of tains touching a member of our Society, and one written, and display a true love for civil liberty, ig" seven, ten, and even sixteen miles at a who is to the readers of Samuel Fothergill's let- and the preservation of human rights. In skimfor business, pleasure, or mere exercise. ters, an old friend-Ann Fothergill. The letter ming over these, I was particularly pleased with e of her letters in these volumes are from which it was taken, was written by Eliza, a letter to Lord Althorpe, It describes an expe-ductions of youth, written before 'wisdom' beth Carter, from Deal, and was dated Teuth riment performed on an electrical cel, by a man ight her to curb an exuberant fancy, mo- month 29th, 1776. She says, "Dr. Fothergill named Walsh, who wished to prove that certain cells r humour, or reduce the more laboured has sent his sister here to bathe; she is as abo-ts and deeper movements of her intellect, to lute a Quaker as himself, but I think less stiff,— ciate an electrical current. The cel was placed ht touches and brief expressions suitable to and a very sensible woman. She drank tea with in a trough containing water, into which two tolary style. The letters, however, when me yesterday, and expressed herself much pleased wires were inserted, the other ends of which were ritten in youth, in maturity, or in her old to see friend Carter again after the distance of placed in glasses on a distant table. The eel e very pleasant and readable. A tendency twenty five years; since which, she in the still- took no notice of the wires, whilst the glasses on ggerate feelings, and slightly to caricatore ness of Quakerism, does not look a day older, the table were not connected, but no sooner did a o make them more striking, is perhaps, whilst I amongst the bustle of this worky-day- metallic instrument join them, or, in other words,

The letters give much insight into the literature whom as authors, we are well acquainted; and it The letters of Catharine Talbot indicate a mind is pleasant to peep at people of whom we have man, which I fancy every reader of the Night Thoughts, has pictured him in his imagination.

The next volumes I examined were two quartos, containing the letters of David Garrick. There was not much in them to attract attention. yet I made one extract, which I will send thee. giving an account of the Shakespeare Jubilee, at Stratford, on the Avon, in answer to a letter from her, requesting an explanation of a passage in Cowper's Task, about the mulberry tree. If so, thou wilt remember that this fête was got up by Garrick, stimulated thereto by receiving the

it. Samuel Foote, who was one of the most pun-These three women in their letters sometimes ning men England has ever produced, draws a ludiin England. She taught her younger elaborate sentiments too much, and sometimes crous, and yet forcible picture of this great failure.

From Garrick's letters, I turned to a volume of I send thee but one extract from these letters, a far different kind, containing the currespondence complete the electric cu rent, than the fish giving

a sudden start, would swim instantly to the wires. This letter was written about the close of 1776, when the wilfulness of King George III., and his ministers, had incensed the fierce-spirited zealots for freedom in America so much, that they had taken up arms and declared themselves independent. William Jones was in favour of the Americans, and appears to have had no confidence in the king's advisers to the warlike measures pursued. In the letter, after giving a detail of the experiment on the cel, he calls such things "pleasant amusements," and objects of a "just curiosity," and then adds, " Believe me, my dear lord, it is not by electrical experiments, nor by triangular instruments, nor by conductors of wire, that we shall be able to avert the black storm which hangs over us. Let you and I, therefore, ways; let us sometimes observe with eagerness watch the satellites of the king."

Jones's letters, I took up a volume written by a woman named Delany, who was a friend of the royal family ; the queen's kindness, and the king's courtesy and respect for her years.

> Selected for "The Friend," I thank thee Father that I live !

I thank thee for these gifts of thine-For bending skies of heavenly blue, And sturs divine :

For this green earth, where wild sweet airs Like forest spirits joyous stray-For winding stream, and trees, and flowers, Beside its way.

But more I thank thee for true hearts That bear sweet gifts of love to me, Whom mine enfolds, and feels that this Is love of Thee.

Warm from the spirit spreads around An atmosphere-serene-divine-Magnetical, like golden haze Encircling mine.

To-day I bless Thee most for power-It draws me, Father, nearest Thee-To love all Thme e'en though they give No love to me

In stillness deep I walk a land Where spirit forms my footsteps greet, And beanteous thoughts, an angel band Chant low and sweet.

Drear hours I know will darkly come, Like spring-time days of cloud and rain, But thus must hearts like wintry fields Grow green again,

I thank Thee Father, that I livel Though wailings fill this earth of Thine, To suffer with thy suffering ones Is joy divine!

For even I, so weak and poor, May bear some words of life from Thee, A beam of hope may reach some heart Even through me.

#### Selected. THE STRAYED LAMB.

A giddy lamb one afternoon

The tender shephetd missed it soon, And sought it broken-hearted.

Not all the flock that shared his love, Could from the search delay him ; Nor clonds of midnight darkness move,

But night and day he went his way, In sorrow till he found it; And when he saw it fainting lie, He clasped his arms around it.

And closely sheltered in his breast. From every ill to save it; He brought it to his home of rest, And pitied and forgave it.

And so the Saviour will forgive The *bitle ones* that fear him ; Their pains remove, their sins forgive,

Bless while they live, and when they die, When soul and body sever, Conduct them to his home on high, To dwell with him forever.

#### A SOAR THROUGH THE HEAVENS.

Sir W. Herschell has penetrated to the limits of the Milky Way, and sent his almost illimitable be philosophers now and then, but citizens al- sounding-line far beyond into the vast abyss of swer. When we shall have travelled outwa space, boundless and unfathomable. And do you from our own sun, and passed in a straight li the satellives of Jupiter, but let us incessantly inquire the depth of this stupendous stratum of from star to star, until we shall have left behi stars? The answer may be given, since we have us, in grand perspective, a series of five hundr After giving a brief investigation of William the unit of measure in the distance of stars of the suns, we then stand on the confines of our or first magnitude. Light, with its amazing velocity, great cluster of stars. All behind blazes with t requires ten years to come to us from the nearest light of countless orbs, scattered in wild magni Carter, Talbot, and Montague, although much fixed stars; and yet Sir William Herschell con- cence, while all before us is deen, impenetrab their senior. These letters are filled with plea- cluded, from the examinations he had been able unbroken darkness. No glance of human visi sant gossip of no value, about her interviews with to make, that in some places the depth of the can pierce the dark profound. Milky Way was such, that no less than five hundred stars were ranged one behind the other in a pursue our mighty journey through space; for line, each separated from the other by a distance the distance we are just able to discern a fai equal to that which divides our sun from the baze of light, a minute luminous cloud whi nearest fixed star; so that, for light to sweep comes up to meet us, and towards this object across the diameter of this vast congeries of stars, will urge our flight. We leave the shining m would require a period of a thousand years, at lions of our own great cluster far behind. the rate of 12,000,000 of miles in every minute stars are shrinking and fading; its dimensio of time!

> Milky Way appear to be arranged in the form of be grasped with a single hand. But now lo a flat zone or ring, or rather stratum, of irregular torward. A new universe, of astonishing gra shape. Its extent is so great as properly to form deur, bursts on the sight. The cloud of light h a universe of itself. If it were possible, to-night, swelled and expanded, and its millions of suns no to wing our flight to any one of the bright stars fill the whole heavens, which blaze around us, sweeping away from our own system, until planet after planet fades in the of stars. Look to the right-there is no lim distance, and finally the sun itself shrinks into a look to the left-there is no end. Above, belo mere star, alighting on a strange world that cir- sun rises upon sun, and system on system, cles round a new and magnificent sun, which has endless and immeasurable perspective. Here is grown and expanded in our sight, until it blazes new universe, as magnificent, as glorious as o with a glury equal to that of our own-here let own; a new Milky Way, whose vast diameter t us pause, and look out upon the starry heavens flashing light would not cross in a thousand yea which would, after such a flight, surround us.

> of miles. We have reached a new system of strew the heavens, and count their number; a worlds revolving about another sun; and from for every single orb thus visible to the naked ey this remote point we have a right to expect a new the telescope reveals a universe, far sunk in t heavens, as well as a new earth on which we depths of space, and scattered with vast prolusi stand. But, no. Lift up your eyes, and lo ! the over the entire surface of the heavens. old familiar constellations are all there. Yonder blazes Orion, with its rich and gorgeous belt; upward to the Omnipotent Ruler of the Univer there comes Arcturus; and yonder the Northern and give to it an approximate knowledge of I Bear circles his ceaseless journey round the pole, incomprehensible attributes, it is to be found All is unchanged, and the mighty distance over the grandeur and beauty of his works, which we have passed, is but the thousandth part of the entire diameter of this grand cluster of suns terminable range of suns and systems whil and systems; and, although we have swept from crowd the Milky Way. Multiply the hundr our sun to the nearest fixed star, and have travel- millions of stars which belong to our own " isla led a distance which light itself cannot traverse in universe," by the thousands of those astral si less than ten years, yet the change wrought by tems that exist in space within the range of hum this mighty journey, in the appearance of the vision, and then you may form some idea of 1 heavens, is no greater than would be produced in infinitude of his kingdom; for lo! these are t the relative positions of the persons composing a part of his ways. Examine the scale on whi an audience to a person near its centre, who the universe is built. Comprehend, if you ce should change his scat with his immediate neigh- the vast dimensions of our sun. Stretch outwa bour l

> cent orbits of the remoter planets, and in tracing single unit out of the myriads of similar system the interminable career of some of the far-sweep- | Take the wings of light, and flash with impetut

ing comets, we feared there might not be room f the accomplishment of their vast orbits, our fea are now at an end. There is no justling here no interference, no perturbation of the planets one system by the suns of another. Each is is lated and independent, filling the regions of spaassigned, and, within its own limits, holding o its appointed movements.

Thus far we have spoken only of the Mill Way. In case it be possible to pierce its bou daries, and pass through into the regions space which lic beyond, the inquiry arises, wh meets the vision there? what lics beyond the mighty limits? Does creation cease with, th one great cluster? and is all blank beyond i boundary?

Here again the telescope has given us an a

But summoning the telescope to our aid, let are contracting. It once filled the whole heaven The countless millions of stars composing the and now its myriads of blazing orbs could almo

We have reached the clustering of ten millio Nor is this a solitary object. Go out on a cle We have passed over sixty millions of millions cold winter night, and reckon the stars whi

If there be anything which can lead the mi

If you would know his glory, examine the i through his system, from planet to planet, a Such, then, is the scale on which the starry circumscribe the whole within the immense c heavens are built. If, in examining the magnifi-cumference of Neptune's orbit. This is but re still around you, each separated from these hoards are." her by such a distance that, in this journey entury, you have only left half a score bevon.

uld you gather some idea of the eternity f God's existence, go to the astronomer, id him lead you with him in one of his through space ; and, as he sweeps outward object to object, from universe to universe, aber that the light from those filmy stains deep pure blue of heaven, now falling on eye, has been traversing space for a million rs.

ald you gather some knowledge of the omnce of God, weigh the earth on which we then count the millions of its inhabitants ave come and gone for the last six thousand

Unite their strength into one arm, and s power in an effort to move this earth. It not stir it a single foot in a thousand years; et, under the omnipotent hand of God, not ute passes that it does not fly far more than sand miles. But this is a mere atom-an ificant point among his innumerable worlds. 000

uld you comprehend the idea of the omnie of God, remember that the highest pinnaby the combined efforts of its brightest ins. He has predicted, roughly, the return f a score of comets. But God has comer, through the ages that are passed, and with God for a blessing." shout the ages which are yet to come, not

ficent retinue of planets and satellites which must have devolved upon her. around the sun. Every globe has been ed and poised, every orbit has been meaand bent to its beautiful form. All is ing; but the laws fixed by the wisdom of truction. All is perfect and harmonious; d our sun is echoed by that of ten millions ving worlds, that sing and shine around the nd Stellar Worlds.

savs:

am prepared from experience to say, that in

shall wear away, and middle age is gone, been of watchful and observant habits, cultivated justices ; e extremest limit of human life has been not only in Great Britain, but in America. But chold! the thronging millions of blazing them; little do they think how big with misery

Let parents think of this solemn truth, and do good with their wealth, instead of treasuring it up for their children.

For "The Friend."

#### A FAMILY OF FAITH.

#### OR A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF SAMUEL WATSON, HIS WIFE, AND SOME OF THEIR CHILDREN. (Continued from page 37.)

children, that about the year 1665 or 1666, Sa- of the fatherless, yet they prosper; and the right muel Watson married Mary Monk, widow of of the needy do they not judge. Shall I not visit Thomas Monk, of South Livertonhall, in Notting- for these things ? saith the Lord : shall not my hamshire. Mary Monk had one child, Elizabeth. by her first husband, who was born in the year 1662, or early in 1663. Of this child, her faith- land; the prophets prophecy falsely, and the ful dedication in early life, and triumphant close. we shall hear more hereafter.

Samuel Watson had made, doubtless under Divine direction, a good choice in his wife. She was, he testifies, a " dear companion, and fellowlabourer in the Gospel of life and salvation," ted courses. His single arm guides the not only in body, but in spirit. Though she was ns of sweeping suns, and around his throne attended by and afflicted with many infirmities of the great constellation of unnumbered body, yet great has been our travails and exer. Watson was committed to prison in York castle, to God, who hath fitted and prepared our hearts he lay several years. Being deprived of the opus through many tribulations, and shed abroad by word of mouth, his mind was turned to addressximately the perturbations of the planetary partake together of the springs of life and salvathe mutual perturbations of millions of suns hindered. With Jacob, we came often to know a Ninth month, 1632. The preface is the followplanets, and comets, and worlds, without wrestling in our inward man, and a prevailing ing address to the reader.

ximately, but with perfect and absolute pre- the work of the ministry, and doubtless her lot weightily laid upon me in that measure of Truth look to the admirable adjustments of the ing her husband's imprisonments and travels, truths of the Gospel, which is not felt in its real

to endure, Samuel says, was "for being at three parts, that searcheth,-that opens,-that reveals, meetings of the people of God, and bearing my and gives a pure evidence of its glad tidings to testimony in a measure of the Spirit of Truth,though they permit the rocking to and fro at Eldreth, on the 12th of Fourth month, 1670, vants of God undertake for the help of others, system, never introduce disorder, or lead in my own house next First-day after, and at and the comfort, strengthening, and mutual build-Settle in the burying-place, the next First-day." e music of the spheres that burn and roll For this " and not any thing else," " the justices tiau taith, whether by word or writing, in person through instigation of the informers, granted three warrants for the seizing my goods, and cattle, Knowing certainly that the day is come, wherein suns that reign above.-Mutchell's Plane- having laid a fine upon me of £120 for those three a reinnant are seeking more the propagation of meetings. The others they appointed, came in the Gospel,-the glory and honour of God, than one day, and took away most of my cattle, to the their own interest in this world,-or any selfth for Parents .- Dr. Duff, a man of emi- value of £150. The time when they executed glory which will soon lade. Though eloquence practical wisdom, as well as of eminent this bad work, was on the last day of the Fourth of speech, and the exact method, which man month, 1670."

red to substantiate that, as a matter of fact, they did it with a good design, lest they should that the faith of any' (who profess Christianus) erely from my own knowledge of the sub- be sold at an underworth." When the money 'may not stand in the wisdom of man, but in the

day and night, and month and year, till ject, but from the statements of men who have was to be distributed, Samuel thus wrote to the

"To that in your consciences I speak. This ed; count at every pulse, and at each, speed it is a melancholy fact, that parents know so little money which you take from me, the very letter or way a hundred thousand miles; and of the mass of misery they are accumulating for of the law concerning that which is called the first a hundred years have rolled by, look out their children, in heaping up these hoards for offence, does not empewer, if I had right done.as I pleaded with you. But if you will not hear man, the righteous God will plead with you, and call you to an account for these things,-even for taking away the right from the poor and innocent of my people, saith the Lord. Heavy will these things be upon you if you encourage these instigators and actors of these wicked works. Consider, and commune with your own hearts, and weigh things deeply, and see whether or no the prophecy of Jeremiah be not fulfilled in these days ?" Jeremiah v. 28-31. "They are waxen fat, they shine: yea, they overpass the deeds of It would appear from the ages of some of their the wicked; they judge not the cause, the cause soul be avenged on such a nation as this ? A wonderful and horrible thing is committed in the priests bear rule by their means; and my people love to have it so: and what will ye do in the end thereof?"

Samuel was also fined £20 for being at a meeting with Friends at Clitherow, and exercising his gift as a minister of the Gospel of Christ, Res bidding, every planet, and satellite, and Again he says, she was "given by the great God specting this, he says, " [ suffered patiently, be-, and the sun itself, fly onward in their of heaven and earth to be a yoke-fellow to me, lieving in the righteous God, who will give every one a reward according to their doings.

On the 9th of Eighth month, 1652, Samuel cises in spirit together, in prayer and supplication for refusing to take the oath of allegiance, where with prayers and thanksgiving to offer up to him portunity of labouring abroad in the Gospel, and knowledge reached by the whole human as incense upon his holy altar. He hath helped of bearing a testimony for the Truth to the world s, has enabled the astronomer to compute his love in our hearts, and made us livingly to ing them by his pen. He prepared an essay entitled, "A mirror to distinguish the true ministers tien. He kept us in true unity of spirit, as heirs of the Gospel from the false and apostate minis-of the same grace, so that our prayers were not ters, &c." It is dated York Castle, the 9th of

"Reader.-This small treatise is presented in She does not appear to have travelled much in love, to all that profess Christianity, it being was east properly much at home,-having a I have received in Christ Jesus. I have no deuld you gain some idea of the wisdom of lamily of several children, the care of which dur- sign in it, but the advancement and spreading the virtue to the soul by literal demonstration, only One of the acts of oppression he was called on as the Spirit of God is joined to in the inward the soul. All the labour of love, which the scring up, and nourishing tender plants in the Chrispresent or absent, is to be accepted in tender love. useth in his own wisdom, be not here dilated, to Samuel continues his account: "After they the pleasing some that are critical, I would have ases out of ten the hoards of accumulated had made seizure, some of my neighbours, I sup- the sober reader have an eye to the testimony of y given to children, by whom they were pose in favour to me, though without my know- that good minister of old, who said to this effect, earned, and who acquired no habits of in-ledge, undertook to pay the money; accordingly 'My preaching' (or declaration, or writing) 'is , or thrift, or laboriousness, prove, in point they made sale of the cattle, and distributed the not in the entiting words of man's wisdom, but in t, rather a curse than a blessing. I am money to the persons concerned. It is probable the demonstration of the Spirit and power of God,

Christ Jesus,'

who love an honest, carnest testimony to spiritual many as all sober people lament to see." worship, and the doctrine of primitive Christianity as held by the early Quakers.

On the 6th day of the Eighth month, 1681, Samuel Watson was still in the castle at York, and joined with some of his Friends there in preparing and signing a statement of facts to be laid before the king. It had this heading :

### "To the King,

"A solemn address in the name of many persons commonly called Quakers, prisoners in the county goal of York, to the number of two hundred and twenty-seven, humbly presented to the king, touching the long imprisonment of most of them :---which we desire the king would be plensed to receive in our behalf from the hands of this our Friend, an inhabitant in this city, who hath from time to time been an eye-witness : Briefly showing the cause and manner of their commitment, as also the great spoil which in about one year's time hath been made of the goods of many of thy peaceable subjects, for no other cause than their conscientious religious concern in the matter of their duty to God, greatly aggraval d by the cruel and unreasonable carriage of informers and bailiffs in the distresses made thereof, tending to the ruin of many families, more especially in the West-riding of this county, as may appear by several instances herein expressed. All which we humbly desire thee to take into thy serious and Christian consideration, and that thou wouldst give relief to the oppressed, and set the innocent free: that thy throne may be established in mercy, and the cry of the prisoners, the poor, the oppressed, the widow and the fatherless, may not be heard in thy land."

The paper goes on to state that one hundred and thirty seven of the said prisoners had been prosecuted for absence from the places of worship of the Established Church ; one hundred and nineteen had been arrested in 1682, for being at their own peaceable meetings; and when brought to the Quarter Sessions, had had the oath tendered to them, for declining to take which, they had been imprisoned, notwithstanding they offered to subscribe their names to the substance of the oath. They state that during the last winter, fifty-two of their Friends were hurried out of their penceable meetings at Leeds, and in the cold and storm put into the common hall of the town, where they were kept, men and women, all in one room for four days and nights. They moreover state that there was no five in the room at all, nor bedding to be upon. Most of them were not suffered to go out of the door, although several of them were tender women, and some inhabitants of the town. At the end of the four days, they were sent by opportunity to change their clothes,

sion, summing up the value of distraints made in will."-Selected. one year on their goods, as £1509. They state that the persons concerned in making the distress

power of God.' To the wisdom and power of and even all that divers had, to the roin of many or he must hurry away to another before he co God [ commend thee, in the universal love and families, no longer able to keep their farms, or finish it. Punctuality gives weight to character good-will towards all men, which is offered in carry on any trade, or keep their families toge. "Such a man has made an appointment-ther ther. So that through imprisonment and spoil of know he will keep it." And this generates pon This essay will well repay the perusal of those goods, such desolation seems to hasten upon tuality in you; for, like other virtues, it prop

(To be communed.)

For "The Friend,"

Separation .- It was no uncommon thing previously to the Hicksite separation, for Friends opposed to the spread of unsound doctrine, to converse among themselves on the deplorable effects produced by the attempts to draw the members into their adoption, or to bring about separation. On one of these occasions in which that experienced servant of Christ, Richard Jordan was present, a Friend expressing his great regret at the unsettlement, and divisions, caused by these restless men, remarked, what a satisfaction it would be, in his opinion, if the sound Friends could be freed from these difficulties, and were permitted to meet together without those troublers of the church. "So then," said Richard, "thou wouldst have the meat put into one barrel, and the salt in another; wouldst thou ?"

A female distinguished for her piety, as well as by her eminent station in life, being engaged in flamed. These matches were again supersede her youth to seek earnestly after the knowledge by the lucifer friction match which was inflame of Divine things, was introduced to a pious man; by simple friction without the use of an acid of he spoke not a word for some time, when she phosphorus bottle. The inventor of this mate briefly told him her difficulties about prayer. He is unknown; he was a public benefactor to the presently replied, it was because she sought that human race, and deserves a monument. These without which she had within; adding, "Accus- matches are first dipped in sulphur, and into tom yoursell to seek God in your heart, and you composition of sixteen parts gum arabic, nin will find him." Having said these words he left parts phosphores, fourteen parts nitre, sixtee her: they operated like the stroke of a dart which parts of manganese-by measure-and then a pierced her heart asunder. "I felt," said she, "at worked up with water. The mixture is made this instant a wound very deep, smitten with the into a thick paste, into which the matches a love of God; a wound so delightful, that I desired dipped, and then dried in a heated room mad it never to be cured. These words brought into sale from contact with fire. Matches can be my heart what I had been seeking so many years; in ade without using sulphor, by dipping the or rather, they made me discover what was there, in to fosed stearine instead of sulphur. They spoi and which I did not enjoy for want of knowing it. however, by very little heat, and frequently mis Oh, my Lord I thou wast in my heart, and de- fire. The chlorate of potash has been employe manded only the turning of my mind inward to along with phosphorus, and the matches contain make me feel thy presence. Oh, Infinite Good- ing this salt, when drawn across a piece of san ness ! Thou wast so near, and I ran hither and paper, crackle with a series of small explosion thither seeking thee, and yet found thee not. My They are dangerous matches, and the mixing of life was a burden to me, and my happiness was the ingredients in a dry state is always attende within myself. I was poor in the midst of riches, with danger. Matches are very convenient, an and ready to perish with hunger, near a table are now an indispensable article in every house plentifully spread, and a continual feast. On, hold. It is not many years ago since we had t Beauty, ancient and new, why have I known pay sixpence for a box of matches not half th thee so late? Alas! I sought thee where thou size of the one now sold for a cent. In German wast not, and did not seek thee where thou wast. It and Russia are some very large lucifer mate was for want of understanding these words of thy factories, the operatives in which were subject t gospel, "The kingdom of God cometh not with ob-dreadful diseases, caused by the phosphoru servation ; neither shall they say, Lo ! here, or This led an eminent Austrian chemist, Professo lo ! there, for behold the kingdom of God is within Schrotter, to devote his time to obviate this evi mittimus to the county goal, without having the you.' This, I now experienced, since thou be- and at last he made the grand discovery of treat came my King, and my heart thy kingdom, ing phosphorus by heat, so as to bring into a They then give many other instances of oppres- where thou reigned as sovereign, and did all thy equally efficient condition for matches, but pe

for their not attending the public worship, "have very hinge of business; and there is no method composition they are made of, &c.-within a fe been so cruel and destructive, yea, void of coni- without punctuality. Panetuality is important, weeks, the above will convey information on the mon humanity, that when there were not goods because it subserves the peace and good temper subject to many who are now unacquainted wi ready to answer their greedy desires, they have of a family; the want of it not only infringes on the same. taken all they could lay their hands on, the very necessary duty, but sometimes excludes this duty; bed from under the sick, and broken down the the calmness of mind which it produces is anbedstocks and ceiling, continuing at the houses other advantage of punctuality. A disorderly is not a matter of barren credence. It is a sacre of husbandmen six or eight days, till they had man is always in a hurry; he has no time to reality, less frequently known indeed than a threshed out their corn, and then carried it away. spenk to you, because he is going elsewhere; and knowledged, but the perennial source of plensur 'they have taken away tradesmen's work-tools, when he gets there he is too late for his business, the most reliaed and exalted, and inferior only

gates itself. Servants and children must punctual where their leader is so. Appointment indeed, become debts. I owe you punctuality, I have made an appointment with you, and have no right to throw away your time, if I do n own .- Selected.

#### How Friction Matches are Made.

Many barbarous nations unacquainted with th methods in use among civilized people for pr curing instantaneous fire, obtain it by rubbin dry pieces of hard against pieces of soft wood. Flin steel and tinder, were employed for the same pu pose, for centuries, but this age could not be conte nor put up with such poor methods of obtaining fire quickly. Matches were first made with the ends dipped in sulphur, which were inflamed t dipping them in a bottle containing phosphoru which was called the "Devil's Bottle," Th phosphorus bottle was first superseded by coating sulphur matches with the chlorate of poinsh, an by dipping them into a bottle containing asbeste moistened with sulphuric acid, they quickly in fectly sale and innovious to the operative. 11 discovery was first exhibited at the World's Fail Importance of Punctuality,-Method is the Having had some inquiries about matches-th

"The communion of saints" with each other

which flow from "the communion of saints" heir Father and Redeemer. None of the erdays" of life look backward with a smile eet and satisfactory, as those which were lly disclosed," on all that gives a character rest to the present and future scene.

#### From The Annual of Scientific Discovery.

#### Killing Whales by Electricity.

New Bedford Mercury describes a process ed at Bremen, and brought forward at New rd, for killing whales at the moment of city. The object of the expedient is to proin immediate paralysis of the vital powers he is struck. The process is thus described Mercury.

ectric current from the whale through the of the vawning abyss. the machine. The machine itself is simple weighing about 350 pounds, and occupying e in the boat of about three and a half feet y two feet in width, and the same in height. capable of throwing into the body of the , eight tremulous strokes of electricity in a tant the muscles of the whale, and deprivof all power of motion, if not actual life."

c in July, 1851. This vessel was provided hree rotation machines of various sizes, in to ascertain the degree of power necessary en.

1851, writes as follows :-

'he first experiment we made with the new ion was upon a shark, applying the elecfrom the machine with one magnet. The ade use of the four magnet machine.

upon a whale, which was made with the terrific reverberating crash. magnet machine. The whale upon being

#### From the Episcopal Recorder.

#### Natural Fissures in South America.

The geographical features of South America d with the true bliss of "hearts in union are in many respects peculiar. Amongst the most remarkable of them, are the wide-spread plains or prairies, which extend often for hundreds of miles together in one unbroken solitude. Here and there deep rifts yawn across these plains, which are carpeted with verdure to the very edge of the precipice. The following interesting description of one of these ravines is taken from Kendall's account of the Santa Fe expedition :----

g them with the harpoon, by means of drying our blankets, when we suddenly came upon chasms were the reservoirs of the heavy body of another immense rent or chasm in the earth, exceeding in depth the one we had so much difficulty whale at the moment at which he is struck, in crossing the day before. No one was aware of to obviate the danger, the labour, and the its existence until we were immediately upon its d of loss, from the struggles of the whale brink, when a spectacle, exceeding in grandeur anything we had previously beheld, came suddenly in view. Not a tree or bush, no outline he electricity is conveyed to the body of the whatever, marked our position or course, when from an electro-galvanic battery contained we were all lost in amazement as one by one we harpoon, and so arranged as to re-conduct left the double-file rank, and rode up to the verge

"In depth it could not be less than eight hunompact in construction, enclosed in a strong dred feet, was from three to five hundred yards in fearful lest what they do may not prove to be for width, and at the point where we first struck it the best, and withal are so distressed with the was nearly perpendicular. A sickly sensation of conduct of others, and with the state of society, dizziness was felt by all as we looked down, as it that I do not see how they can have any enjoywere, into the depths of the earth. In the dark ment." and narrow valley below, an occasional spot of d, or 480 strokes in a minute, paralyzing in green relieved the eye, and a small stream of wa-believe, not an uncommon one, especially among ter, now rising to the view, then sinking beneath young persons. It arises from a superficial view some huge rock, was foaming and bubbling along. of what is passing around us, or from little disis invention has been partially tried by the Immense walls, columns, and in some places what crimination of the true state of mind, and the real in of a Dutch whale ship, which left for the appeared to be arches, were seen standing, model enjoyment of those with whom we associate. led by the wear of the water undoubtedly, yet so It is true there are some very good people, who, perfect in form, that we could with difficulty be we might suppose, believed religion to require brought to believe that the hand of man had not abstinence from all appearance of cheerfulness; are sperm, or right whales; one machine lashoned them. The rains of centuries falling the perpetual gloom upon whose brow would lead ning one magnet, another four, and another upon an immense prairie, had here formed a re- one to think, they regarded any pleasantry as an servoir, and their working upon the different veins evidence of the ascendancy of the carnal mind : e Captain, in a letter dated New Zealand, of earth and stone had formed these strange and but where this is the case, it generally arises from fanciful shapes.

numerous large trails, leading a little more to the to the individual, which makes sorrow the prevailwest than we were travelling; and the experience ing feeling of the heart. fter being struck, instantly turned over on of the previous day had led us to suppose that they e, and after we had poured in upon him a all terminated at a common crossing near by. In majority of his fellow beings seem so regardless of n of electricity for a few moments by turn- this conjecture we were not disappointed, for a the duty they owe to their Creator, and so thoughte handle of the machine, the shark became trot of half an hour brought us into a large road, less of their eternal well-being, the true Christian s a piece of wood. We next fell in with a the thoroughfare along which millions of Indians, fish. As soon as the whale iron was thrown buffaloes, and mustangs had evidently travelled for im, and the machine handle turned, the fish years. Perilous as the descent appeared, we well value of the immortal soul, and the awful punish-to sink. The operator then ceased turning knew that there was no other near. The leading ment that awaits the impenitent hereafter; but achine, and the fish immediately rose, when mule was again urged forward, the steadier and this does not detract from his innocent cheerfulachine was again set in motion, upon which older horses were next driven over the sides, and ness, or disturb the quiet enjoyment of that peace h lay stiff on the surface of the water, and the more skittish and intractable brought up the taken alongside of the ship. At this time rear, Once in the narrow path which led circuit- the Most High. ously down the descent, there was no turning Ve saw sperm, and other whales, and lower-back, and our half-maddened animals finally r boats, but were unsuccessful in getting fast m, as they disappeared on our approaching stones were loosened from their fastenings by our either, in the mixed society in which we may meet while at all other times the weather was men during this frightful descent; these would with them. pisterous to permit us to lower our boats. leap, dash and thunder down the precipitous sides, as respects those who are not under the governwe had but one chance to try the experi- and strike against the bottom below us with a ment of religion, and who feel no restraint from

Ind was rendered pericetivy powerless. Al- which was a romanue dell, covered with subort appointment and even the pangs of remores, may h have as yet not been fortunate enough to grass, and a few scattered outon-woods. Our thus, for the time being, be forgotten armid the se invention in more instances, I have the passage out of this place was effected with the labsorbing interest of animated discussion, or push-te onfidence in the same, and doubt not greatest difficulty. We were obliged to carry led aside by the force of short-lived mirth, the face le to report the most astonishing results on infles, holsters, and saddle-bags in our hands; and, being wreathed with smiles when disgust and in clambering up a steep pitch, one of the horess, istriking his shoulders against a projecting rock, are there may be but little external evidence of

was precipitated some fifteen or twenty feet directly upon his back. All thought he must be killed by the fall; but, strangely enough, he rose immediately, shook himself, and a second effort in climbing proved more successful-the animal had not received the slightest injury.

"By the middle of the afternoon, we were all safely across, after passing some five or six hours completely shut out from the world. Again we found ourselves upon the level prairie, and in looking back, after proceeding some hundred yards, not a sign of the immense chasm was visi-ble. The plain we were then upon was at least "We had scarcely proceeded six miles after one hundred and fifty miles in width, and the two rain which falls during the wet season, and at the same time its conductors to the running streams,"

#### THE FRIEND.

#### TENTH MONTH 22, 1853.

"It seems to me," said a young girl whom we heard conversing some days ago, " that good prople have very little pleasure ; they seem so sad ; so often speak of their great trials, and are so

This sentiment, though very erroneous, is, we some idiocyncracy—a temperament naturally "Before reaching the chasm, we had crossed desponding-or from some other cause, peculiar

> While the world lies in wickedness, and the cannot but be clothed with mourning, when observing the careless multitude and pondering on the which arises from a sense of the approbation of

We are readily betrayed into mistakes, when we form our judgment of the character or the obeying the impulses which the excitement of "We found a running stream on reaching the company and the pleasure of conversation comc made one dash onward, then turned on his lower level of the chasm, on the opposite side of municate to their feelings. The bitterness of disnd was rendered perfectly powerless. Al- which was a romantic dell, covered with short appointment and even the pangs of remotse, may

shade of sadness or fear, called forth by the frivo- allictions of the righteous, but the Lord deliverlity and deceit which is observed on every hand, eth him out of them all." He whom they serve is htty and deceit which is observed on every hand, eth him out of them all." He whom they serve is "its principles and testimonies—of the trath and say while the heart is at the same time communing not a hard master, and though they may often be, rior excellency of which, the judgment of this de with itself, and partaking of that pence which cansidown and distressed, care is required how Friend was convinced in early life; and being brog passeth all understanding. Every heart knows its the disciples of Christ acquire the habit of wear, to see the necessity of entire dedication of heart un own bitterness, and there are many silent and in- ing the snekcloth on the outside, lest they impress visible griefs, which, though they make it to throb those who come in contact with them, especially and ache, never reveal their existence by lament- the young, with the belief that religion is a ation or complaint; so likewise the purest and gloomy thing, which, as it gains ascendency in most unalloyed sources of happiness often lie the heart, destroys all joy and gladness, darkens completely hid below the surface, to be called the fair face of nature, and dries up the relish for forth and enjoyed in hours of retirement and me- social enjoyment. ditation.

suffering and trial, nor does it always confer those evil report of the spies "that Canaan is a land that Maker, to lead it to rely upon him in every emer- in and possess it. gency, to imitate his goodness in our intercourse with our fellow beings, to make his will the primary rule of our lives, and thus gain access to that river the streams whereof make glad the whole heritage of God. The sorrows, the struggles, the fears which are the common lot of our fallen nature, are deprived of their sting when there is a consciousness that they are dispensed by an Allwise Being for our refinement, while the sense of his continued presence and regard animates and supports under their pressure, and his ways as a merciful Father, are justified by the conviction that they are working for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory.

To live-to see day after day of the small portion of time that is to be allotted to us for preparation for eternity, passing rapidly away,-is so serious a matter, that we ought not to be surprised if those who realize the responsibilities connected with it, are grave and sober ; with little or no relish for the pursuits and amusements which satisfy or tickle the thoughtless and gay. The pleasures of social intercourse however are laudable while they are innocent and instructive, and it is no Christian duty while associating with our friends, to be gloomy and disconsolate : but if we analyze the incidents that make up the sum of human life as we see it exhibited in the every day society in which we mingle, how little do we find in those things which the world has classed among its pleasures, calculated to administer true enjoyment to a reflecting being, properly feeling that both time and talents are dispensed with reference to future accountability for their employment, This sensibility while it induces seriousness, is in nowise incompatible with true happiness; a feeling in the breast of the good, perhaps better described as peaceful, than by any other term. "Great peace have they who love thy law." "Righteousness and peace have kissed each other." "The work of righteousness shall be peace." "Her ways are ways of pleasantness and all her paths are *peace*." This peace within arising from a sense of Divine approbation, though it may disincline to exuberant expressions of joy, can hardly fail to give rise to a genial cheerfulness. The soul brought into harmony with the Great Artificer of the universe, draws delight from all his works, and in the overflowings of its love, breathes peace on earth and good will to men.

We have no wish to convey the idea that good people have not many trials and deep sorrow of heart. There are many bitter cups to be drunk, and many sharp conflicts endured by the very

enjoyment, or the countenance may ever wear a count of the cause of their Lord. " Many are the [Smaller Body,] in the Slat year of his age. His p

Gloom and moroseness when permitted habitu-Religion does not exempt its possessors from ally to shade the brow of the Christian, like the things which are considered essential to human eateth up the inhabitants," and the dwelling-place happiness; for while affluence and other external of giants, induce those who witness them, to advantages are not unfrequently obtained by the murmur, and fill their hearts with fear; while vicious, pain, hunger, and poverty may be the cheerfulness and courtesy borne upon the other portion of those who are really good; but its ef- Christian graces, like the rich cluster, show that first is to bring the soul into communion with its it is a good land, and invite the beholders to enter

#### ITEMS OF NEWS.

By the Canada and Atlantic steamships, we have advices from Liverpool to the 5th inst. ENGLAND.—The cholera spreading. Breadstuffs still

advancing, and cotton declining. The money market is tight.

TURKEY .- The English and French fleets have passed the Dardanelles, and it is reported that the Sultan has signed a declaration of war against Russia. Kozta has been liberated, and was about to sail for the United

INDIA .--- The cholera is raging fearfully at Bonmar and Benares.

AUSTRALIA .- The gold fields continue productive UNITED STATES .- Louisiana .- The orange crop is very fine, the trees breaking down under the weight of The yellow fever slowly abating throughout the fruit. lower Mississippi.

North Carolina .- The rice crop has been unusually large.

South Carolina .- The new cotton has begun to come to market.

New Hampshire .- On the 12th instant, Mount Washington was covered with snow two feet deep.

Pennsylvania .- Deaths in Philadelphia last week, 195. Massachusetts .- The mackerel fishery has proved this season a complete failure.

#### RECEIPTS.

Received from Smith Upton, agent, N. Y., \$2, vol. 27, and for P. Upton, A. M. Underhill, Mary Wing, \$2 each. vol. 27; from Henry Knowles, agent, for Robt. Knowles, Benj. Boss, Susan Collins, \$2 each, vol. 27; from John King, agent, N. Y., for N. D. Tripp, \$2, vol. 26, for Job Otis, W. King, Jos. Chase, F. Armistead, Charles Gifford, S2, vol. 27; from Mead Atwater, agent, S2, to 27, vol. 28, and for Levi H. Atwater, John Atwater, Joshua Macomber, Elisha T. Wenver, W. Brownell, Mary Brownell, S2 each, vol. 27, and for Abner H. Denil, S2, vol. 26; from Joshua Maule, agent, O., for Jesse Kirk, Tacy Hall, Aquilla Cowgill, \$2, vol. 27; from Geo. M. Eddy, agent, Mass., for Job Eddy, Mercy Gifford, Susan Smith, B. Tucker, F. Taber, Jr., G. M. Eddy, F. Taber's Estate, S2, vol. 27, for Jesse (Samnel) Tacker, Gidcon Wilbur, \$2, vol. 26; from Josiah M. Reeve, N. J., \$2, vol. 26; from Israel Buffinton, agent, Mass., for David Buffum, Jr., S2, vol. 26.

A meeting of the "Female Society of Philadelphia for the Relief and Employment of the Poor," will be held at the llonse of Industry, No. 70 North Seventh street, on Seventh-day, Eleventh month 5th, at 34 o'clock.

Philada., Tenth mo. 18th, 1853.

DIED, on the 10th of Eighth mouth, 1853, at her residence, near Moorestown, N. J., HANNAR MATLACK, in the 66th year of her age; a much esteemed member and overseer of Chester Monthly Meeting.

, at his residence, in New Bedford, Bristol Co. and many sharp conflicts endured by the very Mass, on the 31st of Eighth month last, FRANCIS TARKA, best, not only on their own account, but on ac-

rents were members of our religious Society, and we concerned to educate their children in accordance wi the Lord, and enabled cheerfully to devote his time an talents to the service of his Divine Master, he was di gent in the attendance of all our religious meetings, at in many ways approved himself a skilful workman the service of the church. He laboured diligently as overseer for more than forty years, and was appoint to the station of an elder in 1832; and in the dischar of his various duties there is cause to believe his labor were blessed to many. He was a man of quick discer ment and sound judgment; and walking in the fear the Lord, his upright and consistent example enabl him to rebuke with authority when the occasion requi ed it; and being clothed with the spirit of meekness a wisdom, he was well qualified to encourage the hun hle, careful traveller, and to speak a word in due sens to such as were weary. Having had large experien in the school of Christ, and being himself concerned keen the faith." he was also a faithful watchman up the walls of Zion, until his warfare was accomplished and his work was done .--- He was mostly confined to I house for several months previous to his decease, w a painful disease, which he endured with Christian I tience and resignation to the Divine will, being of engaged in fervent supplication, that patience might continued to the end; with frequent and reverent a knowledgments of the Lord's sustaining power a goodness; that there was no cloud in his way, and th it is "only through the Saviour himself that we can pect to find mercy;" adding, "I feel at times so tend that I am entirely swallowed up."—A short time bef he was confined to his hed, he said to one of his fum that he felt "entire satisfaction and comfort in course he had taken, in endeavouring to uphold our cient doctrines and testimonies, agninst the innovati of some who had endenvoured to change the faith the Society ;" and anbsequently, to several Friends, is a dark time-a dark cloud has seemed for some ti to be near. It appears as though the evil spirits are work to destroy the good. But he not discourag dear Friends, press forward! He that is in you is gre er than he that is in the world ; and He will enable y to overcome-so that at the end of the race ve may joice in the everlasting Jehovah."—At another time, said, "The things of time and sense use nothing, co pared to thy sustaining power, O Lord God Almigh Strengthen and sustain ; for thou only canst sustain." have been trying many years to get into this state feel nothing in my way. All is peace and quiet! He gracious God; strengthen and support to the end of race, and thou shalt have the glory forever and eve He frequently manifested much reluctance to take medicine prescribed for him, evidently fearing it mi have an unsettling effect upon his mind, and say "How I desire all in me may be kept quiet-that mind may not be thrown off the right track;" ye submitted to the wishes of his family and the advic the physician in regard to it. Some wandering of m took place at times, during a few of the last days of his l but these seasons were of short duration, and wh disappeared on the day of his release from the confi of time. Near the close, he was inquired of, If he much pain? He replied, "Not any;" and without struggle his purified spirit passed so quietly away, the precise moment of release was scarcely percepti and, as we doubt not, to inherit that kingdom prepa for the righteons of all generations.

-, at his residence, near Flushing, Ohio, the I of Eleventh month last, in the 88th year of his ISBAEL WILSON, a member of Flushing Monthly and I ticular Meeting. He had for many years accepts filed the station of elder, evincing a firm attachmen the doctrines and testimonies of our religious Soci and was one who, we believe, was concerned to charge his various Christian daties faithfully, bein diligent attender of our religious meetings, and a g example in patient, humble waiting therein for the a ing of Divine life. He bore the afflictions attendan a long confinement under the effects of decaying ture, with Christian patience and resignation, giv evidence to his friends, that through Divine mercy had been enabled to do his day's work in the day t concerning whom the language may, we humbly tr be applied, "Mark the perfect man and behold the right, for the end of that man is peace."

PRINTED BY KITE & WALTON.

# FRIEND. THE

# A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

#### L. XXVII.

#### PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

ice two dollars per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions and Payments received by

#### JOHN RICHARDSON. T NO. 50 NORTH FOURTH STREET, UP STAIRS,

PHILADELPHIA.

age to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, I in advance, three and a quarter cents; to any f the United States, for three months, if paid in e, six and a-half cents.

For "The Friend."

## JOHN KNOX.

(Concluded from page 42.) red, and they were now the bitterest enemies to ding the pulpit in blads, and fly out of it.' for which then they risked life and good

he answer which it drew from him :--ge, I shall be compelled to fight against sha- lamentable deficiency of ' gospel truth.'

and Howlettes, that dare not abide the light.' inually.

SEVENTH-DAY, TENTH MONTH 29, 1853.

know God and his work in our country, and each other in their common trials; and in 1559, stand by the gude cause, to use our time well, Condé and Coligni had saved Scotland by dis. and learn the gude instruction.'

thing, We remember Randolph's expression of macies and friendships, and in time of danger the six hundred trumpets, and we can readily such links are stronger than those of blood-so fancy the eager crowding of these boys to listen that thousands of the Paris victims were dearer to him.

that summer and winter,' says Melville. 'I haid tending parties forgot their animosities; even the my pen and my little buik, and tuck away sic Catholics let fall their arms in shame, and the things as I could comprehend. In the opening flagging energies of Knox rallied back once more, up his text he was moderate, the space of half an to hurl across the Channel the execration's of a hour; but when he entered into application, he nation whom a crime so monstrous had for a momade me so to grewe and tremble, that I could ment reunited. The Tolbooth was fitted up for not hold a pen to write. He was very weak. I the occasion, and the voice of the dying hero was Not the least painful picture of the present saw him every day of his doctrine go hulie and heard for the last time in its thunder, denouncing of things was the disruptions of friendships fear, with a furring of masticks about his neck, a the vengeance of heaven on the contrivers of that had stood through all the years of previous staff in one hand, and godly Richard Ballenden accursed deed. The most important leaders of the Marian (Bannatyne), his servant, holding up the other were now Maitland of Lethington, and Sir oxter, from the Abbey to the parish kirk, and he, weary of the world, as the world was weary of am Kircaldy, both of whom belonged to the the said Richard, and another servant, lifted him him.' There was nothing now for him to do; eformers of the revolution, and one of whom up to the pulpit, where he behoved to lean at his and the world at its best, even without massacres w long ago among the exiles of St. An- first entry; but ere he had done with his sermon of St. Bartholomew, is not so sweet a place, that ; but times were changed, or they were he was sae active and vigourous that he was lyke men like him care to linger in it longer than ne-

. It was probably Maitland who, feeling suppose that his sermons contained what is called house in order, and made his few preparations. ame anxiety to silence Knox as Mary had rant, we can only desire him to read the one spe- We find him paying his servants' wages, telling ook the opportunity of his disagreement with cimen which is left us, and for which he was them these were the last which they would ever issembly to prefer a series of anonymous summoned as being unusually violent. Of that receive from him, and so giving them each twenes against him. He was accused, among sermon, we should say, that words more full of ty shillings over. Two friends came in to dine things, of having been a traitor to his counder the state in the state of the sta and of having betrayed Scotland to the Eng- uttered in a pulpit. It is all, which pulpit elo their cause he came to the table, and caused pierce and we can almost pardon the accusation, quence, properly so called, is not, full of power- an hogged of wine which was in the cellar, and ful understanding and broad masculine sense; and willed them send for the same as long as it last-What I have been to my country,'he said, the emotion of it, the real emotion of a real heart. ed, and for that he would not tarry till it was it this unthankful age will not know, yet the Doctrine, in the modern sense, we suspect was drunken." o come will be compelled to bear witness to very little heard in Knox's sermons; any more ruth. And thus I cease, requiring all men than vague denunciations of abstract wickedness, world's way, came crowding with their anxieties has anything to oppose against me, that he He aimed his arrows right down upon wicked and inquiries. Among the rest came the Earl of to it so plainly as I make myself and all my acts, and the wicked doers of them, present or not Morton, then just declared regent; and from his is manifest to the world; for to me it seems present, sovereign or subject; and our Exeter bed the old man spoke words to him which, years and so a set of the seaffold. Lord Morton remembered

"After thirteen months' absence, a truce be-It is to the lasting disgrace of Sir William twoen the contending parties enabled Knox to rebell of Braid, who would not leave him-aldy, otherwise a not ignoble man, that, com-turn to Edinburgh. The summer of 1572 was "Ilk ane,' he said, 'bids me gude n ding the Castle of Edinburgh as he did, he drawing to its close, and his life was ebbing when will ye do it? I have been greatly behauditted an attempt which was now made to away from him with the falling year. He at in and indebted to you, whilk I can never be able ler Knox to pass by without inquiry or pun- tempted once to preach in his old church, but to recompense you. But I commit you to One ent; and that when the citizens applied for the effort was too great for him; he desired his who is able to do it, that is to the elerand God, ission to form a bodyguard about his house, people to choose some one to fill his place, and fused to grant it. To save his country the had taken his last leave of them, when at the be-we drop it altogether. He had taken his last leave of them, when at the bene of a second attempt which might be suc- ginning of September the news came of the Bar- the world, and only the few dear ones of his own ful, the old man was obliged, the year before tholomew massacro. If even now, with three family now remained with him for a last sacred ied, feeble and broken as he was, to leave his centuries rolling between us and that horrible parting on the shore of the great ocean of cternity. e and take shelter in St. Andrews. For night, our blood still chills in us at the name of it. The evening before he died, he was asked how elf it was in every way trying; but sunny it is easy to feel what it must have been when it he felt. He said he had been sorely tempted by s are thrown upon his retirement there by was the latest birth of time; and nowhere, except Satan, and when he saw he could not prevail, affectionate reminiscences of a student, young in France itself, was the shock of it felt as it was he tempted me to have trusted in myself, or to wille, who was then at the college, and who in Scotland. The associations of centuries had have boasted of myself; but repulsed him with this to see him and hear him talk and preach bound the two countries together in ties of more sentence-Quid habes quod non accepisti.' It was than common alliance; and between the Scotch the last stroke of his 'long struggle,' the one busi-• He judgit, we are told, 'down in the Abbey Protestants and the Huguenots, there were further mess of life for him and all of us—the struggle de our college; he wad sometimes come in connexions of the closest and warmest attach with self. The language may have withered into repose him in our college yard, and call us ment. They had fought for the same cause and formal theology, but the truth is green forever. plars unto him, and bless us, and exhort us to against the same persecutors; they had stood by

tracting the attention of the Guises at home-"But the sermons, of course, were the great Community of interest had led to personal intithan brothers to the Lowland Protestants. One " I heard him teach the prophecies of Daniel cry of horror rose all over Scotland. The con-

"But this was the last blow to him. 'He was cessary. A few days before he died, feeling what "If this description should lead any person to was coming, in a quiet simple way he set his

"As the news got abroad, the world, in the with bitter tears. One by one they came and went. As the last went out, he turned to Camp-

"'Ilk ane,' he said, 'bids me gude night, but

"On Monday, the twenty-fourth of November,

NO. 7.

he got up in the morning, and partially dressed himself, but feeling wenk, he lay down again They asked him if he was in pain; 'It is nn pain- for the present our limits are run out. We will ful pain,' he answered, but such a one as, I trust, leave him now with the brief epitaph which Morshall put an end to the battle.'

her knees. He desired her to read the fifteenth man.' of the first of Corinthians. He thought he was dying as she finished it. 'Is not that a beautiful chapter ?' he said ; and then added, ' Now, for the last time, I commend my spirit, soul, and body, into thy hands, O Lord.' But the crisis passed off for the moment. Towards evening he lay still for several hours, and at ten o'clock 'they went to their ordinary prayer, whilk was the longer, because they thought he was sleeping.' When it was over, the physician asked him if he had heard anything. 'Aye,' he said, 'I wad to God that ye and all men heard as I have heard, and I prnise God for that heavenly sound.'

" Suddenly thereafter he gave a long sigh and sob, and cried out, 'Now it is come !' Then Richard Bannatyne, sitting down before him, said, Now, sir, the time that ye have long called for, to wit, an end of your battle, is come; and seeing all natural power now fails, remember the comfortable promise which offtime ye have shown to us, of our Saviour Christ; and that we may understand and know that ye hear us, make us some sign,' and so he lifted up his hand ; and incontinent thereafter, rendered up the spirit, and sleepit away without ony pain.'

was, that God would grant to him and all man- the European countries. kind 'the whole and perfect hatred of sin.' His pest of rebellion and invasion which had gathered than half a century since. over her passed away without breaking. We nity by measuring the crops which they can raise ancient date as to their working, against those raised by their ancestors, forgetting The coal of Pennsylvania lies on the surface, I have called out of kindreds, tongues, and the ground, and laid the soil open to the seed.

can see our own faces in every part of it.

"But it is time to have done. We had intended to have snid something of Knox's writings, but ton spoke as he stood beside his grave : 'There "Us wife sate by him with the Bible open on lics one who never feared the face of mortal

#### From the Public Ledger.

#### Coal Mines of the United States.

The coal mines of the United States are of unknown extent, and incalculable value. The coal producing States are as follows, as stated by Richard Taylor, in his well known works :

	Square Miles of Co
1. Alabama baving	3,400
2. Georgia having	150 *
3. Tennessee having	4,300
4. Kentucky having	13,500
5. Virginia having	21,195
6. Maryland having	550
7. Ohio having	11,900
8, Indiana having	7,700
9. Illinois having	44,000
10. Pennsylvania having	15,437
11. Michigan having	5,000
12. Missouri having	6,000
-	

133.132

Of this Illinois has the largest surface, being one-third of the whole; but her mining lands are "In such sacred stillness, the strong spirit undeveloped. Illinois contains 43,960 square or a brief account of samuel watson, which had so long battled with the storm, passed miles, equal to 28,134,400 acres. The greatest away to God. What he had been to those who developments have been made in the mines of were gathered about his deathbed, they did not Pennsylvania. The greatest amount of capital require to be taught by losing him. What he and labour has been spent on them, and in prohad been to his country, 'albeit,' in his own viding hy canals and railroads conduits to mar-words, ' that unthankful age would not know,' the ket. These mines also have been in course of after ages have experienced, if they have not con- working for the longest period. The areas in fessed. His work is not to be measured by the this State, occupied by anthracite, semi-bituminsurface changes of ecclesiastical establishments, ous coals, are equal to 9,879,680 acres; over true birth thereunto." or the substitution for the idolatry of the mass of one-third of the superfices of Pennsylvania are a more subtle idelatry of formulæ. Religion with thus covered by productive coal formations, a not, who provides for the fuithful in all ag him was a thing not of forms and words, but of proportion more than three times greater rela. The Jehovah; beside me there is no God, obedience and righteous life; and his one prayer lively than Great Britain, the most productive of made heaven and earth, the sea and the found

Total.

power was rather over the innermost heart of his is of very late date. The first anthracite coal out of my hand. Whom I give to destruct country, and we should look for the traces of it found its way from Pottsville to Philadelphia, in shall be cut off. I um He that delivereth fr among the keystones of our national greatness. Little as Elizabeth knew it, that one man was among the pillars on which her throne was held 1820. The first bituminous coal reached tide, swelling of the sea, that it cannot pass the in standing in the hour of its danger, when the tem- water down the Susquehanna only in 1804, less thereof. My power is unchangeable, and

complain of the bard destructiveness of these old from the beginning of the thirteenth century. In world. I have called a remnant by my name reformers, and contrast complacently our modern Scotland, only from the close of the last century. whom I have placed my fear, and [to whom progressive improvement' with their intolerant In France, from the beginning of the fifteenth have declared my counsel in their inward pa iconoclasm, and we are like the agriculturists of century; and in Belgium, from the year 1198. I have at my pleasure given them power to of a long settled country who should leed their va. The Belgian coal mines, therefore, are of most and my glory is near to be revealed unto th

that it was these last who rooted the forests off or nearly so, an advantage which the coal of guages, unto the heavenly Canaan. I h Europe does not possess, as that has to be dug espoused them to be my church,-the churc. "The real work of the world is done by men out from very low depths. The strata of the the first-born, written in heaven. [I have gi of the Knox and Cromwell stamp. It is they who, great bituminous coal region of the Allegheny them] to understand the tongue of the learn when the old forms are worn away and will serve mountains, closely approximates to a horizontal and to possess a pure language, through the no longer, fuse away the rusted metal of huma-state. No coal region in the world offers more rit of the Lamb, to approach my throne. nity, and mould it afresh; and, by and by, when ready facilities for cheap mining than does that He that hath formed thee, and given thee a be they are passed away and the metal is now cold, of Pennsylvania, where it is found rather on When thou wast in thy blood, in Egyptian d and can be approached without danger to limb or the surface, and at a very insignificant depth ness, I visited in my love, and said unto t skin, appear the enlightened liberals with file and below it. The great Allegheny or Appalachean Live. I have raised thee up from death to lif sand-paper, and scour off the outer roughness of coal field extends through eight States, 750 jurned thee from darkness to light, from Sat the casting, and say-See what a beautiful statue miles long, and 173 broad at its greatest breadth, power, under whom thou wast in boudage, to the casting and show of the second state in the source of the second state of the seco coal.

The three division	is of	the	area of a	nthrac
coal formations in P	enns	ylvar	ia, arc the	
		-	Square Miles.	Acre
Southern or Schuy	lkill	coal		
region,			364	104,9
Middle Coal District,	inclu	nding		
the Mahony and S	ham	okin,		
to the Lehigh, -			115	73,6
Wyoming, Wilkesb		and		, .
Lackawanna or				
region,			118	75,5
region, -		-	110	10,0
			307	254.0

The coal fields of British America are equal an area of 18,000 square miles. The coal fie in Europe have been estimated as follows :---

Great Britain,	11,850 square	miles.
Spain,	3,408 "	44
France,	1,719 "	64
Belgium,	518 "	66
But the actual year	ly product of co	al in dif

ent countries is as follows :-Great Britain 31 500 000 top

orear Diftain,		01,000,000	ton	3.
Belgium,		4,960,000	66	
United States,		4,400,000	46	
France,		4.140.000	66	
These facts are w	orth	preserving	for	fut

reference.

For "The Friend

#### A FAMILY OF FAITH.

WIFE, AND SOME OF THEIR CHILDREN. (Continued from page 46.)

Towards the close of the year 1685, w Samuel Watson had been nearly three years prison, he wrote the following :-

"A heavenly visitation to the travelling se and the generations born again of the immo Seed, With a testimony of the regenerate a

"Thus saith the Lord,-I am God and char of waters. There is no one to be worshipped The production and use of coal in this country side me, neither is there any that can deli visitation of love to my tender seed and offspri In England, coal has been consumed for fuel has been extended since the foundation of This seed and generation, plants of my reno and let no impurity cleave to thy habitation.

my spirit. In the valley which I have bringing peace into the soul. . . . red, shall the righteous branch take root, own of glory.'

The testimony of the regenerate,

in the still calm manifestation of thy ancient g thy mind and counsel unto me, whom which is my sanctification. hast humbled by thy Spirit. Thy voice is me the fine linen. Through deep tribulastanding. . . . .

ates be praise,-and the posts of thy doors, grace, till thy power was as a hammer, and thy to suffer for his name. Who continues in pathat I am the sword of thy excellency, and in my fallen state, but as dross and dung, in com- forever. Amen. thou art saved by me. Let thy child-like parison of the divine excellency of the grace and "York Castle, the 27th of the less life demonstrate what war thou art cn- knowledge of Christ Jesus my Saviour. In and l in, and in whose hands thou art a battle-spiritually to thresh upon the mountains and me from death to life; no more to worship in the may be established, and my glorious appear. No more to war with weapons that are carnal, in spirit and in truth, spring over all the but with the sword of the Spirit, which slays, not

"And now, Father, I get to the watch tower to do evil." row and spread over all the nations which hear what thou speakest to my soul. Thou me are as a drop in a bucket, and the isles speakest peace unto thy people and redeemed dust of the balance. Happy are the peo- ones, that they should not turn back to the folly at tremble at my word,-in whom my fear of Egypt. Thy name is become a precious ointced, who walk in the light of my counte- ment to me, and a tower of safety to my soul, They shall prosper and shine forth as a there I find rest and peace, and none can make us habitation, and in the end of the suffer- me afraid. As I abide under the shadow of thy hey pass through for my name, shall obtain wings, thou feedest me with pleasant fruit, and thy banner over me is love. The munition of rocks is my defence,-my bread is sure,-my blessed Father, how great is thy love, how water is sure,-and the eye which thou hast ous thy visitations to my soul. I hear thy opened, beholds the King of Salem in his beauty. He reigns with the government on his shoulders, wherein thou madest thyself known to the of the increase and peace of which there is no rchs of old. After divers manners thou end. Therefore I pray unto thee, Father, in thy unto them, yet in the same power,-in the own Spirit of adoption. II. dlowed be they name, spirit of thy Son, whom thou hast appointed thy kingdom come, for thou hast given me to posof all things, before the foundation of the sess the fruits thereof. Thy will be done on earth In that Beloved Son whom all thine are as it is in heaven, for thou hast subjected my will, r in this latter age, thou now speaketh, de- which ruled by nature, unto thy heavenly will,

"And now, Father, this is that I beg of thee, int to my soul, which thou hast quickened that through the glory of thy power, I may be aised from death to life, through the virtue kept in the word of thy patience, fully assured of blood of the spotless Lamb, who, though thy preservation in the hour of temptation, which fered death upon the cross, saw no corrup- shall come upon all the world, to try them that Through this one offering, in the eternal dwell therein. So shall my soul be glad, and rethou hast purged my conscience from dead joice in thy presence. Here I rest and repose colluted, of a dye and stain like crimson, my soul, in being faithful unto death, I shall en-

in measure planting me into the likeness of in me, for the sake of the travelling soul,-the on's death and baptism of suffering, thou birth which is not of this world,-which in a sense mendous soul venture? brought me into the resurrection of life, of the Father's love, has not only known his voice my dwelling is with the church of the to gather them, but has received counsel from orn, written in heaven. And now, Father! him, and in obedience delights to hearken to him. orious light and liberty of thy Son, that in through a patient exercise in all the sufferings, rough the portion of thy Spirit, thou mayest buffettings and reproaches, which the suffering in all, in me, and through me. Can I any seed meets with in a lamb-like nature, it lies down delight in the glory of Egypt? Can I take under all. In the life which is hid with God in rest in any polluted path? Can I was any Christ, be cheerial and repose in the bosom of the in the lust of my former conversation, beloved Son of God, who hath overcome the when I was a\*little girl," says a lady. "One war and strife lodge? Can I bearken any world, and who maketh his remnant shine with frosty morning I was looking out of the window to the wisdom of tallen man, who feeds on mys of his own glory, and gives them to over into my father's barn-yard, where stood many se of knowledge! Then would the Spirit come through living faith, whereby they interit cowe, oxen, and horses, waiting to drink. The re me. Is not my soul weaned from idola- all things. Let every individual press after the cattle all stood very still and means the thick the own in type to the model of hit bert in the child is weaned from the mother and [Christian's high calling in the Lamb's Spirit. Let cows in trying to turn round happened to hit her hou not taught me by thy own Spirit, the them prize the visitations of the heavenly Father next neighbour, whereupon the neighbour kicked rter,-which leads into all truth, and gives to their souls, that they may bear the mark of and hit another. In five minutes the whole herd varture from iniq ity ? Surely, Father ! holiness on their forehead, and read daily, in the were kicking each other with great fury." the circumcision of thy own Spirit, thou renewing of the Holy Spirit, their names written awardly cut off the body of the sins of the in the Lamb's houk of hie. Then thou child of comes of kicking when you are hit." which pulluted my soul, and veiled my the morning is thy joy full, and filling unto per-

ess,-that my excellency may descend upon word became as fire, breaking the rocks of strong tience in outward bonds, with a remnant, for Let it be known through the innocency of corruption, until I found the pearl of great price, yielding obcdience to his commands, nigh three ife and the leauty of thy garments to whom Then did I willingly, and not till then, part with years; who is not weary of well doing, but waits belongs. Then no weapon formed against all for this most inestimable treasure. I account in godly patience till deliverance come, according shall prosper. So shall it be known of a all which I formerly comprehended and gathered to His heavenly will, who is God over all blessed SANUEL WATSON

Fifth month, 1685

"Dan. xii, 10 .- Many shall be purified, and made white, and tried; but the wicked shall do due the hills ;---that my mountain of holi-oldness of the letter, hat in newness of the spirit. wickedly, and none of the wicked shall understand, but the wise shall understand,

"I Pet, iii, 12 .- The eves of the Lord are over of opposition and sinful contradiction, which the creature, but the ennity in the creature, so the rightcous, and his ears are open to their prayers; but the face of the Lord is against them that

How soon after the writing of the above, Samuel Watson was released from his imprisonment in York Castle, we do not know, but it is probable his confinement was not continued much longer.

#### (To be continued.)

# LACONICS.

Written for "The Friend."

He who has not sufficient resolution to say No! is in imminent danger of eternal perdition.

In the formation and development of our minds, let us imitate the example of the jewel of Giamschid: which, although surrounded by impure earths and opaque minerals, would receive nothing into its composition but such materials as were derived from the beautiful and the pure. In the course of time, the king of that country removed the jewel to his palace, and valued it even amongst his greatest treasures.

> Noble Bridegroom ! gentle Bride ! Travelling life's varied sward, Hand in hand, and side by side, Lead each other heavenward.

The cultivation of daucing has been recom-, and dead sacrifices. Thou hast washed under the shadow of thy wing, until calamities mended by some, on account of the consequent leansed my garments, which though filthy and storms be overpast, --since thou hast assured bodily development resulting therefrom; but has been discouraged by others, because the effects hast made white as wool. Thou hast joy the crown of life. me the fine linen. Through deep tribula. "I conclude this short testimony which opened to the soul. Ought a professor of Christianity to hesitate whether or not he will make such a tre-

It is an instructive sight, it is an encouraging sight, it is a beau ifol sight, -a meek and quiet spirit under a plain exterior. We know not how can I do for thee, who has thus visited me, Which loves nothing more than to honour him, spirit under a plain exterior. We know not how how how how how not how and to answer his requirings, in a daily taking up far the great Husbandman may scatter the seeds as of ancient days, and translated me to the cross, and making self of no reputation. Thus of our godly and consistent walking amongst the hearts of those about us, and bless and increase the same to his own exceeding glory. What an incentive to faithfulness.

My mother laughed and said, "See now what

Just so have I seen one cross word set a whole family by the ears some frosty morning,

Never return a kick for a hit, and you will save yourselves a great deal of trouble.

#### Subscied.

#### THE HUSKERS.

- It was late in mild October, and the long autumnal
- Had left the summer harvest-fields all green with grass The first sharp frost had fallen, leaving all the wood-
- lands gay With hues of summer rainhows, or the meadow flowers
- of May.
- broad and red.
- At first a rayless dise of fire, he brightened as he sped ; Yet even his noontide glory fell chastened and subdued, On the cornfields, and the orchards, and softly pictured
- And all that quiet afternoon, slow sloping to the night, He wove with golden shuttle the haze with yellow
- Slanting through the painted beeches, he glorified the light ;
- And beneath it, pond and meadow lay brighter, greener
- And shouting boys in woodland haunts caught glimpses of that sky,
- Flecked by the many tinted leaves, and laughed they knew not why ;
- And school-girls, gay with aster flowers, beside the meadow brooks,
- Mingled the glow of autumn with the sunshine of sweet looks.
- From spire and barn looked westerly the patient weather-cocks :
- But even the birches on the hill stood motionless as rocks;
- No sound was in the woodlands, save the squirrel's dropping shell,
- And the yellow leaves among the boughs low rustling as they fell.
- The summer grains were harvested, the stubble fields lay dry.
- Where June winds rolled in light and shade, the pale But still on gentle hill-slopes, in valleys fringed with
- wood. Ungathered, bleaching in the sun, the heavy corn crop
- Bent low by autumn's wind and rain, through husks that dry and sere,
- Unfolded from their ripened charge, shone out the yellow ear :
- Beneath the turnip lay concealed in many a verdant fold.
- And glistened in the slauting light, the pumpkin's sphere of gold.
- There wrought the busy harvesters, and many a creaking wain
- Bore slowly to the long barn floor, its load of husk and grain :
- Till broad and red as when he rose, the sun sank down at last.
- And like a merry guest's farewell the day in brightness passed.
- And lo! as through the western pines on meadow stream and pond,
- Flamed the red radiance of a sky set all on fire beyond; Slowly o'er the eastern sea-blutfs a milder glory shone And the sunset and the moon-rise were mingled into
- As thus into the quiet night the twilight lapsed away, And deeper in the brightening moon the tranquil shadows lay;
- out name,
- Their milking and their home-tasks done, the merry huskers came.
- Swung o'er the heaped up harvest, from pitchforks in the mow,
- Shone dimly down the lanterns on the pleasant scenes below ;

And hughing eyes and busy hands, and brown cheeks glimmering o'er.

Half hidden in a quiet nook, serene of look and heart, Talking their old times over, the old men sat apart; While up and down the unhusked pile, or nesting in its

- children played.
- Urged by the good host's daughter, a maiden young and
- Lifting to light her sweet blue eyes, and pride of soft
- brown hair; The master of the village school, sleek of hair and
- smooth of tongue, Through a thin dry mist that morning, the sun rose To the quaint old tune of some old psalm, a husking ballad sung.

Heap high the farmer's wintry hoard ! Heap high the golden corn! No richer gift has autumn poured From out her lavish horn!

- Let other lands exulting, glean The apple from the pine,
- The orange from its glossy green, The cluster from the vine.
- We better love the hardy gift
- Our rugged vales bestow,
- To cheer us when the storm shall drift Our harvest fields with snow.

Through vales of grass and meads of flowers Our ploughs their furrows made, While on the hills the snn and showers

- Of changeful April played.
- We dropped the seed o'er hill and plain Beneath the sun of May,
- And frightened from our sprouting grain The robber crows away.

All through the long bright days of June, Its leaves grew green and fair, And waved in hot midsummer's noon

- Its soft and yellow hair.
- And now with autumn's moonlit eves, Its harvest time has come,
- We pluck away the frosted leaves, And bear the treasure home.
- There richer than the fabled gift Apollo showered of old,
- Fair hands the broken grain shall sift, And knead its yellow gold.
- Let vapid idlers loll in silk Around their costly hoard, Give us the bowl of samp and milk By homespun beauty poured.
- Where'er the wide old kitchen hearth Sends up its smoky curls, Who will not thank the kindly carth, And bless our farmer girls !
- Then shame on all the proud and vain, Whose folly laughs to scorn
- The blessing of our hardy grain, thar wealth of golden corn !
- Let earth withhold her goodly root, Let mildew blight the rye, Give to the worm the orchard's fruit,
- The wheat-field to the fly,

But let the good old crop adorn The hills our fathers trod, Still let us for this golden curn, Send up our thanks to God !

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Fruits of a Half Century .- Fifty years ago steamboats were unknown; now there are 3000 feelly smooth surface, and all the cuttings From many a brown old farm-house and hamlet with- afloat on American waters alone. In 1800 there was not a railroad in the world; now there are The warp is white, and of the finest wool. ten thousand miles in the United States alone, and double, that is, has two upright tiers of the about 22,000 in America and England. Half a with an interval of half an inch. Then century ago it took some weeks to convey news several baskets at his side containing many from Washington to New Orleans; now, not as dred shades of coloured silk and woollen th many seconds as it then did weeks. Fifty years on little spools, the workman puts through

member how the fight in the barn-yard began. The growing pile of husks behind, the golden cars be- ago, the most rapid printing-press was worked by hour, on a single press.

#### FRENCH TAPESTRY.

For "The Friend."

We suppose that but few of the readers o At hide-and-seek, with hugh and shout, the happy " The Friend," have a correct idea of the length of time occupied in the manufacture of Gobelin tapestry, and the splendid carpets made in the Gobelin establishment. Think of a man's whole life being was'ed in producing one piece of tapes try, which when finished, is of no more intrinsit value than a piece of stout cloth of equal size The following account appears to have been fur nished by one well acquainted with the cours pursued.

"Among the articles the French Government sent to the New York Exhibition, are specimen of the Gobelin tapestries, which are made exch sively by the factories of the French Govern ment.

As these rare specimens of art no doubt for one of the most prominent features of the Exhib tion, our readers, very many of whom will se them, may be interested in a brief notice of the manufactorics from which they emanate.

Since the days of Jan Gobelin in 1450, th manufacture of tapestry and carpets has made regular progression toward the perfection white it has now attained. The establishment had n drawn much attention from the government t the time of Louis XIV., when it became so inte esting a branch of French manufactures, that th monarch bought it for the State; it has ever sin remained government property, has been suppo ed by the government, by means of a large st sidy granted each year in the budget, and t works accomplished there are entirely at the s vice of the chief of the State, whoever he may for the time being.

The institution has gone through as many n tations, as many seasons of prosperity and adv sity, as the governmont itself. Under the reput the works at times ceased, and its very existent was threatened; but the same species of natio pride which sustains West Point, sustains a this institution. Many of the workmen are su rior artists in painting, and the superintenden generally one of the first painters of the day. present 120 workmen are employed on lapes and carpets, who earn from three to five hund dollars a year cach, and when disabled by ag infirmity, receive pensions of from one hund and twenty-five to two hundred dollars a y No one is allowed to leave after serving an prenticeship, and a regular number of apprent are admitted each year.

But the interest of the establishment lies in method in which articles are manufactured. web or warp is placed upright, instead of horiz tal, as in most cases, and the workman sits hind it; that is, he works on the wrong side. picture which he is copying is placed behind a little to one side of him, at which he looks f time to time, in order that his picture in tape may be an exact representation of the me The workman sits at the back or wrong sid his picture, because the face must present a fastenings are therefore made on the wrong

53

l, and so on, thread by thread, month by countrymen. and year by year, till his tedious and laby many much more than the original pic- the world." no matter what may be its value; and infeictures are never copied from. The tissue ne colours last for centuries. I think it can d with safety that it is the most marvellous, ost astonishing art in its degree of perfection gous, with one exception. The warp is upthe carpet is always in one piece, the warp tedious way, putting in a thread at a time ; this instance he sits on the right side, for ason that he has a velvety surface to make, ast a century and preserve their colours. of the carpets which have been made at they are all made use of in the royal palor as presents, the same as pictures in tap-

The largest carpet ever made here, was

or three threads at a time, and cuts them off; in the same place, engaged on the same flower or may be, by the worldly station and influence these s the colour of the face or the object which other object on the carpet where I last saw them. forming changes, he takes another shaded It would be too slow an occupation for our fast

is task is finished. From five to thirty dycing, spinning, &c.—is done on the premises, too effectually wrought; and many who, if they are occupied on the larger works, on pic- In the dycing department there is a greater had been obedient to the heavenly call, would from eight to twenty feet in extent, and the amount of talent and experience required than in of some of the pieces is sometimes as high the working of the tableaux. Many secrets are have been contented to forego that high position, e hundred thousand dollars. They are ad-possessed here which are unknown to the rest of in order to aim at pre-eminence among its mer-

#### From the British Friend.

#### "Look on this Picture-then on that."

"He that warreth, entangleth not himself with ost assonsming art in its degree of percention in the the affairs of this life, that he may please him them, and experience its increase; in its diligent of the American people who shall have seen who bath called him to be a soldier." Thus wrote use and improvement rendering glory to the Most ry fine specimens, will verify this opinion. the apostle; and abundantly was the declaration High: theirs is the peace which passeth underhe carpet department, the process is entirely exemplified in the daily walk of our early Friends, standing, a peace the world can neither give nor from the foremost in the ranks, to the less con- ever take away. But, instead of this, could we spicuous amongst the called, the chosen, and the lift the veil which covers the mind of the votary ble, the workman pursues his labour in the faithful. They who bore the heat and burden of of Mammon, what heart-corroding cares might be the day, to whom it was given widely to sound seen eating, like rust, into the spirit of the man! forth the gospel trumpet, calling to prepare for the Truly, he heapeth up riches, and knoweth not battle, soon found that it was theirs not only to who shall gather them; for whilst his soul has e must therefore cut off his woollen threads believe, but also to suffer, for the sake of him who been grovelling in the earth, his children have but it adouble turn round one of the upright self." Imprisoned, stoned, beaten, in deaths oft, the gratification of their vain desires. is of the warp, then cuts it off, perhaps an and deprived of their civil and religious rights, rom the surface of the carpet, regards his their property became a proy to the informer and ed; yet it may be well to revive them in this day , which is over his head, takes up another persecutor. And joyfully did they take the spoil- of increasing luxury, with an earnest exhortation of thread, so as to change the colour, puts ing of their goods for conscience sake; for their to the members of this once highly-favoured Sobugh in the same way, and cuts it off as affections were set on things above, and not on ciety, to be willing to retrace their steps, in so far After he has proceeded thus a foot in things of the earth, and their conduct livingly as they have wandered from the path of self-de-, perhaps, and an inch upward, he takes a evidenced, that where their treasure was, there nial, and to show forth an example to the world large shears and trims the velvety surface were their hearts also. True, their imprison- of Christian simplicity and moderation. Then, to the length, or depth rather, which he ments, losses, and various sufferings, had a puri- through humility and abasedness of spirit-seeks. All the carpets which are now in the lying effect, weaning them still more from the ing for ability to bear the baptisms of the Holy of the Gobelius' manufactory are intended world and worldly objects ; whilst their faith was Ghost and of fire, may we be enabled once more e rooms of the empress in the Tuilleries, strengthened in flim who filled their hearts with to lift up the standard of Truth to the nations, and ney all have a nap of half an inch in depth. songs of praise in the night season, and enabled evidence that, whilst not slothful in business, we are beautiful in the extreme, and far supe- them to endure as seeing Him who is invisible, are indeed fervent in spirit, serving the Lord, and o anything that can be manufactured in But whilst it was thus with the self-denying fol- realizing the truth of that declaration, "Godliness, t, so long distinguished for the softness, silk-lowers of the Lamb, doubtless there were others with contentment, is great gain." and rich colouring of its carpets. All the who stumbled in the path of regeneration, affrightarpets of France are thus woven in one piece ed by this very loss of all things, this suffering e rooms for which they are intended. They for Christ's sake, and who, Demas-like, went back for Christ's sake, and who, Demas-like, went back into the earth. Thus was the camp kept clear for a season, of those who could follow the Lord obelins have required many years to finish, when palm-branches were strewed in the way, importance, next to that of a parent, and of a ost from 60 to 150,000 france. None are but shrunk from fellowship in His sullerings, preacher of the gospel. Impressions made upon when their steps were turned as to the garden of Gethsemane, or in the path of the cross.

or the long room, or, as it is called, the prosperity has shone on the Society. Some of manner, that make a favourable or unfavourable y of the Louvre, which is 1300 feet in the principles which Fox, and Barclay, and Penn, impression, and which time and a change of cir-As a shuttle is out of the question, and advocated and maintained, in the midst of fiery cumstances may never eradicate. The sentithread of the ' filling' has to be put through persecution, have obtained consideration with the ments of the preceptor, and the rules of the school, stely by the hand, at the same time that the great and philanthropic. Princes, and nobles of may be correct, but if the spirit and the manner nan must keep his eye on the model and the earth, have noticed with their smile the privi- in which he attempts to enforce them, is not the se his careful judgment as to the exact shade leged descendants of the once despised and perse chastened spirit of a disciple of Christ, he may many thousands which is required; and as cuted Quakers; and liberty, civil and religious, implant the treling of disgust in the mind of his st, from time to time, as in the tapestry, has supported their way. Commerce, too, has pupil, both against himself, and the principles and nd walk off from his picture, and regard it opened up its resources to far-seeing intellect and practice he would caforce. But if he has himistance, and consult his fellow-workmen, the capacity for business, and wealth and honour self submitted to the application of those restraints may form some idea of the labour, the ge-mark the lives of many among us. But how is which the Truth imposes, he feels the imperfecand the time, which is required on these it as regards the spiritual warrare in which we tions that belong to the natural man, the forbearworks. On an extent of fifteen feet, two have been called to be solders? some, we may ance which his Lord has shown to him, and thence nen can be employed. On a large carpet, believe, as warriors for the Truth in a public ad-sees the need of patience towards the wayward irrty by fifty feet, one workman makes the vocacy of its principles, but all as soldiers of the child; and the suppression of everything like pasfigure in the centre, while two others, one cross in that battle wherein a man's foes are sion and revenge, where he finds his instructions h side of him, make the border up to the lound to be those of his own heart or household, have not produced submission. It may be necesflower. And there those patient men sit, Alas I it is to be leared, that neglecting to yield the sary to deprive the unruly, of indulgences granted fter day, month after month, and year after heart in subjection to the power of the Lord, too to orderly scholars, and to subject them to reapparently without ever moving their own many have become entangled with the afairs of straints, by way of punishment for their irregula-m, or that of the carpet; for in several visits this life; their mental energies have been absorberities, but these should never be inflicted in the I have made recently, I find the same men ed in acquiring heaps of "sordid dust," allured, it spirit of resentment, to gravify a vindictive ten-

give them among their fellow-men, "How is the gold become dim! how is the most fine gold changed !" That which persecution could not Everything needed for the manufactory-the do, the gilded bait of our subtle adversary has have shone conspicuously as lights in the world, chants. " Happy is the man that findeth wisdom, and the man that getteth understanding. For the merchandise of it is better than the merchandise of silver, and the gain thereof than fine gold." Yes, blessed are they who occupy with the talent their heavenly Master has intrusted to

These truths are old, and have been oft repeat-

#### For # The Friend !!

#### **GOVERNMENT OF SCHOOLS.**

The office of a school teacher is one of great the infant and youthful mind, are often very strong and lasting. It is not only the principles he in-Since that period, a day of outward ease and culcates, but the disposition, the temper and the dren, like other young creatures in a healthy ance with it, and strengthen them in obedience der mercies are over all his works. Teachers a condition, are frequently impelled by the animal thereto, appears to me to be a duty on all of us." delegated shepherds and shepherdesses of ch spirits into acts without reflection, should lend "If tutors are not acquainted with sanctification dren, who are a heritage of the Lord. Whi the teacher to make proper allowance for this of spirit, nor experienced in an humble waiting they are instructing them in the different branch exuberance of spirits; and where there is no de- for the leadings of Truth, but follow the maximal of their studies, they are bound to treat them wi sign to treat with disceptct the order of the seni- of the wisdom of this world, such children who proper tenderness, and should strive to lead the nery, to overlook errors of little moment, which are under their tuition, appear to me in danger of to love and serve their heavenly Father; and the at a future period, when the pupil is in a suitable imbibing thoughts and upprehensions, reverse to they will be the most likely to love and obey the state of ound, he may point out to him in the that meckness, and lowliness of heart, which is preceptors, governors and governesses. spirit of love, and be lavoured to convince and necessary for all the true followers of Christ. reclaim him.

with the rules, and by which much trouble may true Christian life," be escaped by himself and his youthful charge,

from order, and the impropriety of his course, the children of our Father who is in heaven." and the latter with confidence and respect relieve bring him or her under conviction.

humbly wait for wisdom, that our conduct to- us all, without any distinction whatever; and he the best manure for the potato plant being the ii

per in the teacher. The recollection that chil- wards them may tend to forward their acquaint, remains to be no respecter of persons. His te Children at any age fit for schools, are in a time

Under the government of this pure spirit, the of life which requires the patient attention of business of teaching becomes a valuable school of pious people ; and if we commit them to the tuidiscipline to the muster, as well as to the scholar, tion of such, whose minds we believe are not are by one of the most eminent chemists in En John Woolman remarks, "To watch the spirit of rightly prepared to 'train them up in the nurture children, to nurture them in gospel love, and la- and admonition of the Lord,' we are in danger of bour to help them against that which would mar not acting the part of faithful parents towards poses, the cause of the potato blight, we think of the beauty of their minds, is a debt we owe them; them; for our heavenly Father doth not require and a faithful performance of our duty, not only us to do evil that good may come of it; and it is tends to their lasting benefit and our own peace, needful that we deeply examine ourselves, lest we but also to render their company agreeable to us. get entangled in the wisdom of this world, and Instruction thus administered, reaches the pure through wrong apprehensions, take such methods put to restore the pristine vigour of its constitution witness in the minds of such children who are not in education, as may prove a great injury to the hardened, and begets love in them towards those minds of our children. It is a lovely sight to bewho thus lead them on. Where too great a num- hold innocent children; and when they are sent the Pine Barrens? Will not some of our Ne ber are committed to a tutor, and he through to schools, where their tender minds are in immimuch cumber, omits a careful attention to the nent danger of being led astray by tutors, who minds of children, there is danger of disorders do not live a self-denying life, or by the convergradually increasing amongst them, till the effects sation of such children who do not live in innothereof appear in their conduct too strong to be cence, it is a case much to be lamented. While To the Editor of the Chemical Gazette,easily remedied," It is certainly a part of the a pious tutor hath the charge of no more children duty of the teacher, to endeavour to promote the than he can take care of, and keeps his authority that dreadful scourge, the potato blight, has aga happiness of the pupils; in doing which he may in the Truth, the good spirit in which he leads made its appearance amongst us, and has alread formish healthful and rational anusements, parti- and governs, works on the minds of such who committed great devastation in this and the sist cularly in boarding-schools, which, at the same are not hardened, and his labours not only tend island. My avocations having lately afforded a time they give proper recreation and instruction, to bring them forward in outward learning, but a few weeks leisure, I determined to devote it divert the thoughts from gratifications at variance to open their understandings with respect to the the re-investigation of the subject, in the hope

ta is essential to the case of the governor, and might be employed by parents at home, and by venting its recurrence. I will not now occur to the enjoyment of the student, that they should tutors at school, in weightily attending to the your time and space with a long account of a gain the confidence of each other. A proper spirit and inclinations of children, and that we the experiments and researches that I have made reedom and affection open the way for mutual may so lead, instruct, and govern them, in this with this object, but will content myself wi interchange of ficting and sentiment, so that one tender part of life, that nothing may be omitted making you acquainted with the general conclusion may speak plainly to the other of his deviation in our power, to help them on their way to become sions at which I have arrived. They are as to

Another cause of difficulty in the government lumsell to the carctaker, of the troubles he has to of scholars, arises from teachers indulging in nor indirectly caused by the ravages of any part contend with. Constant suspicion of evil design partialities for some, and prejudices against others. sitical insect. and wrong doing, must render the child subjected A natural loveliness in the countenance and deto it uncasy, alienate him from his preceptor, and portment, may at once attract an undue affection tive fermentation, or incipient decomposition i lead hum to conceal humself as much as he can and notice in the tutor; while for want of proper the nitrogenous, i. e. albuminoid constituents from his observation, and will tend to produce a acquaintance with the character of others, who the sap, or cell contents. course of conduct that confirms the apprehensions do not at first exhibit these annable qualities, a 3. That this decomposition is either direct of the master, although there may not be any prejudice may be formed against them without produced by a peculiar fungus the Botrytis in open act sufficient to sustain them. Scarcely proper foundation. The idea of being favourites Jestans-to which public attention has been alree anything is more at variance with domestic tran- with the teachers gives rise to self-consequence in dy directed by other writers-or, what is in m guility, than a suspicious temper, that is con-children, and perhaps to a supercilious treatment opinion a still more probable supposition, the stantly looking out for faults, and is more ready of their school-mates; and the cold and distant tungus in question only makes its appearant to but an unfavourable construction on little acts manner of the teacher, constantly harrasses the after the fermentative processes have been in at not morally wrong, than to overlook them, or child, who is unable to discover the cause of this tion for some time, and consequently is an effect regard them with a charitable allowance for the improper distinction, and makes him reckless of and not the cause of the disease. he dlossness of youth. A teacher who is con- the order and rules of the school. He has no- 4. That the blight has been in some measur stantly watching over himself, and the excitability thing to encourage him to obey them, if he feels produced by the long-continued and indiscriminal of his own spirit, may see many little things in his himself an object of contempt and slight. With use of animal nitrogenous manures, which hi thoughtless charge, which at the time he will re- some inconsiderate teachers, the riches or the over stimulated the potato plant, and has the train from noticing, and perhaps never mention; poverty of the paren's, the place of residence, rendered it more susceptible of disease, and he but if it be necessary, will want for a suitable opper- either in town or country, may determine the in fact produced the same effect upon it, that aler tunity when the effect upon himself has subsided, amount of kindness, or the repugnance shown to holic drinks when taken in excess, do on the hi and in the meckness of Christian wisdom, he can the unoffending scholar. Such influences are all man system; that is to say, it has injured the reach the witness for Truth in the child, so that it wrong. Our heavenly Father does not judge of stamina of the plant, and rendered the organisi may co-operate with his labour, and thoroughly us by the amount of riches, or the stratened more readily affected by atmospheric and othe means in which we are placed. He dues not look influences. J. Woolnan further says, "That divine light on the countenance or the height of the stature; 5, That animal or nitrogenous manures shoul which enlightens all men, I believe, doth often he looks at the heart. All souls are alike his, be used with great caution in the cultivation shine in the minds of children very early, and to He gave up his well beloved Son unto death for the potato, and indeed in that of all root cropt

#### For "The Friend."

The following remarks on the Potato diseas land, and bear the marks of sound sense ar discrimination. If too high living be, as he su neighbours across the river can readily admini ter the remedy. A poor dry soil, and abstinent trom high-seasoned meats and stimulating drink are the regimen upon which the potato must l and its dry and mealy old age. The thoug occurs, did the disease ever become epidemic

#### REMARKS ON THE POTATO DISEASE.

#### BY THORNTON I, HEREPATH,

Sir :- During the course of the last few month ascertaining, if possible, the cause or origin of th "A care hath lived on my mind that more time disease, as well as a means of curing it, or pr lows :---

1. That the potato blight is neither directly

2. That it is the effect of a species of putrefac

of the continent.

That it is contagious if not infectious. Chat the only mode of eradicating it, is to the original constitution of the plant.

That this desirable result can only be brought by introducing a complete alteration in the of cultivation that is adopted.

st, in thoroughly drying the seed potatoes, process now followed in some parts of any ; 2nd, in steeping them for a short time ilute solution of the sulphate of copper (blue or blue stone) of about the same strength t used for "pickling" wheat; 3rd, in plantem in poor, well-drained land; 4thly, and in substituting for the farm-yard manure, and to be clothed with vanity. new employed, some inorganic compost r to those before alluded to.

conclusion, I would suggest that the followith the roots, but enclosed in some porous in your sins, whither I go, ye cannot come." , an old wicker basket for instance, and e kept dry; and as the presence of humidity position, one of the main causes of decay e removed. The lime so soon as it has beresh lime. The experiment I have describscale; it cannot be productive of any inju- satisfying of the flesh. consequences, and will be doubtless attended eneficial results.

. 17th, 1853.

## For " The Friend."

#### The Form without the Power.

wear a plain dress, use the plain scripture age, and be regular attenders of religious ngs, will not constitute us true Christians, or ers, without the exercise of unceasing praybearing the daily cross. Under this yoke, all be preserved from all lightness of manofessed purpose of Divine worship, but in all ersonal intercourse.

s a painful sight, in the eyes of all who are ly concerned for the promotion and honour unholy shall ever be permitted to enter. uth, to behold in any, who profess to espouse use, an indulgence in levity, especially ber after our religious meetings; or in sleeprestlessness, or unconcern while in them. e these are seen, it is cause of grief to exerbeholders, who must view them as evident s of indifference, or progressive decline.

e utterance in our meetings for worship, or couragement to it, of words, which in themare ready to excuse, while the living memre greatly burdened thereby.

c compound, such for instance as those resurrection and life which can be witnessed in us, and the Frith of Forth, gradually losing itself in answerable to its holy Head.

to in holy writ, as offensive in the Divine sight, objects which compose the surrounding scene, Dr. than hypocracy, and none upon which judgment Dick continues :--- " Let me now attend to another is more severely pronounced. And while we are circumstance, no less admirable than the precedprofessing to be members of the true church, let ing, and that is the distinct impression which I That the changes in question should con-us examine ourselves, and see how far the testi-have of the shape, colours, and motion, of the monies thereof, against every false way, are being multiplicity of objects I am now contemplating, borne by us; whether lukewarmness, with its and the small space within which their images are fruits, is not increasing in our hearts, under a depicted at the bottom of my eye. Could a painter, feeling of fullness; not knowing that we are after a long series of ingenious efforts, delineate wretched and miscrable, poor, blind, and naked, the extensive landscape now before me on a piece and having little sense of our unspeakable need; of paper not exceeding the size of a silver sixpence, whether we are not content to feed upon the wind, so that every object might be as distinctly seen.

Christianity, are too sorrowfully marked amongst incomparably superior to all the masters of his us, and the endeavour to conceal them, for fear of art that ever went before him. This effect, which mple experiment should be tried in storing the judgment of Truth, is hindering our advancetato crop during the present season :--Let ment in the way of reform ; for it is only in conbers be stored in the usual way, but in the lessing and forsaking our sins, that we can be stances, by the hand of nature, or, in other words, of each heap or sackful let there be placed saved *from* them. We can never be saved *in* by 'the finger of God.' ntity of unslacked lime, not in actual con them; for, said our blessed Redeemer, "if ye die

ed over with and surrounded by a thick lay- creased faithfulness, each one in the line of our ap- a space less than half an inch in diameter. How straw or hny. By this means the tubers pointment, is the object of these considerations; delicate then must be the strokes of that Divine and whether we are called to silent exercise on pencil which has formed such a picture! I turn air, is a great incentive to putrefactive our own and the church's account, or to more my eyes to the castle of Edinburgh, which apopen and active service, that we may therein pears one of the most conspicuous objects in my abide; that no jarring or schism be found in the field of view. Supposing that portion of it which slaked, may be taken away and employed body; Christ being the head thereof, from which strikes my eye to be 500 feet long, and 90 feet nure; and if practicable should be replaced it witnesseth the ministration of nourishment; and in height, I find, by calculation, that it occupies being knit together, increaseth in the increase of only the six hundred thousandth part of an inch. must be remembered, can be easily tried, God; not having the show of wisdom in will, I next direct my eve towards the Frith of Forth, rould cost but little even if carried out on a worship and humility, nor in any honour to the and perceive a steamboat sailing between Queens-

membership in society, with nothing in the out- which it reaches the chain-pier at Newhaven, ward conduct or appearance to be reached by its having passed over a space of five miles in length, discipline, without obedience to the teachings and which is but the eighth part of the lineal extent of commandments of the Holy Spirit in our own the landscape in that direction ; and consequently hearts, leading to true self denial and humility in occupies in the picture formed on my retina, a the fear of the Lord-will prove to be leaning lineal space of only one-sixteenth of an inch in upon a broken reed; and by a continuance therein extent. And, if the boat be reckoned about 83 we may arrive at that state, wherein the language feet in length, its image is only the three-hundredth of the Spirit to us may be, "He that is unjust, let him be unjust still, and he which is filthy, let him the eye of only the four thousandth eight-hunbe filthy still;" for all our own righteousness will prove but as filthy rags, of which nothing short of id conversation, not only when we meet for the grace and power of God can strip us, the effectual working of which must be known in the heart, before we can become clean and pure, and fitted for the habitation, where nothing that is

> From the Leisure Hour. WONDERS OF VISION.

seat, or on the top of Salisbury Crags, in the Spanish invaders were at hand, and no escape vicinity of Edinburgh. Turning our face to the being left, they had come hither to die. They i, as to the letter, may be accounted sound, north-west, the city, with its castles, spires, and still sat immovable in the dreary desert; died which are without divine life, are also sources stately edifices, presents itself to our view. Beyond like mummies by the effect of the hot air, they ief and harm, which, it is to be feared, too it, on the north and west, a beautiful country, still kept their position, sitting up as in solemn adorned with villas, plantations, and fertile fields, council, while over that Areopagus, silence stretches as far as the eye can reach, till the view broods everlastingly. ly words," said our blessed Redeemar, " are is bounded by the castle of Stirling, at the distance and they are life;" but it is not so with the of more than thirty miles. On the right hand we imitation of them, in which death ministereth behold the port of Leith, the shipping in the roads, guides had timed the thing exactly. It was bedeath. The power of the Gospel is the only the coast of Fife, the isles of Inclike th and of May, tween three and four ; the stars were rapidly dis-

are, or were at one time, used in some to the raising us up out of the grave of sin ; and the German ocean. If we suppose the length of the counterleiting thercof by preaching in the will this landscape to be forty miles, and its breadth has become epidemic. the immense multitude of rays of reflecting light There is, perhaps, no evil more often referred which flow in all directions from the myriads of in its proper state and colour, as it now appears The evidences of degeneracy from primitive when I survey the scene around me, he would be far transcends the utmost efforts of human genius, is accomplished in a moment, in millions of in-

" All the objects I am now surveying, comprehending an extent of a thousand square miles, are That we may be stirred up to renewed and in- accurately delineated at the bottom of my eye, on tisfying of the flesh. The dependence upon a mere bir:h-right tion for the space of forty minutes, at the end of part of this extent, and, of course, fills a space in dredth part of a lineal inch."

> The trials of life are the tests which ascertain how much good there is in us.

A Melancholy Sight .- Dr. Reid, a traveller through the highlands of Peru, is said to have found lately in the desert of Alacoama the dried remains of an assemblage of human beings, five or six hundred in number, men, women and children, seated in a semi-circle as when alive, star-One of the wonders of vision has been well ing into the burning waste before them. They presented to the mind by Dr. Dick. "Let us," thad not been buried; life had not departed before he says, "suppose ourselves stationed on Arthur's they thus sat around, but hope was gone, the

Sunrise from the Summit of Ætna.-The

horizon began to faintly redden with the dawn. Those who have never witnessed can scarcely realize, by any description, the strangeness of such a scene. Everything in the vust gulf below was dark and formless-the sea barely distinguishable from the land-vast whitish clouds like woolsacks floating solemnly above it. A few bars of crimson soon appeared on the eastward horizon, the sea line became defined, the jagged edges of the distant mountains of Apulia cut against the sky. At this moment our guides shouted to us to stand upon the edge of the crater, and look out over the interior of the island. which stretched away to the westward like a sea of rugged summits, blended in the shadowy mist of dawn. Just as the sun rose, an immense shadow of the most exquisite purple was projected from the volcano, half over the island, while without its range the light struck with magic suddenness upon the tops of the mountains below; a the 8th instant. phenomenon so admirably beautiful that it would have more than repaid us for the labour of the ascent .- Bartlett's Pictures from Sicily.

# THE FRIEND.

TENTH MONTH 29, 1853.

Notwithstanding the abundant crops which a fertile soil and genial climate, under the blessing Wheat in the Danube provinces very abundant. of a merciful Providence, almost invariably return from the cultivated portion of our widely extended territory; the inexhaustible supply of coal and iron spread throughout the land; and the multiplied products of our highly improved manufactorics; it is becoming more and more apparent that the extravagance, luxury and debauchery, which have spread so widely throughout society, are involving the country in a debt, which its exports including a large portion of the gold brought from California, are inadequate to diminish, or even prevent from increasing. The following, taken from the New York Daily Times, exhibits a startling picture of the amount and kind of debts which balance the account with the exports of wheat, corn, beef, and butter.

"The treasury tables for the past year will show some curious and rather striking results. The great grain-growing interest may be thought to figure to near purpose in the list of foreign exports, when it is known that we smoke up, in Spanish cigars, the whole export of wheat, and drink down, in French cognac, the entire export of Indian corn. For the rest of our breadstuffs, the flour sent abroad suffices for something like twothirds of the interest on the foreign debt; leaving the rice of South Carolina, and the deferred faith of the repudiating States, to settle the remainder.

"In the fiscal year ending the 30th of June last, the United States exported wheat to the value of \$2,555,-209. During the calendar year, the city of New York alone imported cigars to the amount of \$1,878,744 ; and other ports, say forty per cent. of the whole, would swell the total to \$3,131,216. The difference against us, in these two articles, is barely made good by all the rye, oats, and other small grain, \$334,471; rye meal, \$64,-476; potatoes, \$115,121; and apples, \$48,635, which we sent out last year.

"The export of Indian corn was of the value of \$1 .-540,225, and of corn meal, \$574,380; together \$2,114,-605. This city imported in 1852, French cognac and other brandies of the value of \$1,494,635, which would be swelled, at other ports, allowing New York figures to represent 60 per cent. only of the whole, to \$2,487,-161. How to make good this deficit, is a puzzler, unless we quit the catalogue of vegetable food, and make a set-off of some \$323,949, of 'spirits from molasses'-in the vulgar, Yankee term-which it appears we send abroad. That is appropriate to the purpose, at all events.

"On the 1st of July last, it was carefully computed, and the total brought within the mark, that the foreign Deaths last week, 146.

appearing from the paling sky, while the castern debt of the United States, in the shape of federal, state, company, and corporation bonds, amounted to \$262 .-000,000. Since then, we may compute \$18,000,000 as the addition for the half year; making together \$280,-000,000 principal, and about \$16,800,000 interest to be provided for. The flour exported from the whole country for the fiscal year, was of the value of \$11,869,143, and rice from Carolina and Georgia, \$2,471,029; together, \$14,340,172; leaving a deficit of \$2,459,828, in accumulating interest alone, unpaid, after exhausting both these sources of revenue.

"We might readily continue the parallel, were the present the auspicious time to arrest attention to the progress of luxury and horrowing. But, as it is not, we top short, with the single additional remark, that to run the comparison through the provision list, we should find that it requires all the hog meat, \$3,765,470, to support our watch-fobs, and that we annually guzzle more champagne and port, and such like mixtures of grape and alcohol, than all our beef and butter export, \$2,279,820, will pay for."

#### ITEMS OF NEWS.

The steamship Asia brought advices from England, to

ENGLAND .- Although the prospect of war on the ontinent continued, wheat and flour had both declined. Cotton had slightly improved. England, it is said, will not furnish more than 10,000 men to aid Turkey in case of active hostilitics with Russia. France will supply 30,-000 The cholera more fatal than in 1831-2 : at New Castle, 1438 denths in 35 days. It has broken out de-cidedly in Scotland. The "Investigator" has passed through from Behring's Straits to Davis's Straits, thus solving the North-west Passage. No news of Franklin. RUSSIA.—A ukase has been signed for a new levy

of troops. The cholera is raging fearfully in the army on the Danube. Troops are marching towards Odessa.

FRANCE .- The proposed tunnel under the Alps, to connect the Piedmontese railways with those of France, is to be eight miles in length. It is estimated that it will cost over seven millions of dollars, and that it will require five years to complete it. Salt beef is being imported largely from South America, by the ship owners at Brest. Arago, the great astronomer and philoso-pher, was buried in Paris on the 5th instant. Imitation champagne wine, is made from the rhubarh plant.

AUSTRIA .- The emperor is to be married next spring to the Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria. The differences between Austria and Piedmont still continue .-the Piedmontese cabinet refusing to deliver up some Italian refugees.

TURKEY .--- A large Protestant bookstore has been established in Constantinople, where the Holy Scriptures, in twelve different languages, are for sale. Teu thousand copies were sold from it during the past year. The notes of the French and English Governments to Russia, positively announce their determination to maintain the sovereignty of the Sultan. The Poles offer gage should be distinctly marked West-town, with forming in the city of New York.

SICILY .- The crops have failed, and a market for Friends' bookstore, American flour is open there.

MALAGA .- Heavy rains have retarded the curing of aisins, and they are higher than ever known.

SYRIA .- The (so called) Christian population on the Lebanon range, are in a state of anarchy. The Druses refuse obedience to government, and riots abound in the province of Naplouse.

AUSTRALIA .- An experiment in growing cotton has turned out successful.

INDIA .- A famine is raging in Rangoon.

BUENOS AYRES .- On the 6th of Eighth month, there was a fall of snow in the city of Bucnos Ayres, a ircumstance not known for very many years.

MENICO .- The Jesuits have been re-established. The Indians are making depredations in the province of Durango. A skirmish had taken place between them and the government troops.

CANADA .- A man has been arrested and fined, for not taking off his hat when high mass was carried by him. A firm at Quebcc, announce their intention of building seven steamers to ply to Liverpool.

UNITED STATES .- The stringency in the money market in the eastern citics continues. Eighty millions of dollars are invested in the cultivation of sugar cane in the States of Florida, Louisiana, and Texas. Texas.—Crops are favourable. The cotton crop pro-

mises much better than was anticipated. The fever still fatal, but was thought to be declining.

Pennsylvania .- Philadelphia. The aid to the New Orleans sufferers furnished by this city, was \$22,131.45.

New York .- Vessels still continue to arrive from I erpool, with cases of cholera on board. Many des have taken place on the passage.

l'irginia .-- The attack of Hessian fly on the wh crop is complained of.

Louisiana .- New Orleans. Deaths by yellow fe last week, 36.

Michigon.—An alarming fire has been raging in woods near Detroit. Ten thousand acres of land h been burnt over, and many dwelling-houses and ha consumed.

#### RECEIPTS

Received from A. Dirkin, Eng., for Charles H. Bey So, to No. 5, vol. 27, for Jos. T. Price, 108, vol. 27, W. Wilson, 188., to No. 42, vol. 28; from Sept. C. Sha less, per E. Heald, P. M., Io., \$5, to 47, vol. 26; from Garretson, agent, O., for D. Lupton, H. Bailey, M. F Garretson, agent, O., tor D. Lupton, H. Buitey, M. r terson, and Eli Kennard, S2 each, vol. 27; from Ly Miller, O., 52, to 27, vol. 27, from Geo. Michener, ag O., for Ann Holson, S2, vol. 27, for Thos. Penrose, vol. 26; from SI, B. Smith, agent, O., for SI. M. Brit vol. 26; from Sl. B. Smith, agent, O., for Sl. M. Erg, 82, vol. 26, for Robt. Holloway, 82, vol. 26, for Da Stephen, \$2, to 52, vol. 26; from W. C. Taher, Ma \$2, vol. 26; from Mark Willits, agent, O., for himself, vol. 27, and for James McGrew, John Horle, John Ho. Jr., \$2 each, vol. 27, Samuel Marriott, and Robt. C. Ma \$2 each, vol. 27; from Wm. D. Cope, \$2, vol. 26.

A meeting of the "Female Society of Philadelp for the Relief and Employment of the Poor," will held at the House of Industry, No. 70 North Seve street, on Seventh-day, Eleventh month 5th, at o'clock.

#### WEST-TOWN SCHOOL.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE WINTER SESSION

The winter session of the school will commence Second-day, the 31st of Tenth month next. The pu will be conveyed by railroad to West Chester, wh conveyances will be in waiting to carry them and the baggage to the school on the arrival of the morning c baggage to the school on the arrival of the morning e on Second-day, the 31st of Tenth month, and Th day, the 1st of Eleventh month. The ears leave depot, south side of Market street above Schuyl Fith street, at seven and a-half o'clock, a. M. ' agent of the school will be at the railroad depot on cond and Third-day mornings, who will furnish pu with tickets, conduct them to the cars assigned th and have the care of them and their baggage, and a accompany them to West Chester. Those intending go to the school will please apply to the school ag for tickets, and not to the agent of the railroad com The charge for each pupil and baggage from H n v ladelphia to the school, will be \$1, to those who p cure their tickets of the agent of the school. All b

#### OFFICE, STAGE, PACKAGES, LETTERS, ETC.

The West-town Office is at Friends' Bookstore, No. Mulberry st., where all small packages for the pupils before twelve o'clock, on Seventh-days, will be forwar to the school. All letters for the pupils and other the school, should be sent by mail, directed to West-Boarding-School, West Chester P. O., Chester Co., Postage should be pre-paid; and packages should distinctly marked and put up in a secure manner that the contents will not be liable to be lost by ha ling. A stage will be run on Second, Fourth and S enth-days, from West Chester to the School, on the a val of the morning cars from the city. The fare for e passenger to or from West Chester, by the stage, will 25 cents. When special conveyances at other times provided at the school, an extra charge will be mad

West-town Boarding-School, Ninth month, 1853.

MARRIED, on the 13th inst., at Falls meeting, Bu county, Pa., JAMES H. MOON, to ELIZABETH, daughte John B. Balderston.

, ou the 20th inst., at Friends' meeting-ho in West Chester, Pa., GEONGE RHOADS, of Philadelp to ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Robert Letchwo

PRINTED BY KITE & WALTON, No. 3 Ranstead Place, Fourth above Chesnut stree

56

# FRIEND. **PHR**

# A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

#### OL. XXVII.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

rice two dollars per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions and Payments received by

JOHN RICHARDSON.

AT NO. 50 NORTH FOURTH STREET, UP STAIRS, PHILADELPHIA.

tage to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months. d in advance, three and a quarter cents; to any f the United States, for three months, if paid in ce, six and a-half cents.

For "The Friend "

#### TO-THEOLOGY, OR BOTANY AND RELIGION.

e have recently been perusing with much est a little work, entitled "Phyto-Theology, ur, Professor of Medicine and Botany in the othed with beauty for rebellious man."

g from it.

e take the following from the "Introductory irks" :--

The attention of all who are interested in ell-being of mankind has been recently much ted to the subject of education. Schools of us kinds have been established, philosophical nechanics' institutions have been formed, and presented of diffusing information among the glory and our overlasting happiness. e. The poorest working-man of the present has thus within his power the means of acng knowledge. How important is it that knowledge should be solid and substantial,science falsely so called, which some proig, have erred concerning the faith' (1 Tim. 0, 21), nor the 'perverse disputings of men prrupt minds and destitute of the truth' (1

vi. 5), who erroneously view reason as opto revelation. If the fountains are poisonis not to be expected that those who drink it is to be feared, not uncommon of parties by the acquisition of unsanctified scientific 17.)" mation, have been led into the depths of infiplan of salvation.

SEVENTH-DAY, ELEVENTH MONTH 5, 1853.

NO. 8.

of the people? Undoubtedly this can only be ac- not the mode in which human learning speaks to complished by regarding man, not merely in his us. 'The world by wisdom knew not God.'-(1 relation to time, but in his relation to eternity. Cor. i. 21.) What a different aspect does crea-Our view must not be confined to his temporary tion wear to a Christian from that which it precondition on earth, but it must extend to his eter- sents to one who is without God in the world ! nal destinies beyond death and the grave. Hence He perceives in all the hand of a Father who is it is that all attempts to separate secular from leading him by green pastures and still waters to religious knowledge are vain and futile. Secular his heavenly kingdom. He feels that all things knowledge, as regards itself, is fleeting and evan- are his in Christ, by the fullest and clearest title, escent, and will be swallowed up by one glimpse As the Spirit of God at the first brooded on the of the glories of eternity. It may and does exalt face of the deep and brought light and beauty on the pride of human intellect; it renders poor man what was dark and void, so by His gracious inproud of his attainments; it makes him think him- fluence He enables the believer to view all creaself something, when, in reality, he is nothing tion with the enlightened eye of faith, and to see (Gal. vi. 3); 'it is a knowledge which puffeth up' in it an order, a heauty, and an adaptation, such (2 Cor. viii, 1), an airy nothing which does not as cannot be appreciated by the mere worldling. edify or build up on a solid foundation. It may He uses the world as not abusing it, knowing stanical sketches intended to illustrate the tell us of a great First Cause, of a God of power that the fashion thereof passeth away .-- (1 Cor. s of God, in the structure, functions, and and might, but it reveals to us nothing of His vii. 31.) al distribution of Plants. By John Hutton character as a God of holiness and purity, and "Our Saviour often spiritualized natural obat the same time a God of salvation. It spoils jects when he conversed with man in his bodily ersity of Edinburgh." It is delightful to find man, as St. Paul says, 'through philosophy and presence. Thus, says Austen, 'when the Phariwhose names stand high in the particular vain deceit, after the traditions of men, after the sees spoke of washing their hands before meat, thes of science to which they have devoted rudiments of the world, and not after Christ, in Christ instructs them about spiritual defilement selves, employing their talents and learning whom dwelleth all the fulness of the Godhead (Matt. xv. 20); when the woman of Samaria ting forth the goodness of the Creator, as bodily. —(Col. ii. 8, 9.) Human intellect becomes came to draw water, He told her of living water ayed in the workmanship of his hand, and in an idol, and is worshipped independently of Him (John iv. 10); when His disciples brought to Him ring to call forth or increase the feelings of who lighteth every one that cometh into the meat, He tells them that He had meat to eat which ude and reverence which we owe to Him world. Ryle, in one of his excellent tracts, says, they knew not of,--that it was His meat and o planned and built and still upholds, a world 'It is not atheism I fear so much in the present drink to do the will of His Father (John iv. 34); time as pantheism. It is not the system which when the man spoke of his inheritance divided is little book is quite unpretending in its says nothing is true, so much as the system which (Luke xii, 13), Christ instructs him and others to acter, but we shall be much disappointed if says everything is true. It is not the system beware of covetousness and worldly cares; when eaders do not find themselves interested, and which says there is no Saviour, so much as the the multitudes followed Him after having eaten of ups instructed by the extracts we propose system which says there are many saviours, and the loaves, He counsels them to labour for the many ways to peace.'

tainly not. We know that, when properly ac- many illustrations calculated to aid the Christian quired, it is of the greatest importance. But we in his search after truth. Our blessed Lord in God in creation and providence should be made employs the phenomena furnished by plants as subservient to the advancement of the kingdom of the humble instruments of exhibiting to the minds well versed in literature and science have grace,-that they should be studied in the light of of His hearers the precious doctrines of His Word. ly availed themselves of the opportunities God's Word, and thus be made to promote His Thus it is that He sanctifies such means of in-

" ' The desire which tends to know The works of God, thereby to glorify The great Workmaster, leads to no excess That reaches blame, but rather merits praise, The more it seems excess : For wonderfal, indeed, are all His works, Pleasant to know, and worthiest to be al Had in remembrance alway with delight."

knowledge' (Prov. i. 7), and it is only the fool who despises 'the wisdom from above, which is God, and is protitable for doctrine, for reproof, first pure, then peaceable, gentle, and easy to be for correction, for instruction in righteousness.'em will be sound and healthy. Instances entreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without (2 Tim. iii. 16.) There is no part of it unimpartiality and without hypocrisy.'-(James iii, portant. It is a rich mine which cannot be too

y and pantheism; making their very know- his works, and to know that all proclaim him as more of the pure gold. The weeds which strew the means of perverting others, and of a God, not merely of almighty power, but of our path, and the frees and flowers which adorn wing ridicule and contempt on everything wondrous love. This happiness can only be en- our gardens and fields, may, in the hands of an ing to man's fallen condition, and God's glo- joyed when we are led by the Spirit to view all enlightened Christian, lead to a clearer view of in Christ. The language of Revelation is, that many statements contained [therein].\* The question then is, How is education to Christ made the the world (John i. 10; Eph. iii. rosecuted, so as to promote the true welfare 9), and that by Him all things subsist. This is \* This is andoubtedly true, bat yet the only saving

any ways to peace.' meat which does not perish, even for the bread of "Do we then despise secular knowledge? Cerstruction; and we fail to ascertain the true mind of the Spirit in such passages, if we do not fully understand the meaning of the illustration. Cheever remarks, ' that it is frequently necessary to resort to existing realities in order to explain texts of Scripture otherwise inexplicable, and which to the infidel vulgar, to men of the kin of Voltaire and Tom Paine, serve only for ignorant "'The fear of the Lord is the beginning of and sonseless ridicule.' We ought ever to remember, that 'all Scripture is given by inspiration of deeply worked. All our knowledge may be made "How delightful is it to contemplate God in all to bear upon it in such a way as to bring out

to the imagery supplied by the material world, ries and machines, and thorough insulation of the States for one dollar, while in England the sai The words of Scripture appeal not only to the conductors. The expense of copper wire, which would cost seven dollars, understanding, but also to the sentiments and al- was at first used, has caused it to be superseded fections. They call attention to the beauty of the by that of iron, which is found to answer the pur- Dover and Ostend was completed, and on the recruits. They can attend to the deady of the by that of hole, which is room to answer the part bork and owned an sconpecta, and our inte world around, and they make all subservient to preve eas well, though the wire in this case must be of November, the first electric communicati the great end of promoting the glory of God and of increased size. About 300 pounds of iron was established direct between Great Britain and's eternal interests. It is said, thus 'besides wire are required to a mile. The cost of con, the continuent of Europe. By a line of wires l the various references made, in the pages of Holy struction, including wire, posts, labour, &c., is tween London and Dover, via Rochester a Writ, to natural objects in general, there are more about \$150 per mile. The average performance Canterbury, in connection with the submar than 300 places in which plants are mentioned, of the Morse instrument is to transmit from 8000 cable across the Straits of Dover, instantaneed Sometimes they occur in Scripture narratives, to 9000 letters per hour. and tell us of ancient usages; often they remind In the majority of electric telegraphs in actual Sweden, Triests, Cracow, Odessa, and Legho us of the character, soil, and climate of the serves use, batteries composed of heterogeneous metals, The wires are also bring carried onward to of some of the most solemn events of history; in chiefly zinc and platinum, moistened by a liquid Petersburg; also to India and into the interior some cases they serve to identify the spots on or liquids, are employed for the generation of Africa, which they once flourished, as those on which force. The earth itself has been made to furnish A pr they flourish still; but more often they are emble- a supply of electric force; in other words, a single submarine telegraph between Great Britain matic, and are types of persons or of events, or pair of zine and copper plates have been buried the United States. It is proposed to commen serve as figures by which the feelings of the reader sufficiently below the surface to be in the wet at the most northwardly point of Scotland, I shall be raised from things seen to those which subsoil, when the earth saturated with water, re- thence to the Orkney Islands, and thence by sh are unseen. But they were never intended to be presents the sand saturated with acid-water of an water lines to the Shetland and Faroe. Then Treaded methods and the second of the present of same short and short and only and the second of the

"God's object in creation is the manifesta- action of any of them. tion of Himself; and the contemplation of His wherein righteousness is to dwell."

#### (To be continued.)

From The Annual of Scientific Discovery.

#### Extension and Use of the Magnetic Telegraph.

From the report of the Superintendent of the 1852, were \$385,641. This company was the the instruments. first organized in this country, and its capital stock is only \$370,000. It has six wires from is now carried, and its importance to the commu-Washington to Philadelphia, and seven from Phi- nity, reference may here be made to the arrange-July, 1852, was 154,514, producing \$68,499 23. Associated Press, consisting of the seven princiworld.

ny line, and, a few days after, the Bain line at patches. Boston, sent and received five hundred communiafter spending three hours in the transmission of miles of wire in operation. public news, telegraphed, in a single day, four The charge for transmission of despatches is nect England and Ireland by a telegraphic li hundred and filiy private messages, averaging much higher than in America, one penny per but as yet the enterprise is unsuccessful. In twenty-five words each, besides the address, sixty word being charged for the first fifty miles, and last attempt, the contractors had got within set of which were sent in rotation, without a word of one farthing per mile for any distance beyond one miles of the Irish coast all right; and when the

coming Lord, down to the Thorn and Thistle, turn wire to any given number of distinct wires, Kioge Bay, on the eastern coast of Greenland which tell us even yet of man's sin and sorrow,' without in the least affecting the regularity of the then crosses Greenland to Juliana's Hope, on

The only constant and economical battery works, while it calls forth our wonder and admi- which is used in the United States, is Grove's, of miles, across Davis's Straits to Byron's Bay, ration, should lead us to higher views of the Divine cups of zinc with strips of plutinum in an earth- the coast of Labrador. From this point the economy in bringing before us that new earth enware or porcelain cup, which cup is filled with is to be extended to Quebee. nitric acid, which is placed inside of the zinc cup, in a tumbler containing diluted sulphuric acid, estimated at 2500 miles, and the submarine p knowledge to be derived from Scripture, is through the The main battery on a line (from 30 to 50 cups) tions of it at from 1400 to 1600 miles. The requires renewing only once in every two weeks, culiar advantage of the line being divided i

Messages passing from one very distant point should at any time occur, the defective part co to another have usually to be rewritten at inter- be very readily discovered and repaired promp mediate stations; though by an improved method at a comparatively trifling expense. From the seaboard line has in good weather transmitted Shetland Islands it is proposed to carry a bran communications direct between New York and to Bergen, in Norway, connecting it there with Mobile, a distance of nearly 1800 miles, without line to Christiana, Stockholm, Gottenburg, a intermediate re-writing. By the Cincinnati route Copenhagen; from Stockholm a line may eas U. S. Census, and from other sources, we derive to New Orleans, a distance of nearly 2000 miles, cross the Gulf of Bothnia to St. Petersburg. the following facts relative to the extension, con- the news brought by an Atlantic steamer at 8 whole expense of this great international work struction, and use of the magnetic telegraph in the o'clock, A. M., has been telegraphed from New estimated considerably below £500,000. United States and elsewhere. The telegraphic York to that distant point, and the effects proaystem is carried to greater extent in the United duced on the market there returned to New York with every prospect of consummation. A p States than in any other part of the world; and by 11 o'clock, A. M. The Congressional reports tion of the line is being prosecuted with vige the numerous lines now in full operation form a from Washington are usually received simulta- and the company propose transmitting intellige net-work over the length and breadth of the land, neously in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New between the Old and New World in four or The receipts of the "Magnetic Telegraph Com-pony" extending from Washington to New York, and all that is necessary at the intermedi-tae stations, is the presence of an operator to re-Colonial Government to the "Newfounda from its organization in January 1846, to July, ceive the message us it is developed on paper by Electric Company," with a capital of £100,0

ladelphia to New York. The number of mes-sages sent over this line in the six months ending their expenses for telegraphic despatches. The made at Cape East, on Prince Edward's Isla It is perhaps the most productive line in the pal morning papers published in New York, paid umberland Straits by another submarine line during the year ending November, 1852, nearly 10 miles, landing at Cape Torment in New Bru The amount of business which a well-conduct- \$50,000 for despatches, oue-third of which was wick, and so on to the boundary of the Unit ed office can perform is immense. Nearly seven for foreign news. The several newspapers com-States, whence by an independent line to N hundred messages, exclusive of those for the posing this Association paid during the same time | York, the connection is completed. The to press, were sent in one day over the Morse Alba-about \$14,000 for special and exclusive des- distance traversed by this line will be between the same line in the same line is the same line

cations. Another office with two wires, one five portance and extent to this country. They were nary passages between Cape Race, Newfour hundred, the other two hundred miles in length, first established in 1845, and there is about 4000 land, and Galway, Ireland, in five days.

"In the Bible, there is continual reference successfully without skilful operators, good batte- be sent a distance of 500 miles in the Unit

In June, 1852, the submarine telegraph betwee

A project has been formed for constructing western coast of that Continent, in 60° 42', a is conducted thence by a water line of about 5

The entire length of the line is approximat and daily in local batteries of two or three cups. several submarine portions is, that if a fract

Another enterprise has been actually start to construct a line of telegraph from Halifax, To show the great extent to which telegraphing S., to Cape Race, touching at St. Johns, a crossing the Island of Newfoundland to C Ray, thence by a submarine line of 149 mi and going through that island, it crosses Nor 1400 and 1500 miles, of which 150 are suba The telegraphs in England are the next in im- rine. It is stated that steamers can make of

Three several attempts have been made to c repetition. The instruments cannot be worked hundred miles. A message of twenty words can found they could not reach the land, they beg

interpretation and application thereof, by the same Holy Spirit which of old inspired those who wrote them.— Ed. of "The Friend."

ust be commenced anew.

e inches apart, and form a hollow square.

bmarine line between France and Algiers, nee of 400 miles, is about to be constructed French Government,

n chain pipes. About 1700 miles of telelines are in operation.

rance about 750 miles, and in Germany 000 miles are completed.

Austria, Saxony, Bavaria, Tuscany, Holaly, Spain and Russia, great progress has been made in establishing lines of teleand communication will soon be had behe capitals of every State on the European ent.

idia, a line has been laid between Calcutta dgeree, 71 miles, and an extensive system cted for that country.

following interesting description of the ph in India is given for the instruction and igement of those interested in the prosecutelegraph lines through somewhat similar of our own country :

Calcutta to Rajmoole, the conductor is der ground, in a cement of melted resin nd. From that village through the renkment exists.

ng up and down.

ange for marking the end of the rope with free a passage to the electric currents that no in- opium, and it makes their contract very lucrative, welding occasions no difficulty.

ority of reds over wire will be fully appreciated and eternity, soul and body, in life and estate. It russia the wires are generally buried about in a country like India, where the line must often yields a revenue to the East India Company; so t below the surface, and carried through run through a howling wilderness, tenanted by did the slave trade to the barbarous princes of savage beasts or more savage men. The lines Africa. It will cost far less to put a stop to it by must therefore protect themselves, and this is an armed navy than the stoppage of the African secured by the use of thick rods.

The entire expenditure on this line was about 450 rupces a nile, and it is estimated that the interior of Africa opens an increased market for future overground lines will be at the rate of 350 manufactures ; so the stoppage of the drain of rupees a mile for a double line, river crossings \$45,000,000 for opium would enable the Chinese and erection of offices being a separate charge. The pecuniary returns from the Calcutta and These wars on the African coast have been a Kedgeree line were originally calculated at about 200 rupces a month, but they have been more than three times that amount. A rupee is about foreigner to be so hated in China. The great cry 56 cents U. S. currency.

#### THE OPIUM TRADE.

A letter in the New York Presbyterian, dated Canton, June 21st, 1853, gives the following interesting account of the present condition of the opium trade:

g distance to Kedgeree, it is carried over chests per annum, from which the East India refuses to derive a revenue from licensing the on bamboo poles, 15 feet high, coated Company derives \$15,000,000 of revenue, 75, trade. No one can but admire the heathen Emal-tar and pitch, and strengthened at vari- 000 chests, at \$500 per chest, at the receiving peror's noble principle in contrast with the East tances by posts of saul wood, teak and iron ship, would be \$37,000,000-but it probably sells, rom America. The bamboo posts are after it leaves the Chinese smugglers' hands, for o resist the storms which have aprooted more than \$600 per chest, making the aggregate him in the memorial recommending him to license he growth of centuries. Though the bam- \$45,000,000, which it costs the consumers. Now, it, it would be over \$7,000,000. But more or in decays, its amazing cheapness makes by the treaty of China with England, this trade less, he nobly refused to derive any revenue from of it more economical than that of more is contraband, and every vessel engaged in it is the traffic which brings death to his subjects. and more costly materials. The branch liable to be seized by the Chinese Government, m Bishlopore to Moyapore passes through and confiscated; and yet there are twenty-five p; the country is little less than a lake for receiving ships in the Chinese waters, lying at nths; the conductor runs on the foot paths other points than the 'five ports,' (at which alone the island villages, and for some inites trade is lawfully conducted,) in which opium is OR A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF SAMUEL WATSON, HIS rice swamps, and creeks on which no road deposited for the supply of the neighbouring coasts. The opium ports are as follows: Cummost difficult and objectionable line was singmoon, between Hong Kong and Canton; Nato test the practicability of carrying the moa, between Hong Kong and Amoy; Chin Chen, Watson, having been brought up carefully by her ors through swampy ground, and it has above Amoy, mouth of the Min river, near Fu-tender and religious mother, aided no doubt by erfectly successful. The Hulddee river chau-fee; Lookong, near Ninopo; and Woosung, the counsel and advice of Samuel, had grown up the Kedgeree line half way, and varies in near Shanghae. All these twenty five vessels at in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. She trom 4200 to 5800 feet. A guita percha these ports carry the British flag except two, had been a dutiful and obedient child, and having cured in the angles of a chain cable, is which bear the United States. These vessels are submitted to the operations of the Spirit of Truth, oss and under the river, and the chain is all armed to the teeth. The Chinese government she became a Quaker in deed and in truth. Soon afford perfect protection from the grap- is utterly helpless to resist them. Two or three after arriving at the age of womanhood, she marthe heavy native houts which are constant. have fallen at different times into the hands of ried Thomas Moss, a merchant of London, and pirates. You see only two American houses are removed thither. overground lines differ totally from those engaged in the trade; but what is shameful in In the year 1697, we find Samuel Watson in n any other country in this important re- this is, that the Consuls at Canton and Shanghae company with Benjamin Bang and some other No wire is used. Instead of wire a thick are both members of Messrs. Russell & Compa- Friends, going to the Yearly Meeting at London, d, three-eighths of an inch diameter, weigh- ny's house, the largest American house in China, held in the Fourth month. They appear to have to a mile, is adopted-the heaviest and the largest engaged in the opium traffic, visited meetings both in their way down, and on sewhere used being only one cwt, to the Then there are, besides these receiving ships, a their return homewards. In the next year, Grace The advantages of these substantial rods fleet of fast-sailing vessels, called opium clippers, Watson, probably the second child of Samuel and se ; they possess a complete immunity from engaged in the transportation from Bombay and Mary Watson, being at London on a visit to her f wind or ordinary mechanical violence; if Calcutta to China. But recently the number of sister, was taken ill, and died there. She was tally thrown down they are not injured, transports is lessened in consequence of the born on the 23rd of the Ninth month, 1603, and passengers and animals may trample on steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Com- was a beautiful and engaging child even when

-when it nofortunately slipped away from sulation is necessary; they are attached from Now, it seems to me that this trade might, and and sank in deep water ----and the whole bamboo to bamboo without any protection, and ought to be placed in the same category as pirathey work without interruption through the hard- cy and the African slave trade. The Congress telegraph between Paris and Bordeaux is est rains; the thickness of the wire allows of their of the United States of America was the first ly the most perfect line of magnetic com- being placed on the posts without any occasion government to declare the African slave trade tion in existence. The wires, ten in num for the straining and winding apparatus, whereas piracy. Let it declare the opium trade to China the whole distance under ground. They the tension of wire exposes them to fracture, oe- and all parts of the East Indian Archipelago in casions expense in construction and much diffi- the same category, and urge all other countries rd against humidity, they are supported culty in repairs; the thick rods also admit of to pass the same regulations, and see if England rooden blocks, with the necessary isolation, rusting to take place without danger to an extent dare defend these prizes from our naval vessels, cased in a coating of gutta percha and which would be fatal to a wire; and lastly, the The navy at first would eapture some rich prizes. rods are no more costly than thin wire, and the All the reasons against the Alrican slave trade, are equally applicable to the opium trade, and in The importance of this discovery of the superi- more terrible force. It ruins myriads for time slave trade.

The doing away of these wars on the coast and to buy vastly larger quantities of our manufactures. great barrier to the access of missionaries; so this opium trade is that which causes the name of is, "you poison our people with opium-you have murdered myriads of our men," The slave trade increased annually till the United States Congress declared it piracy; so this trade is increasing annually, and there is no hope for China, with its 360,000,000 of immortal souls, but in some for-

eign help. The Chinese resist the opium trade-and even The production in India has increased to 75,000 now, in all his press for money, the Emperor India Company. The revenue would have been about \$2,000,000 a year, though it was stated to

For "The Friend "

# A FAMILY OF FAITH.

WIFE, AND SOME OF THEIR CHILDREN. (Continued from page 51.)

Elizabeth Monk, the step-daughter of Samuel

owing to the mass of metal, they give so pany, which carry the mails, conveying the very young. Her father declares that her quali-

than ordinery. She was very subject to her par matter, that she seemed constrained to speak. ing child, and this was no doubt a great trial rents, manifesting pleasure when she could oblige Her words seemed to flow in great sweetness, her, as it proved to them when they heard of and please them. She hated a lie, and avoided and ministered spiritual refreshment to thuse death. She said they "were as near to her things that were evil in their appearance. What- about her, insomuch that they were humbled into the flesh to the bone." She took her sister El ever was wrong either in word or deed, she was tears in a soleinn sense of the Lord's presence. made sensible of, by the true Light, the Spirit of Iler heart was so concerned for the good of tions present, and said alluding to her absent her blessed Saviour enlightening her mind. As others, and so clothed with the spirit of the gos- rents, "Though we be separated outwardly, she felt his Spirit operating upon her soul, she pel, that she was qualified to minister suitably to shall meet in the kingdom of glory. Oh w gave heed thereto, and a true faith was raised in those who came to visit her, whether Friends or cause have I to bless the Lord on their beh ber, through which she came to have dominion others. When drawn to speak to them, she ap- who I am sure never countenanced any evi over the voil which had hindered her from enjoy- peared to feel no weakness of body, and being any of us, but reproved it. The words of ing the approving presence of the Lord Jesus often thus engaged, much that she said was not dear and tender mother I do remember sim Christ.

Of her parents' watchful care over her, she give affectionate testimony, and to the reproofs thanksgiving to her Creator and blessed Preserv- was laid up for her. These words having administered by them to every wrong thing in er: "If thou requires my life this night of me, I mained upon my mind, and taken deep impress their children. A strong impression was made freely give it unto thee, oh heavenly Father! thy upon me, I can now say, I finish my course of on her mind, when she was about ten years of will be done! If thou hast further work for me, joy and shall receive the crown of glory." age, by a saying of her mother, who was a weak- keep me in that which I now enjoy. Thou hast woman, and probably was at that time looking inade my cup to run over, over, over, O hea- and in seven; nay, if thou bringest me to tor her close. She said 'she had lought the good venly Father, thou hast taken away all my pain. eighth, thou wilt never leave me.' fight of faith, and the crown of glory was laid up 1 am as if I ailed nothing. Although of myself I for her.' Such a state of peaceful assurance was could do nothing, scarce move one of my fingers, care and love, and in this happy state she dep strikingly attractive to one, who had herself been my tongoe being ready to cleave to the roof of ed this life Sixth month 20th, 1688, aged nine endeavouring to yield her heart to the Lord, and my mouth, yet thou hast been a light to my feet, years and nine months. to know the blessed Saviour to be her joy and and a lantern to my path. How can I cease crown of rejoicing.

eft of waiting upon the Lord for daily supplies of love is sweeter to my taste than the honey, or the strated in the laster end of that short race of a strength, and she was much given to retirement, honeycomb. Oh! it is more to be valued than tality, which she was appointed to run, and and religious reading. Although thus living with costly pearls, and rich robes. The gold of Opher her thoughts often turned towards the heavenly is not to be compared unto it. O blessed. O Jerusalem, and the necessary preparation for praised, O magnified be thou forever." treading its courts with joy. she did not escape To an inquiry as to how she was, she replied, inestimable treasure that she possesseth, is bey exercise and travail of spirit, and close conflict "I am but weak of body, but strong in the Lord, expression! Our greatest sorrow is, that her with the enemy of her soul, when she was brought and in the power of his might." At one time she to a sick hed, and looked forward to the necessary said, "My case is no doubling one. The Lord not time nor strength to see her dear face of an immediate preparation for that country hath created a clean heart, and renewed a right where nothing that is impure can enter. But in spirit within me, so that fears and doubts are bally express, though we beheld her as in a gl his buffetting, she sought to keep close to her taken away. The gates are open, and the angels and spiritually and livingly sympathized with blessed Saviour in his inward manifestation in her are ready to receive me into the bosom of my afflictions and heavenly raptures of joy. soul, and through him obtained the victory over heavenly Father, where I shall sing praises with minds are composed and sweetly stayed in the cruel enemy, and deliverance from secret his redeemed ones." temptations. In a sense of the mercy thus youchsafed, she exclaimed, "Oh, heavenly Father ! fested by her, but expressions like these were fre- obtained the crown of glory. Our labour, wa what hast thou done for me this night! How quently uttered : "If thou requires my life this fulness, and travail of spirit is, that we may hast thou removed the crooked serpent! and not night, it is freely given to thee. Oh! Lord, do tain, in the appointed time, the same eternal h only removed him, but taken him quite away,- with me what thou pleasest. Oh! heavenly Fa- tation of blessed rest and felicity. so that I can say truly, Oh heavenly Father, thy ther, thy will be done. What hast thou done will be done! Thou hast shone in upon me with for me, a poor strippling in comparison of many. life, which we understand did open and flow f thy marvellous light; thou hast showed me the Thou hast made my bed,-thou hast taken away in our dear child, while she was yet in this ta glory of thy house,-the most glorious place that my pain, and my sickness is gone," ever my eyes beheld: neither did 1 think thou hadst such a place for any, much less for me a people in this city (London), and in other parts, poor worm, a pelican, once ready to think my. that he will take to himself and crown with glory self destitute."

I defy him, I defy him !

longer permitted to harrass her mind or cloud her prived of all." spiritual vision. The well of divine consolation was abundantly opened within her; her joy was side, Grace said to her, "Weep not; the tongue great, and through a blessed experience of the of men and angels cannot declare the wonderful Lord's metroy, she was embled to sing " the song godness of God. O heaventy father, how sen-of Moses and the song of the Lamb," in a spirit-sible of the bast thou made me! Thou hast while the song of the Lamb," in a spirit-sible of the bast thou made me! ual triumph, with humiliation and brokenness of strengthened me, otherwise 1 should not have spirit. Now her mind was concerned for the been able to speak so much of thee. With thee good of others, and she was enabled through the is fulness of joy, and at thy right hand are rivers clous time they have here upon the earth, grace and experience given to her, to speak sea- of pleasure forevermore." sonably and clearly concerning the wiles of the At one time she commented on the parable of in families.'

ties during her infancy and minority, were more of love, and she was so furnished with suitable

taken down.

praising thee, thou God of power! Thou ari As she grew up, Grace Watson found the ben- more unto me than corn, wine, and oil. Thy

She said on one occasion, "The Lord hath a and honour." She then exhorted those by her "Now hath the Lord taken me up ;-he hath bed "to prize their time, and not give themselves removed the crooked serpent; so that I can say, too much to the things of this world. How many" she said, " have laid up great riches,-After this season of conflict, the enemy was no earthly treasure, and in one night have been de-

Her sister Elizabeth sitting weeping by her

devil, whose power and cunning she had so re- the ten virgins, and thus in concluding, addressed cently, in her exercises and baptisins, had proof those around her, " Oh therefore, keep upon your Lamb's presence. of. She said he "had laid his snares in trade, watch tower, that whether he come at midnight, dealings, and conversation in the world, and also or cock crow, or dawning of the day, you may be "Knight-Stainforth, the 10th ready,-for that is the wedding chamber indeed,-

She was very weak, yet her heart was so full and he is the heavenly bridegroom."

Her parents were away from their beloved beth by the hand, the only one of her near rewas but ten years of age, who said, she had fou On one occasion she thus lifted her voice in the good fight of faith, and the crown of gl

"The Lord is a God at hand in six troub

Such was her confidence and faith in the Lo

In a testimony prepared by her father and ther, they say, "Now she hath got the vict over the crooked serpent, as hath been den gone before us to the mansion of celestial felic which her eye, in the time of her sickness, more after, than the glory of this world. O! parture from us was so permitted, that we more; for she was nearer to us than we can jection to Divine Providence, in this assura During her illness, no desire of life was mani- that she hath fought the good fight of faith,

"This we write, in a sense of that love nacle of clay, and in the unity we have with narratives and testimonies of our dear Frie who were eve and ear witnesses of what t signified to us,

"We do believe the angel of God's press attended her, and her bed was made ensy comfortable in her sickness, and the great Ph cian of soul and body was not wanting. E lasting high praises be to the God of Jacob. was the Lord that gave this dear babe, and he that hath taken her away; and though the be great to us, yet the gain which she hath obt ed, overbalaneeth our souls with patience, glory, and blessed praises he given to his Nr

"So let all, both young and old, prize the wait to be litted and prepared as this wise vi was, to enter into the Bridegroom's cham where there is everlasting and perpetual joy in

SAMUEL WATSO MARY WATSON.'

of Eighth month, 1688."

(To be continued.)

Selected for "The Friend." THE COMMON LOT.

BY JAMES MONTGOMERY. Once in the flight of ages past, There lived a Man :--- and who was he? Mortal ! howe'er thy lot be cast, That Man resembled thee.

Unknown the region of his birth, The land in which he died unknowa: His name has perished from the earth, This truth survives alone,-

That joy and grief, and hope and fear, Alternate triumph'd in his breast : His bliss and woe,—a smile, a tear ! Oblivion hides the rest.

The bounding pulse, the languid limb,-The changing spirit's rise and fall; We know that these were felt by him, For these are felt by all.

Enjoyed,-but his delights are fled; Had friends,—his friends are now no more; And foes.—his foes are dead.

He inved .- but whom he loved, the grave Hath lost in its unconscious womb : O she was fair-hut nought could save Her beauty from the tomb.

He saw whatever thou hast seen : Encounter'd all that troubles thee; He was-whatever thon hast been ; He is-what thou shalt he.

The rolling seasons, day and night. Sun, moon and stars, the earth and main, Erewhile his portion, life and light, To him exist in vain.

The clouds and sunbeams, o'er his eve That once their shades and glory threw, Have left in vonder silent sky No vestige where they flew.

The annals of the human race Their rnins, since the world began, Of Him afford no other trace Than this,-There lived a Man !

Selected.

"SO RUN THAT YE MAY OBTAIN." 1 Cor iv 24 Onward for the glorious prize, Onward yet! Strait and clear before thine eyes, See thy homeward pathway lies, Rest is not heneath the skies, Onward yet! Onward till the dawn of day,

Onward yet! Tarry not, around thy way Danger lies ; Oh, fear to stay ; Rouse then, Christian, watch and pray, Onward yet!

Stay not for the flowers of earth, Ooward yet! What are hours of idle mirth. What are fading treasures worth To a soul of heavenly birth ?

Onward vet!

Linger not through coward fear, Ooward yet Though thy way be dark and drear, Is not Jesus ever near Still to bless, to guide, and cheer? Onward yet!

In the way thy Saviour trod, Onward yet! Gladly hearing every load, Meekly bending to the rod.

Walking humbly with thy God, Onward yet! Rest not here, but onward haste,

Onward yet! Till each danger shall be past, Every foe beneath thee cast,

Till thon gain thy home at last, Onward yet!

## HNSETTLEMENT.

For WThe Friend P

When encircled by many outward blessings, ficient magnitude to interrupt the quietude that is mercifully permitted us, unsettlement of mind contentment in our situation which is so indisnensable to the promotion of happiness.

It is often the case that persons have real difficulties to encounter in the early part of life, who during that season, may think that if they once become established in a prosperous business, they will be quite satisfied ; instances occur of such insatiable spirit of discontent has anything to do having succeeded beyond their expectation, who see many important advantages attending their respec- may not only be to our disadvantage in many retive situations, and even luxuries rising about them. but yet find that the comfort they so fondly anti- disquietude. The happy experimental knowledge cipated very much interrupted by yielding to un-settlement of mind. For want of contentment, the great gain," can alone remove this unsettlement, object of their desires, is either on the wing keeping just out of reach, or if obtained, is destitute of superficial and spurious contentment with subluthe fancied pleasure which they so much coveted. nary enjoyments, to the total neglect of the high-Persons may as they think, vigorously pursue est duty. This bears no better comparison with happiness, but unless they pursue it aright, as true contentment, than the shadow does with the they obtain the several objects of their wishes. they will as often be disappointed in the prize which they think they are about to secure. They may be permitted to acquire houses, land, and tion in them, as at other times, in a distaste and much wealth, and yet be as far, perhaps further from realizing that true happiness, which should only the other terminus of the way of the carthly be the end and aim of this mortal existence, as minded. But blessed indeed is that merciful Sawhen they first started in the world. They are viour, that will be certain, as we faithfully and dissatisfied perhaps with the neighbourhood, the sincerely apply unto him, rightly to regulate all country, or the climate in which they live, and these things, and, "to appoint unto them that can searcely find anything right or that exactly suits them; although they may be surrounded by nearly every earthly comfort, and are unable to find any real cause of discontent, or tell the source of their uneasiness.

Instead of seeking the kingdom of God and his righteousness, confiding in the blessed promise that all necessary things shall be added thereto, which can alone lead to true contentment, they are bewildered by the fallacious idea, that after a little more worldly gratification, it will be soon enough to devote the surfeited and enervated mind to the pursuit of what is the only worthy otject of our earthly race, "the crown immortal usually opened for participating in evening annuse-which fadeth not away." But alas! what a frequent error and fatal delusion is this, which in, be untimely, to those who are inclined to indulge duces us from time to time to discard the merciful in a sinful waste of time, by going to theatres, visitations of Divine Grace, saying in effect, "Ge balls, concerts, tea and evening parties, and such thy way for this time, at a more convenient sea- like dissipating inventions, which are calculated son, I will call for thee." But are people more to unfit the mind for serious reflection, filling it likely to be disencumbered as the numerous ties with guests inimical te Him who visits the heart of accumulating wealth, bind them more intimate. with his Holy Spirit, not only to expel the grosser ly to the things of time, or to turn away from the evils thereof, but also those which are comparahusks of this present world, after having fed tively small, and to us appear of little account. almost exclusively upon them so long, that their life seems dependent upon such perishable substance? This growth is of the flesh, and pro- way amongst us as a religious Society, is that of duces murmurings and inquietude, and not of the giving and attending evening parties, though it is Spirit; agreeably to this language of the apostle to be leared that some amongst us cannot answer to the Galations: "For he that soweth to the clearly respecting all the others. On this subject flesh, shall of the flesh reap corruption : but he we have had time upon line, and precept upon that soweth to the Spirit, shall of the Spirit reap precept, but yet an earnest appeal seems to be life everlasting," In the earnest pursuit of this wanting, to some who have not heeded the monieverlasting life, we shall consider ourselves only tions of Truth, on account of these departures as sojourners here for a short time ; afraid to look from primitive simplicity ; that they may resolve upon this abode as a lasting home ; we shall re- to abandon a sinful conformity to the manners member that here we have no continuing city, and and customs of the world around them, and bear endeavour to spend our precious moments in mak- a faithful testimony against the changing fashions ing preparation for a more dignified and glorious into which a worldly spirit is leading them, at the existence. Then instead of so many dislikes and sacrifice of their greatest interest. repinings in the situation that a kind Providence This work of reform should begin with parents has placed us, contentment and thankfulness and heads of families; by their discountenancing

vantages that we enjoy, with these which most others possess. When we come to this, and esteem ourselves poor and unworthy of the least of and there seems to be no temporal trouble of suf- His manifold mercies, we may realize that settlement of mind, that contentment in our several allotments, which is absolutely necessary before sometimes presents itself, tending to destroy that we can enter upon a state of comparative happiness and peace.

It must be expected that circumstances may render it proper sometimes to change our places of residence ; but while we admit this, it seems incumbent upon us to see that we have a sufficient and reasonable motive for doing se, and that no in promoting a hasty removal; for in this case it spects, but is most likely to fail in relieving our

There may however be a settling down in a substance: unsettlement of mind perhaps, is as clearly exemplified in an exclusive and impulsive ardour for temporal things, and an illicit gratificacontempt for them, producing discontent. It is mourn in Zion to give unto them beauty for ashes. the eil of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness: that they might be called trees of righteousness, the planting of the Lord, that He might be glorified." (Isa. xvi, 3.) True gratitude and contentment will then appear in the place of unsettlement of mind, and instability of purpose.

New York, Tenth mo., 1853.

For " The Friend." FASHIONABLE AMUSEMENTS.

The season is near at hand, when the way is

The most prevalent amusement among those which have been enumerated, that has found its

would often spring forth as we contrast the ad- these practices both by example and proper re-

own experience.

pated in these things, and had been brought to resignation,-'it is the Lord,"-D. Wheeler, see the cyll of them; "I can say from my own experience, that I never derived solid improvement, or real pleasure, from either the theatre or the ball-room. From neither of them have I ever derived anything which could afford my mind the sider them worse than vanity; they are exceedingly sinful."

This testimony was given a short time before her death; and just before the close of life, she manifested particular solicitude for the welfare of a beloved relative, who was absent, for whom she left this message. "Tell her I desire her never again to participate in sinful amusements. Tell her l requested on my death-bed that she might never enter a theatre, a ball-room, or attend an oppressed go free, other fashionable tea-party, as they are called. They are all of the same family, let who will say otherwise. If one of them be simial, they are all so; and on that subject I have no doubt. I gencrally attended with reluctance; and nothing but a desire to conform to the customs of the society in which I moved, ever induced me to go. Silly excuse! for my better judgment told me better things.

The slavery to custom, which often induces us to violate our better judgment, is the bane of oured man, in giving him remuneration to enable many minds, who, rather than offend one of their him to begin the world in a new life, while it is the Judge of all the earth, by a departure from that it is not right to exact his labour without his law written in the heart. What is wanting pay. on our part, is firmness to withstand the temptation, fearing less what o hers will think or say of ments of slavery, is shown in the efforts made by alive to a just sense of our accountability to Him many to the popular opinion and will, who, as was thwar ed by the vote of the Mayor. time-servers, are reproaching their Christian prolession of allegiance to God, as their Judge, their -a father, mother, and six children-were reprotect, and save them, under every trial and would be a pleasing circumstance, if a majority from every snare,

It is unmanly, ungrateful, and unwise, thus to our own mercies, and bring reproach upon the truth of our protession; and it is high time that we were showing by our works whose side we are on, rather than deceiving ourselves and others and we in Him.

are highest, richest blessings, operating like a Even murder, either of the slave or the slave- was a slave, and leaves us to conjecture whethe

straint; for "if the parents go into the earth, it is weight of costly treasure on a pillar crect; the driver, is often the result of the violent passion no wonder that the children go into the air." The greater the burden, the firmer and stronger it stirred op between them, when flogging the slav fostering of pride is not the least among the evils stands, and the closer it presses the foundation. is attempted. Black men have been barbarous which result from the practices adverted to; then All the sufferings of the present time permitted to burned to death in the slave States for erim there is the dissipation of mind, and the simful assail us, are not worthy to be compared to the for which white men would have suffer waste of time, which sooner or later will produce glory revealed in that man; because he hath made imprisonment only. These facts show that the sorrow of heart, as many can ustify from their the Lord his refuge, and the Most fligh his habi- habit of regarding men and women with dar tation, in the day of trouble and adversity, he skin, as little removed from brutes, hardens th It was the testimony of one who had particic can say from heartfelt knowledge, in humble heart, closes it against the enlightening and so

For " The Friend,"

## SLAVERY ITEMS.

The voluntary liberation of slaves shows the least satisfiction in hours devoted to suff-exami- progress of conviction, that this system of bond- which slave-dealers resort to drag into bondage nation, nor nuything to strengthen the soul age is a violation of the rights of the coloured free man. We have laws against the Africa against the terrors of death and judgment. I con- man. We rejoice that even a few submit to the slave trade, and a compromise law unrighteous "higher law" of an enlightened conscience, not doubling such feel the removal of a weight from where is the protection that a free man has again their minds which they could not satisfactorily the kidnapper, who may beat and abuse him a bear, and that their example will influence others. These instances ought to be published abroad, as proof that slavery is contrary to the will of God, and therefore he brings the slaveholder at times under condemation for it, from which he cannot be released until be breaks the yoke and lets the

The daily papers say that

"J. Garvill, of Owen county, Ky., lately took seven slaves to Cincinnati, and gave them their liberty, with ample means for sustaining them one year.

"John Fisher, Esq., of Westminster, Md., gave free-dom to his entire lot of slaves, five in number, four of whom, with quite as much furniture and money as would satisfy fastidious white folks, removed in Pennsylvania.

The sense of justice due to the toil-worn colfellows, would venture to incur the displeasure of ereditable to the emancipator, affords further proof

Another evidence of the disgusting accompanius, than the judgment of Truth. But if we are the inhabitants of Louisville, Kentucky, to get the slave markets suppressed in that city, in which who is able to destroy both body and soul, we shall men and women are penned up for sale as drovers entertain but little fear of what man can do unto exhibit their cattle. The Common Council voted us. It is lamentable to behold the servility of to repeal the order licensing them, but their action

We see by one of the papers, that eight slaves Lawgiver, and their King, who alone can support, cently sold at Wilmington, Del., for \$3455. It of the eitizens in every county of that State, possessing as we suppose it now does, but about two turn aside to lying vanities, by which we forsake thousand slaves, would onite in the Christian thousand slaves, would onlie in the Unristian resolution to wash their hands of the iniquitive of slaveholding. A market for the sale of humani Heasily had been mannihited by his former mast beings, in a city where a large part of the population are opposed to the dark system, must be of the kidnappers."-Ledger. by a false profession. If the Lord be our God, very offensive and wounding to their humane feellet us seek to serve him, and be no longer subject ings. Slavery and the whipping post are features persons possessed of the feelings of humanity to "the Prince of the power of the air, the spirit of ancient barbarism, and repugnant to the benign who are willing to defend the freeman, and us that worketh in the children of disobedience; be- spirit and the fruits of the gospel, which bears their efforts to rescue him from the grasp of the ing aliens from the commonwealth of Israel, and testimony against everything that tends to brutal-strangers from the covenants of promise." But ize a being for whom Christ died, and who is de-hood is soon aroused, and not only pursue th rather let us individually strive to become fellow- signed for a glorious immortality. No proper thief, but if they overtake him, he is lodged i citizens with the saints, and of the household of means should be neglected by the anti-slavery jail; but how few instances do we hear of, of me God, being built open the foundation of the apos- citizens of this little State, to awaken their fellow- stealers being brought to justice, condemned an tles and prophets, Jesus Christ humself being the citizens and the legislature to the degrading effects imprisoned for this crime? chief corner-stone, that so He may dwell in us of slaveholding. We fear there will be found little vital religion among those who live in its father who had purchased his freedom, having h support, and are participating in its abominations. young children, born perhaps after he was free "To the heart that is opright and fixed, trust. Every description of crime is connected with it, violently taken from him and reduced to slavery ing in the Lord, the trials and conflicts of time and not unfrequently is the consequence of it. The following account does not say that the mother

ening influences of the Spirit of the Redeeme and in proportion as those Divine influences a shut out, man is left to the government of his pa sions, liable to be excited and kindled into a flam at any time, by the king of the bottomless pit.

The following is an instance of the baseness passed, to aid in catching runaway slaves; b he pleases, and if he can, sell him into slaver

" Escape of Sneed the Fugitive .- Buffalo, Sept. 9. Pa rick Sneed, the coloured man, arrested about two wee ago for murder, was discharged from custody yesterd on the ground that he was supposed to he a fugiti slave, and there was no papers to hold him for that c Ile has since made good his escape to Canada D. News

Another editor treats the case in this manne but it does not cure the bruises the poor black man received, nor raise him above the degrade condition in which he must have felt himself wit in the United States.

"The recent outrageous attempt to kidnap Patri Sneed, a coloured waiter at the Cataract House, by process of forgery and lies, is severely denounced by t New York papers. To commit the crime of perjury, falsely accusing a man of murder, whether black white, in order to get possession of his person, is a crit of the blackest hnc. A check will not be put to su frands till some of the perpetrators get into the peaite tiary."-Ledger.

"He finds his fellow guilty of skia Not coloured like his own ; and having pow'r T' enforce the wrong, for such a worthy cause Dooms and devotes him as his lawful prey. 46 \*

Thus man devotes his brother, and destroys ; And worse than all, and most to be deplored. As human nature's broadest, foulest blot Chains him, and tasks him, and exacts his sweat With stripes, that Mercy, with a bleeding heart, Weeps when she sees inflicted on a beast. Then what is man? And what man, seeing this, And having human feelings, does not blush. And hang his head, to think himself a man

"More Kidnapping.-A coloured man named Hensle with his four children, residing at Sardinia, Ohio, wi scized, one night last week, by an armed party, wh wakened them up in the night, and was carried off in and they succeeded in getting them out of the clutch

It is a happy circomstance that there are son

There is a peculiar hardship in the case of

#### ildren were ever in slavery, before they aken from him,

rest of Fugitives.—On Thursday, the 25th instant, ngitive slaves were arrested in Uniontown, Fay-uuty, and taken before United States Commis-R. P. Fenniken. The names of the fugitives were Charlotte, and Elizabeth Green. The three are n of Alexander Green, of Uniontown, who purhis own freedom a number of years ago, and reto Pennsylvania. They were all remanded to wners."-Ledger.

are astonished that Pennsylvanians whose ion and principles should be opposed to the nable system of slaveholding, can voluntake upon them the business of aiding in catching, and reducing men, women and en, to perpetual bondage. But what will me men do for money, and for an office in vernment?

the following, we may see that no leniency n with African blood in their veins, is to be ted from a court of slaveholders.

ro coloured men, brothers, recently made appliood as to entitle them to the benefit of an Act of bly, which declares that persons with less than urth negro blood, shall be considered white per--Ledger.

om the following singular case, it would aphe Mayor of Richmond will neither admit of thy redemption. an to be a slave, nor suffer him to go free; or remaining in the State as a free man.

If Sale into Slavery .- A singular case of a coloured If Sale who Slavery.—A singular case of a conorrea elling himself into slavery, was brought out in the s Court, in Richmond, Va., last week. A man Jones, a witness in a case of larceny, stated that s the slave of a Mr. Carrington, while the book of istings Court showed him to be a free man. On nation it appeared that Jones was emancipated in freedom was an injunction from the court, to leave ate, on penalty of being sold for the benefit of the Instead of doing so, it appeared that he sold f to Mr. Carrington, and had actually received f the purchase money at the time of the sale. The stated in strong terms bis conviction that the proceeding was illegal, and that the State had for forfeiture, which could be enforced in spite negro's self-sale; but for the purpose of bringing ovel question before a higher court, he had the eld to a hearing before the next Hustings Court, charge of remaining in the Commonwealth con-o law."-Ledger.

casionally we have an account of a negro ning tired of living in the Northern States, ing a life of liberty, and voluntarily returnto bondage. We always feel some doubt of statements, knowing that the love of freeis deeply implanted in the human bosom, hat many of Africa's children, after having the sweets of it, have sacrificed life rather return to servitude. Here we have a story current turning another way, and the poor s, like nature's true children, making choice e liberty which their Creator designed for

ave Stampede .- The slaves in Mason county, Va., scoming migratory in their habits. Within the rtnight eight have made their escape to parts un-

allusion to the prohibitions placed on free red people,

oing to Canada and Michigan."

ed men regard those who would betray them into mighty difference between them. You will find the hands of their pursuers, especially those of that the one has wrapped up his talent in a naptheir own kind, is shown by the wicked and cruel kin, while the other has laid his out at interest. manner by which they tortured one whom they Blackwood's Magazine. suspected of the design. It partakes of the barbarities which they receive at the hands of white Christians.

"A number of negroes in a western city, recently lynched a man of their own colour, whom they suspected of being a spy upon fugitive slaves, in a most ferocious manner ; the skin of his back, from his bead to his heels, was completely cut off by the lashes, and in some places the flesh was cut off the bones. He was then left tied to the ground."-Ledger.

## (To be continued.)

#### To one under Divine Visitation.

Oh! Dear Friend .- The eternal love of my Father is to thee, and because he loves thee, and striking and curious. Words are arbitrary signs would entirely enjoy thee, therefore doth he so by which one mind communicates to another the grievously batter and break down that which ideas passing within it, and thus attempts to restands in the way. What he is doing towards produce similar ideas in the mind of the hearer: to one of the Courts of Richmond, Va., asserting thee, thou canst not know now, but thou shall our reasoning faculties would be of but little use, know hereafter. Only be still, and wait for the were we not thus able to portray to others the springing up of hope, in the seasons the Father thoughts that are suggested in ourselves and the consees necessary that thou mayst not faint under clusions to which they lead. The facility acquired and ander this plea they claimed the privilege of abroad without registers. The fourt, after her bring of arguments on both sides, refused the applica-sark for the at present to know is, the drawings concerning of an the super the arguments on both sides, refused the applica-sark for the at present to know is, the drawings concerning of an the super the argument of the arguments on both sides, refused the applicaof his Spirit; that thou mayst not ignorantly appropriate signs seem almost simultaneous. withstand or neglect them, and protract the day

ast be fined, though he alleges he is a slave, ings, small desires alter the Lord, if true and evil propensities are constantly urging their de-e-sold by the law of the State, to pay the pure, are sweet beginnings of life. Take heed of mands,—and that it is there the promptings of despising "the day of small things," by looking Satan are instilled,-we can understand how the after some great visitation proportionable to thy apostle in referring to the tongue of the unconvertdistress, according to thy eye. Nay, thou must ed, makes use of such strong language, "the become a child, thou must lose thy own will quite tongue is a fire, a world of iniquity : so is the by degrees. Thou must wait for life to be mea- tongue among our members that it defileth the sured out by the Father, and be content with what whole body, and setteth on fire the course of naproportion, and at what time, he shall please to ture; and is set on fire of hell.' measure.

content with little : and if thou feel, now and then necessities by enabling us to communicate our a cheek or a secret smiting,-in that is the Fa- wants, and transact business with our fellow men, her's love; be not over-wise, nor over-eager, in but also to our instruction and enjoyment; and it thy own willing, running, and desiring, and thou is right and proper we should exercise it in mayst feel it so; and by degrees come to the promoting the cheerful pleasures of the fireside knowledge of thy Guide, who will lead thee, step circle. Conversation is the offspring of this social by step, in the path of life, and teach thee to fole faculty. There is no way in which knowledge is low, and, in his own season, powerfully judge more readily communicated and widely diffused that which cannot, nor will not follow. Be still than by it, and speech was undoubtedly conferred and wait for light and strength; and desire not partly with that intent; but the first and chief to know or comprehend but to be known and design was to call forth and spread practical vircomprehended in the love and life, which seeks tue, so that we might solace, encourage and comout, gathers, and preserves the lost sheep.

I remain thy dear Friend, and a well-wisher to thy soul, in the love of my Father.

L P.

lately in Cincinnati. It is one of a variety of the conversation in which he or she has been encrenoids, which are only found in a fossil state. This specimen is called "Glygtocrinus recticula- to go a step further in the inquiry, and honestly ris," and is a perfect specimen. Most of the examine what are the characteristics of the confingers are very accurately defined.

fatal to the development of the intellectual powers made up of little incidents, it is natural that in of the young, as what are commonly called ex- attending to our various occupations, our interpectations. Take two boys of the same age, and course should be confined pretty much to casual as nearly as may be, of the same capabilities, observations or desultory remarks: but when Inform one that he is the heir to a large fortune, we meet together for social enjoyment, we should is said that the blacks in Indiana begin to feel researce of the new Constitution of that State. in Decatur and Franklin counciles are selling on the pro-tion Decatur and Franklin counciles are selling and the other that he has not a sixpence which he other that he has not a sixpence structive as well as innocent, and tending to pro-mote with a sixpence and canceral condto depend on, but must thrive by his own exer- mote virtue and general good.

The detestation with which many of the colour- tion-and ten years afterwards there will be a

# THE FRIEND.

#### ELEVENTH MONTH 5, 1853.

Our gracious Creator has constituted us for social beings. The gift of speech, by which we are enabled to communicate our thoughts and feelings to each other, belongs to the high prerogative attached to man as a rational and spiritual being. As a physiological phenomenon, the articulation of sound so as to form words, and the ready enunciation of words so as to form sentences, is most When we take this fact into consideration, together with other facts no less certain, that the Oh! look not after great things :-- small breath- heart of man is desperately wicked,-- that in it our

There can be no doubt that the faculty of Oh! be little, be little; and then thou wilt be speech was intended to contribute, not only to our fort each other.

Every day's intercourse with the world, however, gives mournful evidence that evil is no less readily communicated orally, than good; and it is worth any one's reflection, how much good, or A beautiful enconite, or stone lily, was found how much evil has been obtained or conferred, by gaged during the day or the week; and perhaps versation in which we participate with the greatest ease, and from which we are accustomed to draw The Contrast .- Nothing in the world is so the most delight. As the greatest portion of life is sometimes with persons who are very flippant, enforced in judging of ourselves. whose words seem to be poured out with but little consideration of what they are saying, and who, others, we would call to mind how readily we perhaps, are thinking as little whether they are overlook our own, however flagrant, or how easily doing good or evil. Of course the topics intro- we excuse them however frequently repented, we duced by such must be trifling and vapid. As should at least have a powerful incentive not to words are the signs of ideas, we may rest assured give way to the temptation ; or if not held back that where those trifling subjects are habitually by any better motive, we might be deterred by dwelt on, it may be taken as a sure indication, considering the light in which we are viewed by either that the mind is naturally weak, or the in- others, while divulging the meanness, if not the dividual has lacked firmness sufficient, to prevent malevolence of the thoughts that are passing in it heing enfectled by the subjects that employ its our minds; and shrink from setting an example of powers.

developed nor the taste cultivated by education, the incontrovertible evidence we would at the the habit is rarely acquired of thinking with method and facility, so as to converse agreeably upon subjects or things that require a continued ments of every day-life, is attributable to the petty exercise of reason to comprehend or illustrate them: yet persons may possess both education and taste, and not be fluent in conversation, excellence in which seems more like a gift than an art. But to make conversation both agreeable and improving, it is not necessary we should be either gifted with superior talents, or deeply learned. If we are frank and sincere, and do not allow our pride or vanity to deter us from imparting the little we may know, or gathering up from others what may enlighten our ignorance, and at the same time are keeping in view the duty we owe to those with whom we are interchanging ideas, not to lead them into that which is wrong, but to promote in them that which is right, we need not fear but that our faculty of speech will be exercised to good purpose.

One of the greatest banes of social intercourse, is the introduction of persons instead of things as a topic of conversation; and yet as there are few but who appear to think themselves competent to enter upon the discussion of character, whether they know the individual spoken of or not, it is too otien indulged in. It may be perfectly proper to make the characters of persons who have rendered themselves in any way conspicious, the subject of discussion, and rightly conducted it may be both entertaining and instructive; but as society is constituted, there are so many clashing interests and private or party differences, that there is always danger of such conversation partaking more or less of detraction. The weakness, not to say the depravity of human nature, discovers itself perhaps as frequently, within the limits of the social circle, by the delight which many appear to take in hearing of the faults or failings of others; the more ready credence given to whatever depreciates than that which exalts a character ; and the alacrity displayed in propagating what tends to the gospel of Christ;" and encouraging them to interrup disputed in processing successing the gospit of Chirst, and encouraging mean to disreptation, as in any other way. We do not "mark them which walk so, as ye have us for allude exclusively to the disgusting exhibitions of "an example," he adds, "for our conversation is those marked individuals, who have cultivated he [in heaven,"] than which no figure could set forth themselves whenever the opportunity occurs from everything that would hurt or destroy. for gratifying it-whose tongues are comparable to the scalping knile of the savage, and who one might suppose, think they adorn themselves with the good motives or qualities which they ruthlessly tear from others-but to the conversations so frequently interspersed with suspicions or misrepresentations of those not present; the disposition to which, strange as it may seem, is too often tolerated by persons who are esteemed as possessing much of the amiability that belongs to virtue. This weakness, if not depending on, is at least connected with ignorance of our own heart, a want of clear insight into our imperfections, and a determined forgetfulness in our esti- government has forbidden the export of grain.

Talking is not always conversation. We meet mate of others, of the law which we desire to have

If, when tempted to comment on the faults of depreciating the absent, lest those who hear us Where the faculties have not been properly may be stimulated to follow it, and make use of same time afford, of our unworthiness.

As a large part of the vexations and disagreescandal which constitutes the staple of the conversation of itinerant gossips; so, much of the re-proach of Truth and many of the trials of the virtuous, owe their keenness and force to the thoughtless or systematic detraction indulged in or connived at, by those who possess minds and education that should raise them above all grovelling themes, and employ their colloquial powers on that which would enlighten the mind, and improve the heart. It seems needless to say that every thing of the kind alluded to, is in direct antagonism with the character of a Christian. The apostle asserts the folly of laying claim to religion while the faculty of speech is exercised without restraint; "If any man among you seem to be religious, and bridleth not his tongue, but deceiveth his own heart, this man's religion is vain;" how much more futile is it then to advance such claim, if the faculty is prostituted to the propagation of evil. We shall therefore make but the single remark, that there are few ways in which the professed disciples of Christ may more effectually betray the cause of their Master, and destroy confidence in the reality of heart changing religion, than by their detracting from, or attributing bad motives to each other, especially in the presence of the young and inexperienced. The poison distilled in one such conversation, and insinuated into the mind of a child, can hardly ever he counteracted and removed, but by the nower of Divine Grace.

The vital importance of rightly exercising our faculty of speech, is clearly evinced by the declaration of the Most High, that " to him that ordereth his conversation aright will I show the salvation of God." The apostle in addressing some of the believers in his day, besought them, "only let your conversation be as it becometh disposition to detract until the habit has become more strikingly the entire freedom of all their social so inveterate, that they appear unable to deny intercourse, from everything impure or unholy,

#### ITEMS OF NEWS.

News by the Ningara and Arctic steamships, from Liverpool, to the 18th ult.

ENGLAND .- Little change in cotton or breadstuffs; more firmness in the cotton market. Cholera spreading and very fatal. Woollen trade dull.

RUSSIA .- No definite news respecting the expected hostilities between Russia and Turkey.

AUSTRA .- It is supposed that in case of a war between Russia and Turkey, that Austria will occupy Servia

ITALY .- Arrests continue to be made of those suspected of hostility to the Austrian Government. Na-ples threatened with scarcity of provisions. The papal

JAPAN .- The United States Expedition at Loo Ch and at Japan. The authorities friendly.

INDIA .--- A terrible mortality prevails. The cham of the flooghley is becoming shallow. Several projeare talked of for remedying the evil ; one is a ship che uel, of 23 miles in length, from the Hooghley near Ci cutta, to the river Multah,

CHINA .- The insurrection is still spreading. are coming in slowly to Cauton.

CUBA .- It is estimated that the cholera has carri off one-third of the slaves from the sugar plantatio. It is difficult to get labourers to attend to the busine on the estates

SOUTH AMERICA .- An immense quantity of gol dust is reported in the river Amazon. UNITED STATES .- Receipts into the Treasury

the Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth months, over 21 m lions, expenditures over 15 millions.

The Arctic expedition under Dr. Kane, has left Gree land for Smith's Sound.

Massachusetts .- Large tracts of the waste land Cape Cod have been planted with cranberry vines, whi are yielding a handsome return to the owners. Twel thousand bushels of the fruit were brought into Bost in one day, selling wholesale at \$1.75 per bushel. T whaling business has proved very poor this year.

Pennsylvania .--- A silver mine in Pequia valley, La caster county, which was worked by English capitali before the American Revolution, is being re-open The old shafts and galleries have been made with gre care and expense. The silver is in connection w Galena, which last mentioned ore is very rich. A sp cimen of excellent bituminous coal from the newly d covered coal-bed in Bradford county, has been open inspection at the Franklin Institute Exhibition in Phi delphia. Deaths in Philadelphia last week, 174. feet and a half of water in the Ohio, at Pittsburg ; wa still rising.

New York .- The Ohio steamship with eleven hunds thousand dollars worth of gold-dust has arrived.

Lakes .- A severe storm and many wrecks.

Louisiana .- On the 25th ult., a severe white frost New Orleans.

*California.*—The ship Pacific sailed from San Free cisco on the 1st ult., with about 500 passengers, and million and a half of gold in freight. The day previo the steamship Panama left with a million. The go dust in the hands of the passengers by the two shi would probably make the whole amount of gold them, three millions. The Indians in the north of ( lifornia and the south of Oregon, have combined again the whites. Several battles had taken place. Trade San Francisco, dull. Crops throughout Californ flourishing. News from the mines favourable. Oregon.—The overland emigrants were arriving

great numbers, and in good health.

Deseret.--The Indians are hostile, and have kill some whites. The city of the Great Salt Lake is to surrounded by a mud wall. Fine weather for harve

#### RECEIPTS.

Received from H. D. Medcalf, Md., \$2, vol. 26; fr J. King, agent, N. Y., for Jave Leffingwell, \$2, vol. for Jacob Griffin, \$4, vols. 25 and 26; from C. Brack agent, O., for Joshua Ellis, \$2, vol. 27, and Samuel Russ \$2, vol. 27 ; from A. Dirkin, Eng., for Jonathan Ham [22] You Zi, Jrom A. Dirkin, Eng., for Jonathan Har-10s., vol. 27; from Jesse Hall, agent, O., for W. Hall, vol. 26, Nathan Cook, \$2, vol. 27, Jos. Walton, \$2, v 27, Isaac Brown, \$2, vol. 27, Mt. P. B. School, \$2, v

MARRIED, at Friends' meeting, Moorestown, N. J., Fifth-day, the 20th inst., JEREMIAH WILLETS, JR., Haddonfield, N. J., and HENRIETTA R., daughter of 1 late Samuel Woodward, of the former place.

DIED, at his residence, in Columbiana county, Ob on the 22d of Eighth month, 1853, in the 54th year his age, SAMUEL ARMSTRONG, an esteemed member Elk Run Particular and Carmel Monthly Meeting, D ing an illness of several months continuance, this du Friend was favoured to evince much Christian paties and resignation, expressing to those about him that only hope was in the Lord Jesus Christ, and affording consoling assurance that his end was peace.

-, at Oak Ridge, near Rahway, N. J., on the 1 of Tenth month, 1853, JOHN PEANCE, in the 89th yo of his age; a member of Rahway and Plainfi Monthly Meeting.

PRINTED BY KITE & WALTON,

# THH) **FRIEND**

# A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

## 70L. XXVII.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Price two dollars per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions and Payments received by JOHN RICHARDSON.

AT NO. 50 NORTH FOURTH STREET, UP STAIRS, PHILADELPHIA.

ostage to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, aid in advance, three and a quarter cents; to any of the United States, for three mouths, if paid in ance, six and a-half cents.

For "The Friend "

#### HYTO-THEOLOGY, OR BOTANY AND RELIGION. (Continued from page 58.)

After speaking of the connection existing been the different branches of Natural History, natural division into inanimate or unorganized, prominent characteristics of the former, our hor proceeds :-

Organized bodies, on the other hand, while y likewise are composed of elementary atoms, distinguished from inorganic matter, by not ng homogeneous in structure, and by the mode their increase, which takes place by the assiation of certain particles received into cavities, l elaborated by a peculiar process into specific npounds, adapted for the nutriment and develnent of the individual.

Botany has reference to the latter class of vegetable kingdom has been given. The holding twelve pints of fluid in its cup. rits of this science have too often been depreted, by those who ignorantly look upon it as the vegetable productions of the globe. The ar from being the true aim of botany. No one assume an elevated position in botanical scie, who is not conversant with the structure end in the economy of nature. l physiology of plants, as well as with their ernal forms and aspects. The time when the uirements of a naturalist were measured by number of species he had collected, is now ie by; and names and classifications are look. upon by the man of enlightened views as but ence are to be worked out.

Botany, then, aspires to something higher, der which plants appear in the different quars of the world.

SEVENTH-DAY, ELEVENTH MONTH 12, 1853.

NO. 9.

briefly contrast a few of the vegetable forms with sooner cooled than it is occupied by patches of plants, we have at one extremity of the seale the germs of these plants are produced in vast abunlichens, such as the small Lecidea which forms dance, and are constantly floating in the atmosrounded spots of fruetification, containing minute aided by the atmosphere and moistore, they are pics, as represented by the Coco-nut, with its grow. These in their turn decaying, make way article of food to the inhabitants of warm regions. agency of winds or other causes. In the case of aquatic plants, we pass from the animate or organized bodies, and noticing minute duckweed (Lemna minor), the green formed on the coral islands of the Pacific Ocean. mantle of our pools, with its leaves less than a which ultimately affords nourishment to the Copuarter of an inch in diameter, its flowers scarce- co-nut Palm. This palm, all parts of which are ly visible, and its delicate roots hanging in the put to some use, grows luxuriantly on coral-made water, with their beautiful sheathed points, to the islands after their emergence from the ocean. It enormous Victoria regia of the South American furnishes to the natives food, drink, clothing, mawaters, having its leaves six feet in diameter, and terials for building, utensils of all kinds, mats, its showy flowers one foot across. If we take cordage, fishing-lines, and oil. The Pandanus parasites, or plants living upon others, we have a or Screw Pine, is another early inhabitant of remarkable contrast between the minute mould coral islands, where it flourishes luxuriantly. As (Penicillium), with its cellular spawn or root-like its branches spread, it sends out prop after prop processes, its slender stalk and its microscopic to support the trunk, and to fix the tree in the bead-like germs, and the gigantic Rafflesia of ground. Its large mass of fruit affords a sweetites, and embraces that division of organized Java, composed of a conspicuous brown-coloured ish article of food, which can be kept for some are to which the comprehensive appellation of flower, three feet in diameter, and capable of time. By means of these fruits and by fishing, a

be in their physical characters, they are all mu- ouea, whose whole habitable area does not exceed isisting only in the application of learned names tually subservient to each other. Every member six square miles, of the vegetable kingdom, from the most lofty to ning of plants is merely means to an end; and the most minute and transient-from the cedar ness more strikingly exhibited and contrasted, on Lebanon, to the hyssop on the wall, has its than in the operations of nature upon a grand peculiar office, and is fitted to effect an especial scale; and this is particularly evident in the in-

> Each moss, each shelt, each insect, holds a place, Important in the plan of Him who formed The scale of beings;-holds a place, which, lost, Would break the chain, and leave a gap, That nature's sclf would rue.' . . .

" Lichens and mosses,-plants so minute as to mechanism by which the true principles of be overlooked by the ordinary observer,-are the means employed by the Creator to prepare a soil raised by the weakest creatures in existence, what in which the seeds of the higher plants can vege-I more worthy of attention, than the mere tate. Sometimes, as Humboldt remarks, in his with his designs! How complicated are the ning of plants. Regarding them as organized 'Aspects of Nature,' volcanic forces suddenly means which he employs for the attainment of ngs, and as occupying an important place in elevate above the surface of the boiling waves a his projects! D'Aubigne well remarks :-- When scale of creation, it examines the anatomical rock covered with scorize; sometimes by a long- man would raise a shelter against the weather,acture of their various organs, the functions continued and more tranquil series of phenomena, a shade from the heat of the sun,-what preparaich they perform, the relations which they the collective labours of united zoophytes raise tion of materials, what scatfolding and crowds of ir to other objects whether animate or inani- their cellular dwellings on the crests of submarine workmen, what trenches and heaps of rubbish! te, the purposes to which they are subservient mountains, until, after thousands of years, the But when God would do the same, he takes the the economy of nature, and the uses to which structure reaches the level of the ocean, when the smallest seed, that a new-born child might clasp y are applied. In accomplishing these ends, creatures which have formed it die, leaving a in its feeble hand, deposits it in the boson of the akes an enlarged and comprehensive view of low, flat coral island. No sooner is the rock of earth; and from that grain, scarcely distinguishvegetation with which the earth is clothed, the newly-raised island in direct contact with the able in its commencement, he produces the statedembraces a consideration of the varied aspects atmosphere, than there is formed on its surface a ly tree, under whose spreading branches the soft, silky net-work of lichens, appearing to the families of man may find a refuge naked eye as coloured spots and patches.

which the earth is clothed. As regards land- lichens. The reproductive, although invisible, the green spots on alpine summits, or the *Tripe* phere, ready to alight on any object that may of the arctic rocks (*Gyrophora*), on which Frank- come in their way. Many of them have the lin and his daring companions subsisted for many power of adhering to rocks, and of causing their weeks, or the Parmelia of cold regions, with its disintegration. From the materials of the rocks, germs, which are blown about by the winds like able to derive all the requisites for their growth thin smoke, and which require the aid of the minand nourishment. In this way they prepare a croscope to see them distinctly. At the other slight stratum of vegetable mould, and by their extremity, we have the majestic Palms of the tro- decay form a soil in which mosses and ferns can lofty unbranched stem, upwards of 100 feet high, for grasses and rock-plants, and by successive having a crown of leaves at its summit, and a changes a soil is produced in which the seeds of large cluster of fruit, which supplies an important trees can vegetate, when carried thither by the

"To such minute agents do we trace the soil population of 10,000 persons are supported, ac-"Widely separated though these plants may cording to Dana, on the single island of Tapute-

"In nothing is God's infinity and man's littlestance of the formation of the coral islands, and their vegetable productions. The extreme simplicity of the means employed for the attainment of such vast ends, cannot but be a subject of astonishment and admiration to every reflecting mind; and this simplicity is apparent in all the ways and workings of God,"

"When compared with this amazing edifice, are all the works of man? How different is it

"The small germ of life deposited in the earth, "To see the extent of the science, let us very "The lava poured forth by n volcauo is no is acted on by moisture, heat, and air; and thus

and attraction, it reaches the branches and the been made by water. upper part of the leaves, is exposed to the action plan.

" Thus He who makes and peoples worlds still works In secresy, behind a veil of light; Yet, through that hiding of his power, such glimpses Yet, through that hading of his power, such of glory break, as strike presumption blind, But humble and exalt the humbled soul, Whose faith the things invisible discerns, And God informing, guiding, ruling alt,-He spenks, 'tis done ; commands, and it stands fast ; He calls an island from the deep-it comes; Ordains its culture-soil and seed are there.

"The lichens and mosses of the arctic and antarctic regions are slowly preparing a soil for a more highly-organized race. The summit of the the green herbage covers the soil, flowers expand from the Investigator. their blossoms, and shrubs and trees adoru the landscape,-

" Seeds to our eye invisible, can find On the rude rock the bed that fits their kind; There in the rugged soil they safely dwell, Till showers and snows the subtle atoms swell, And spread th' enduring foliage; then we trace The freckled flower npon the flinty base: These all increase, till, in unnoticed years, The sterile rock as grey with age appears With coats of vegetation thinly spread, Coat above coat, the living on the dead; These then dissolve to dust, and make a way For bolder foliage nursed by their decay." (To be continued.)

# For " The Friend."

NORTH-WEST PASSAGE.

It appears that the long sought-for discovery of a "North-west Passage," has at length been made, although it was found so completely blocked up with ice, that the ships of the discoverers were unable to force their way through it; but parties from the vessels which has approached each other to within 170 miles, (the one entering the Polar Sea from the Atlantic through Davis's Straits, and the other from the Pacific through Behring's Straits,) had met unexpectedly on the ice.

The following account possesses great interest; it is however somewhat coafused, for want of explicitness relative to the respective parties and the place where they met. Lieutenant Pim was an officer attached to the ship " Ilerald," captain Kellett, which vessel passed last winter at Melville Island.

lative to the discovery of the North-west Passage, your to get up. The sick jumped out of their and lettest in his enemy. This is not the ru

accomplishes all the wonders of creation. The to which cursory reference was made by the pre-fluid enters the rootlets, the sap rises through the vious stemmer. From these despatches it ap-(ency; in fact, all was changed on board the tubes and envirise by a beautiful has of imbibition pears that the North-west Prassage has not yet Investigator?,"

The great point settled by Commodore McClure of air and light, and then returns by the lower is this-he has managed to force his ship, the la-strangers, where none were imagined to be with surface of the leaves to the bark, forming in its vestigator, far enough through the izy mountains a couple of thousand miles, was more than I ca course various secretions and products which are of Behring's Straits, to a point from which she describe, and what can only faintly be imagine required for the purposes of vegetable life. A could communicate with others which had entered by any who have not been similarly situate few simple elements in the hand of the Creator the Arctic Seas by the Atlantic Passage. The particularly when it was ascertained that the are all that are required to work out this great interval of 170 miles, which alone separated the vessels and large supplies were so close at han two expeditions, being crossed on foot by the "The spirits of my crew seemed to revive, an hardy explorers. It was confidently expected, from despondency to joy was but the work of however, that this winter the whole distance would moment-the sick forgot their maladies, an be accomplished by water. There are still no jumping from their hammocks, were carried traces of Franklin. There are two remarkable the stream of human creatures up the only sol discoveries mentioned by Captain McClure, some smoking hillocks and a petrified forest. Only allowed of being kept open, rushed on deck to l once was any hostile attempt made against him. assured that the strange apparition were actual This occurred at Fort Warren, near the Macken-living flesh and blood, and not denizens of the zie, where, on attempting to land, two natives, nether world-for certainly their faces were with threatening gestures, waved them off. It black as Erebus, from cooking in their tent was not without much difficulty that they were When all was discovered to be real, and not pacified, and then they related that all their tribe dream, my poor fellows equally with myse mist-crowned mountain, although unproductive of but the chief and his sick son had fled on seeing could not find words to express our thoughts; the any of those pluats which are directly useful to the ship, alleging as a reason, that they feared heart was too full, it was a call from the grave. man or animals, is covered with lichens, prepar- the ship had come to revenge the death of a white ing a soil which is afterwards carried down by man they had murdered some time ago. They to the Almighty Disposer of events, which the the streams to fertilize the plains below. The (through the interpreter) related that some white swelled in my bosom, pass away. Many a most despised words thus lay the foundation for men had come there in a boat, and that they great have been the mercies we have experience the growth of the trees of the forest; and in the built themselves a house and lived there; at last in our long, tedious and terrible navigation of the course of a few years, the sterile rock or coral the natives murdered one, and the others escaped, fearful Polar sea, which have for four hundr formed island is converted into a natural and they knew not where, but the murdered man was years baffled the navies of maritime Europe, at huxuriant garden. By Nature's chemistry, the buried in a spot they pointed out. A thick fog through which the directing finger alone of Pr bare rock becomes buried in crumbling mould, coming on, prevented Capt. McClure from exam- vidence has safely guided us. All human agen in which from time to time the seeds of plants ining this locality. The following passages from was powerless, indeed, to advance us one ya are deposited. By degrees, the slender blades the despatches will be read with interest. It de in its accomplishment, amidst the stupendo of grass shot through the dark brown carth, scribes the meeting of Lieut. Pim with the party barriers of ice which never leave its frozen su

> " April 19th, 1853 .- This is really a red letter day in our voyage, and shall be kept as a holiday learn that the North-west Passage has been d by our heirs and successors forever. At nine covered by the investigator, which event was d o'clock this day, our look-out man made the cided on the 26th of October, 1850, by a sled signal, for a party coming in from the west- party over the ice, from the position the ship w ward; all went out to meet them and assist frozen in-but as in all probability my despat them in. A second party was then seen. Dr. will be published, I do not think it necessary Domville was the first person I met. I can trouble you with further details; sufficient to sa not describe my feelings when he told me that we have been most highly favoured, both as a Captain McClure was among the next party, gards the health of all, having only lost one ma I was not long in reaching him, and giving him who accidently poisoned himself about a fortnig many hearty shakes-no purer were ever given since, as well as in being able to extend o by two men in this world. McClure looks well, search in quest of Sir John Franklin, over a ve but is very hungry. His description of Pim's large extent of coast, which was not hither making the Harbour of Mercy would have been known, and found inhabited by a numerous tri a fine subject for the pen of Captain Marryatt, of Esquimaux, who had never ere our arriv were he alive.

on the floe. Seeing a person coming very fast living entirely by the chase, and having no wea towards them, they supposed he was chased by a ons except those used for that object. The fiere bear, or had seen a bear. Walked towards him ; passions of our nature appeared unknown-th on getting onwards a hundred yards, they could gave me a pleasing idea of man fresh from 1 see from his proportions that he was not one of Maker's hand, and uncontaminated by intercoul them. Pin began to screech and throw up his with our boasted civilization. All those w they could not hear sufficiently to make out his language. At length Pim reached the party, quite beside himself, and stammered out, on do basic marking him, 'Who are you, and where do you come from?' 'Liout. Pim, Herald, Capt. Kellett.' This was the more inexplicable to deeply runnest into it: for, thou art feeding McClure, as I was the last person he shook hands the tree of knowledge, in giving way to the with in Behring's Straits. He at last found that thoughts, reasonings, and suggestions, whi this solitary stranger was a true Englishman-an keep thee from obedience to that, which he angel of light. He says, 'He soon was seen been made manifest to thy understanding. A "The Times of the 8th ult., publishes despatches from the ship; had only one hatchway open, and thou mayst well be feeble in thy mind, while th from Com. McClure, to the British Admiralty, re- the crew were fairly jammed there in their cudea- art thus separated from Him who is thy streng

Captain McClure, in a letter to his uncle, says "The surprise caused by the appearance

"Never, I trust, may the feelings of gratitud face.

"You will, I am certain, be very happy seen the face of the white man, and were real "McClure and his first lieutenant were walking the most simple, interesting people I ever met - Company we found t

# Isaac Penington to Catharine Pordage.

ice would make thee appear.

I. P.

ersham, 25th of Ninth mo., 1675.

## From the Leisure flour. Our Visit to a Copper Mine.

# Il our readers, in their leisure hour, accomus over a copper mine in Cornwall ? A r mine is indeed well worth an inspection, is a wonderful evidence of what human laand skill can effect, in overcoming obstacles. ose, then, that we have left behind us the ornwall, and after toiling up steep hills and d spoilt by the frequent passing of the minarts), we have entered into the mining dis-

inent features of the scene.

roceeded to inspect the works above-ground d to the engine; and we may here observe welcome to the strangers. the Cornish engines were for a long time

eness of mind which God pities, nor the right men in clean white aprons, with a small mattock gerous places, now walking upright with a pit of waiting to receive strength. Why shouldst in their hands, with which they break the stones six or seven feet deep below us, and now stoop-nou act, so far as God gives thee light? and, into smaller pieces. These fragments are then ing and bumping our heads against the jagged shouldst thou not appear willing to obey sorted; those containing very little ore are thrown ceiling of rock above us, till we came at last to the even in little things, so far as he hath given away, and the rest are broken into smaller pieces, place where the mine was being worked. light? What if I should say, that all this and then washed over a grating. Next they are able how clean and happy they all looked.

we were asked if we would like to see what was by the flying pieces of rock. The fragments of going on below. "Was the descent dangerous ?" the rock thus broken down are then collected into "Oh no, not in the least; it only requires com- trucks, which are rapidly shot along the tranmon caution, and you must trust more to your ways to the bottom of the shaft, up which they hands than your feet." Accordingly, we dressed are drawn in buckets to the surface of the ground. ourselves in miner's costume (a precaution neces- The process which they then undergo has been sary if you do not want to spoil your own suit), explained above. and queer figures we looked, as the rest of our party seemed to think. Our dress consisted, our taking the "picks" into our own hands and iful woods and vales of the south east coast first, of coarse flannel trousers and a flannel working at the rock, in order that we might boast jacket (flannel is necessary, on account of the in future of our deeds in the mining d-partment, bad roads, now jolting over loose stones, heat in the galleries below, owing to the constant and earry back with us memorials of our prowess. sinking deep into muddy ruts (for the roads blasting and the bad ventilation); over these gar- Having satisfied them in this particular, and being anes in the vicinity of a mine are quite cut ments we wore an additional pair of trousers and almost stifted with the heat, which is very intense a short smock : we were offered a pair of miner's in the galleries that are being worked, owing to shoes; but as we doubted their fitting capacities, the want of ventilation, so much so that the men Imagine yourself high up on a bleak we declined them last and not least, we put on generally worked almost naked, we requested our and, the ground around you, stretching the indispensable hat, which is very thick and guides to proceed. They then conducted us to a for many a weary mile, heaving in a huge hard, of the wide-awake shape, and a most useful place where a small shaft appeared, hke a well idswell of bleak and barren hills, with here protection when you knock your head against the with a rope and windlass at the top; and we were here a tall chimney and engine house dot sharp projecting rock in the roofs of the galleries, politely informed that if we wished to descend the dreary waste, a few cottages scattered which vary in height from 12 or 14 feet to 4 or lower, we must place one foot in a loop at the end the face of the surrounding country, and 5 feet, according to the thickness of the vein of of the rope, and eatch hold with our hands and and then a church-tower lifting up its head of ore. A candle was then stuck on the front of be let down; but as they did not advise us to unsky, and looking down in loveliness on the our hats, in an extempore candlestick of clay, to dertake the journey, and as the prospect of a ride hamlet below it, and telling the rude miners light us while below, and at the same time to in such a vehicle was not so pleasant as an exhere is a heaven above as well as an earth leave our hands unencumbered. Thus equipped, press train on the broad guage, we declined the Such is a mining district; speaking more and attended by two men to take care of us, we honour, and were then conducted back to the botsery and cold than of the wealth which is proceeded to the mouth of the shaft. Here we tom of the shaft by which we had descended. red there, and for the attainment of which bound a group of miners looking on with great Our guides, when we had reached the spot where my men devote their life and strength. Yet interest to see the strangers make their first essay the man-engine was stationed, rang the bell, st not be thought that the miners are a cheer- in mining; good-natured rough-looking faces, which is attached to it, to give notice to the men ace; far from it; they live happy and con- smiling and happy, with that settled look of har- above to set the engine going, and then we sat with their lot; sometimes they are reckless dihood and careless daring which forms such a down and rested ourselves. Presently the huge rue, yet withal courteous and cleanly. t our party has now arrived at the mine. Preceded and followed by our attendant miners, adjusted our candles in our hats, we began the a dreary, ugly place it is! Huge heavy we began the descent, not by the simple means of ascent. A curious thing it is to ascend a deep inery ; large heaps of earth and stones ; dirty a ladder (which, by the way, though very simple, shaft, shut in by rock on all sides, with nothing ns, which have long since changed their na- is very hard work when you have to go on elimb- but darkness above and darkness below, while the colour for that of the ore which is washed ing for half an hour), but by means of a machine cold drops of moisture come pattering upon you m; an engine-house and a tall chimney, of lately introduced, and called by the miners "a and hiss as they fall on your candles. At last e; two or three sheds, and a dismal little man-engine." By means of this engine we de- we began to see daylight, and to breathe the which stands perched up on the moorland scended a perpendicular shaft to the depth of 800 fresher air above; and soon after we emerged on above every thing else: such are the more leet, passing on our way various groups of miners the platform at the top of the shaft, where we waiting at the several resting places, in order to were received with hearty congratulations by a more hospitable race than the Cornish never, leave everything clear for us; not a few of them large party of miners who had assembled to witink, breathed; and well in this point do they singing their wild songs, which echoed curiously ness our return. good their claim to be genuine Britons, along the dark far stretching passages; and as ng declined their hospitality for the present, the melody lazily floated through the obscure galleries, it seemed to our unpractised cars as of \$50,000,000 invested in the culture of cane e going down below. First, we were con- though the spirits of the mine were chanting a in the S ates of Florida, Louisiana, and Texas.

I into heaps. Round these heaps stand wo. trucks, with a guide in front to point out the dan- a-half cents, to about \$10,000,000.

Each gallery is worked by two men, who break is the sublet of the serpent's wisdom to crushed into very small particles by a machine, down the rock, either by means of the simple the cross, and is not that simplicity and and are then ready for the process of smelting, "pick," or by the process of blasting. In the ness of heart towards God, which thou tak- This latter process is seldom performed in Corn- latter process, a hole of about ten or twelve inches to be; and that thou art loath to be so poor, wall, on account of the difficulty of procuring in length is bored in the rock and filled with gunow, and mean in the eyes of others, as this coal. The ore is generally carried into Wales powder, the end is then stuffed up, and the powand smelted there. It seemed very curious to der ignited by means of a slow match. These y friend in the Truth, and in sincere love, our eyes to see women and girls employed upon blastings are often dangerous from the great caresuch hard work as this; but it was very remark- lessness of the miners, as they cannot calculate how far the effect of the explosion will be felt, and Having now gone over the works above-ground, while standing too close they are sometimes struck

Whitst we were here, our guides insisted upon

Culture of Sugar Cane - There is a capital come to the strangers. These States produce annually about 300,000, When we had descended by means of the man- 000 pounds of sugar, besides which foreign imdered unrivalled for their cheapness, and for engine for a period of about twenty or thirty min- portations are made to the extent of about 350,reater amount of work done with less con- utes, we were obliged to have recourse to the or- 000,000 pounds. Even a short crop of sugar at tion of fuel than engines made elsewhere dinary way of descent by ladders; in this way the South, which reduces the usual production engine is employed in drawing up the ore we went down for about 500 feet, when we arrive only 100,000,000 or 150,000,000 pounds, invathe bottom of the mine, and in pumping up ed at the gallery which we were to explore. Tak- riably advances the rate of sugar from one to from the different parts of the mine where ing our candles in our hands, we groped our way one and a-hall cents per pound; which, on the lects. The blocks of stone which contain along the open trainway, which is roughly fixed cutire consumption of 650,000,000 pounds, is re are brought up in buckets, and then col- in the floor of the gallery, for the passage of the equal, at one cent, to \$6,500,000, and at one and

View, the National Era.

# SUMMER BY THE LAKE SIDE.

L-SOON. White clouds, whose shadows haunt the deep,

Light mists, whose soft embraces keep The sunshine on the hills asleep.

O ! isles of calm !- O ! dark, still wood ! And stiller skies that overbrood Your rest with deeper quietude !

O! shapes and bues, dim beekoning, through You mountain gaps, my longing view Beyond the purple and the blue-

To stiller sea and greener land, And skies-the hollow of God's hand !

Transfused through you, O! mountain friends! With mine your solemn spirit blends, And life no more hath separate ends.

I read each misty monntain sign, I know the voice of wave and pine, And I am yours, and ye are minc.

Life's burdens full, its discords cease, I hapse into the glad release Of Nature's own exceeding peace.

O ! welcome calm of heart and mind ! As falls you fir-tree's loosened rind To leave a tenderer growth behind,

So fall the weary years away ; A child again, my head I lay Upon the lap of this sweet day.

This western wind hath Lethean powers, Yon noon-day cloud nepenthe showers, The lake is white with lotus flowers !

Even Duty's voice is faint and low. And slumberous Conscience, waking slow, Forgets her blotted scroll to show.

The Shadow which pursues us all, Whose ever-nearing steps appal, Whose voice we hear behind us call-

That Shadow blends with mountain gray, It speaks but what the light waves sav-Death walks apart from Fear to-day !

Rocked on her breast, these pines and I Alike on Nature's love rely And equal seems to live or die,

Assured that He whose presence fills With light the spaces of these hills, No evil to Ilis creatures wills.

The simple faith remains that He Will do, whatever that may be, The best alike for man and tree.

What mosses over one shall grow, What light and life the other know, Unanxious, leaving him to show. (Conclusion next week.)

#### For <sup>14</sup> The Friend, <sup>7</sup>

#### Earnest Inquiry after Truth.

deep root, and brought forth fruit plentifully. We now insert most of her inther's testimony. It says :-

cording to the gift of their knowledge-never of she was in her lifetime a comfort and help to a bitter spirit, nor desirous to persecute any for have a loss inexpressible. But the infinite wis maiters of religion; but of a gentle, teachable God, in whose hand we all are, orders the qualification and disposition. They were willing things according to his Divine will and pleasure to learn anything of the knowledge of God, from sometimes for the speedy deliverance of his trib willing to teach others anything which they had from all visibles, that the joy set before them received, their minds being wholly devoted to that which is eternal they may, without interru God's service, and the knowledge of his ways, tion, possess. So though she be removed wi They passed through many professions of reli- was a comfort to us in her lifetime, yet our sati gion, following that rule of the ap-stle, to try all faction is in the full assurance that she is gathe things and hold fast to that which is good ; and ed with the wise virgins into the Bridegroom not being willing to deny any ordinance or wor- chamber of eternal joy and felicity. Precious ship, till they had a certain evidence from the Spirit the sight of the Lord is the death of all his sain of God, that his Spirit, power, life and presence, and her memorial shall be had in everlastic was not in it. Thus walking in the sincerity of remembrance, their hearts, in their honest conversation before the Lord, he nuswered their desires, and did reveal of this tender branch,-her inward beauty, a the mysteries of his kingdom to them, and did the glorious garments she had put on, as one cause his light to shine in their hearts, whereby the King of Zion's daughters. The royal rob they saw the darkness that had covered the earth, of righteousness, holiness, and true charity, d and the gross darkness that had covered the peo- shine, not only to the gladdening the members ple, and by his light they were led through [and the same body, but those, who as yet, are stra out of ] darkness.

of the Truth as it is in Jesus, fill the hearts of the of any sinner; so she as the handmaid of t professed successors of those honest Christians, Lord, manifested her love and the law of kin and animate them to promote the spiritual welfare ness to all, [in this] exceeding many others. T of others, how it would put an end to all divisions, anointing oil she was inwardly beautified with, ga bind us together in true love; and in our religious a sweet smelling savour to the household of fai assemblies, living worship and ministry, prayer and at seasons, heavenly breathings, prayers a and praise would more emineutly be the result of praises sprung in her, which were as incense a a harmonious travail of soul, experiencing the cending to the throne of glory. Many have be Lord Jesus to be in the midst. The marks of de comforted in the [waters] of life, that stream generacy now so obvious in many, would be re- from the well of salvation opened in her. moved, and in their place the heavenly fruits of had received from her spiritual Joshua, not or the Spirit would flourish, and there would be no the south-land of a well prepared heart and grout lack of skillul, baptized ministers and elders, over- but obtained the upper and the nether springs scers, and solid, judicious men and women; but living water, to the making fruitful. the name of the Lord would be honoured and glorified, and his people go on their way rejoicing, where she ought not, she was not sparing, neith

For "The Friend."

#### A FAMILY OF FAITH.

#### OR A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF SAMUEL WATSON, HIS WIFE, AND SOME OF THEIR CHILDREN. (Continued from page 60.)

Mary Watson, probably the oldest daughter of Samuel and Mary Watson, married Edward Moss, love contention, being willing rather to suffer gre of Manchester. The care exercised over her in trouble, bearing her exercises patiently, than younger years, was through the merciful visita- lay open the weakness of others. So that throu tions of heavenly love, and her joining therewith, love in the Truth, it was settled in her bose abundantly blessed to her. The many excellent rather to cover a multitude of faults, than qualities which adorned her riper years, her cha- make one. rity, patience, and works of love and mercy, are set forth by her affectionate father, in "an epistle ment spotted in the flesh, is the true way to he to Friends of Manchester and thereabouts; given and gather out of the world and the snares a forth shortly after the death of my dear daughter pollutions thereof, those that are yet escap Mary Moss." It would appear that this young She laboured to reach the httle seed of the kin woman, was one who had a gift in the ministry dom where it lay as buried under the earth, the From an necount of the religious people of his committed to her, and who in the small meeting others might come to leel the power she had p day, supposed to have been written by Richard at Manchester, was concerned to wrestle for the taken of to work her redemption, and to be mu Hubberthorn, we may perceive the carnest desire arisings of life and power. She had not been a sensible of the inward circumcision in spi after the knowledge of God, which prevailed in wife many years, when she was called to leave which she had witnessed from her minority. Lit many before they became Friends. This fervency of spirit to experience the work of salvation labours, to receive the reward of faithfulness in her eye, which was opened to behold and lo for themselves, made them like the good ground, the eternal mansions of rest and peace. Her after those things which are celestial and etern prepared for the seed of the kingdom, which took death took place Eleventh month 29th, 1692. The candle lighted in her, did shine forth

"They were a people that from their infancy concerned for the prosperity of Truth as it is in sation, coupled with fear, to follow her example or childhood, (many of them) had carnest breath- Jesus Christ our Lord and Saviour,-it lives upon [May they] keep in the path of this godly wom ing desires after the living God, and to know me to write this epistle of memorial concerning who was a pattern of purity, patience, sincer Him, sparing no labour, neither omitting any op- our dear daughter Mary, in whose departure out poverty of spirit, and true humility, eschewi portunity, in which they expected their desires of this life you have a great loss. So certainly that which comes from an evil root of bitterne might be answered, being very tender in their her parents and relations, her husband and the A branch of the true Vine, she was manifes way, and also zealous for religion, but still ne- tender small babes she left behind her, to whom abiding in Him, who is the true and ancient Vi

"I cannot sufficiently express the amiablene gers to the commonwealth of Israel. In the u Did the same ardent longing for the knowledge versal love God has to all, he would not the dea

> "As she was not lavish in spending her porti withheld the good things, which she was ma partaker of, from the remnant that loved t Lord Jesus. With these her unity stood, and h fellowship in the covenant of life, sealed up in t pure spirit of adoption which she had received him, and through the pouring in of his abunda love, who is the Alpha and Omega.

> "She was of a forbearing spirit, and did t

"The labour of true love which hates the g others,-so that it is well for those left behi "Dear Friends of Manchester, and all who are who have observed and loved her godly conv only, but as our Saviour said. 'by their ye shall know them.'

kindness,-and above nll she had charity, ders in his own time." is the bond of perfectness.

can now leave her in the arms of her blessyour, at whose feet she kept in the days of was abundantly fulfilled. Igrimage. Washing his feet spiritually, and er. Happy art thou, a daughter of Zion, he gave up attention to outward business. aken away from the evil that is to come. crowned with immortal glory, which no of darkness can bereave thee of. To Him glory who hath done this work for thy soul. A remnant who love the Lord, and her, are pressing on to obtain a share in the nd now, dear Friends, you who were somelove of it, and in measure walked in it,ists thereof.

g and election sure, that you may know an unto the end, and died in perfect peace. ice into the kingdom. 'Add to your faith,' wledge, temperance; and to temperance, brotherly kindness; and to brotherly kindbefore us.

after righteousness, you will partake of faithfully and humbly to the end. watering at the living stream, and feeding e living bread, which comes down from

ing supply and refreshment from him. heaven. Without this you cannot live to God, son, 47,000 persons have crossed the bridge made her bring forth much fruit, wherein nor keep in that which is acceptable to him, as leading to Goat Island, and paid their tribute of

"I communicate this in tender love to you; larger than last year. you were a small number, and one is taken from er conversation being in heaven, the fruits you who was great in love, but little in her own Spirit of God were brought forth in her, eyes. The Lord, with whom all things are posove, meekness, temperance, charity, bro-sible, will give an increase, and enlarge your bor-

The prophecy relative to the increase of Friends at Manchester, with which the memorial closes,

Soon after this, Samuel removed from the z them as with the hairs of her head, in family residence at Knight-Stainforth, to Lancasbedience; -nothing being too dear to pass ter. He was growing old, and as he wished to zh or to do for Him, that had done so much have less of the cumber of the world upon him.

(To be continued.)

For "The Friend "

#### HUMPHREY SMITH.

This Friend was committed to prison for being glory, with our heavenly Father, and the at a meeting of Friends, as a ringleader and one Priest of our profession. To whom be of the chief of the Quakers, travelling through the s ascribed, for all his mercies, continually. country to seduce the people, and disturb the peace. He was kept under close confinement in Winchesconversant with this dear servant and fol- ter jail, never called to answer at any assize, nor of the Lamb,-who have received the Truth suffered to go out at any time; and his friends were frequently denied the liberty of visiting him, ounsel and admonition I give to you. Keep until at length he died there on the 4th day of the only watch,-in stayedness of mind,-that month called May, 1663. This good man had a my be ready to answer the will of Him, who foresight of his death, and said to some of his God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob; who friends, that he had a narrow path to pass through ; alled you out of darkness into his marvel- and more than once signified, he saw he should ght, and the liberty of his Son Christ Jesus. be imprisoned, and that it might cost him his life. o other liberty be given way to, than that In his sickness he expressed himself thus: "My ased by the precious blood of the Lamb, by heart is filled with the power of God. It is good you are bought. So you shall find in for a man at such a time as this, to know the continually a standard lifted, to the resisting Lord to be his friend." At another time he said. il. As you are not your own, but bought "Lord thou hast sent me forth to do thy will, t price, a holy engagement is upon you to and I have been faithful unto thee in my small the Lord in your souls, bodies and spirits, measure, which thou hast committed to me; but are his. This will keep you in a holy, if thou wilt yet try me further, thy will be done." c frame of life and conversation, in the Again, "I am the Lord's, let him do what he cross, as becometh the Gospel. In feeling will," When near his departure, he prayed thus, ve of God shed abroad in your hearts, the "O Lord, hear the inward sighs and groans of h of righteousness will spring forth in you, thine oppressed, and deliver my soul from the s a well-watered garden, and as a spring oppressor. Hear me, O Lord, uphold and prewaters fail not, your souls will bring forth serve me. I know that my Redeemer liveth. of love, godly patience, and holy obedience Thou art strong and mighty, O Lord." He also nd, in daily self-denial and taking up the prayed that God would deliver his people from which crucifies to the world, the vanities their oppressors; and for those that had been convinced by his ministry, that he would be their exhort you to give all diligence to make your teacher. He continued sweetly still and sensible

The afflictions of the Lord's messengers in this you have received of Christ Jesus, the au-day do not arise from the powers of the earth; if ir, 'virtue; and to virtue, knowledge; and they come from the spirit of the world within our day do not arise from the powers of the earth; own borders, in those who are opposed to the cross, ce; and to patience, godliness; and to god- and to the faithful who live under its subjecting power. But if these maintain the same patient, charity, the mark of Christianity, and of enduring spirit which supported the early Friends, irth which inherits the kingdom. Those He who walked in the midst of the golden candlebide in these things, cannot be barren nor sticks, who said, "All the churches shall know tful in the work of the vineyard God hath that I am he which searcheth the reins and hearts, them into; but are ready and prepared with and 1 will give unto every one of you according ise virging to enter into the Bridegroom's to your works," will sustain his suffering seed ber,-not knowing how soon the last call who are in truth devoted to him, and his cause, e to any of us. Keep to waiting in faith- and in his own way relieve them from their sufs, that the crown of glory we also may ob-icrings. To be made and preserved the compan-with this precious, obedient, and dear sister, ion of those who are in tribulation, and in the able, and when mercifully conferred, is one of those kingdom and patience of Jesus Christ, is among e not weary in well-doing. Meet often to- the highest mercies, and will be crowned with an r, and as you keep in a holy thirst and hun-unspeakably glorious reward, if they hold out

eavenly Father is glorified, for not by pro- this dear plant was kept to the end of her days, 25 cents each. The number is about 20,000

For "The Friend."

#### UNITY.

The unity of the brethren is so necessary for the prosperity and preservation of the church. that any thing which has a tendency to mar it, should be scrupulously avoided. The more we strive "to live in the life of righteousness," and the more earnestly we are concerned to act only from the true anointing, and to be instructed especially in things affecting Society, by Him whose ways are all perfect, the more likely the members will be, to dwell together in the unity of that blessed Spirit, which only can be the bond of true and lasting peace.

Perhaps in this sentiment individuals may very much agree, and still frequently differ in regard to the causes of disunity. It appears clear however, that the innovators upon the accepted dectrines of Christian truth and their abettors, when the unity is broken, must be answerable therefor : and not those who are honestly concerned to act under the pointings of Truth against such innovations. Unity in society may be destroyed in various ways by those who are unable sufficiently to prize it. I believe it never suffers from a faithful and timely testimony against wrong things, but on the contrary is increased, and the current of gospel love is enlarged as it flows from one to another, in consequence of the watchmen standing diligently at their respective posts. But this happy state of things remains no longer than the delegated ones continue to listen attentively to the directions of the Captain of their soul's salvation. If they become heedless of His voice, and yield to other promptings than of it, the enemy of all good will be very likely to take advantage of their remissness; and if he cannot deceive by reducing important thiogs in their estimation, he will be very likely to insinuate, that things comparatively unimportant, and respecting which Friends should for the sake of harmony be allowed to entertain different opinions, must be followed up and closely pressed, even by creaturely activity, for the purpose of securing desirable ends : here Christian harmony is endangered, and the living can see that the precious life is injured, and that the bonds of true unity are loosened. The skilfulness of the enlightened in the mystery of godliness, is infinitely important for the preservation of the comeliness and beauty of the church : to know when to move and when to remain still, when to speak and when to keep silence, is so essential, as properly to require our increasing aspirations, for on this highly important knowledge, the welfare and prosperity of the church of Christ very much depends.

How great is the favour when we can experience that dignifying and preserving power of Divine Grace, so to prevail in and over our assemblies, as to be a "spirit of judgment to him that sitteth in judgment, and strength to them that turn the battle to the gate." As this is permitted to reign and rule in the church, all is kept sweet and clean, in order and in heavenly harmost important blessings, which proceeds from the Author of every good and perfect gift. New York, Tenth mo., 1853,

If we do not subdue our temper it will subdue Visitors at Ningara .- During the present sea- us ; it is the second word that makes the quarrel.

# For "The Friend."

# Review of the Wrather for Tenth Month, 1833.

The first three weeks of the Tenth month were unusually mild and fine for the season,-except. ing on the 1st, no rain fell during the whole of that period; and were it not too early, we should have set down from the 7th to the 21st, as a genuine old-fashioned Indian summer. It was certainly more like that than any period of weather of equal length that we remember having had lately. The wind was generally N. W. to S. W., and the mornings cool and frosty, whilst in the alternoons the air was peculiarly mild and balmy, and the sky a little hazy. While we were enjoying this delightful weather here, a few hundred miles to the northward snow fell in considerable quantities. A few days previous to the 21st, the wind gradually shifted more to the N. E. nud E., and on that day half an inch of rain fell in showers. It was greatly needed, as not any of one of great hardship and cruelty. What a hard consequence had fallen for more than a month. heart must a white man possess, who can treat a Early on the morning of the 24th, the wind again man of dark skin with such injustice, whom he changed from N. W. to N. N. E., and a storm of regards of so inferior rank, while probably he snore, hail, rain and wind followed, which would considers himself a Christian, a man of enlighthave done credit to mid-winter. This storm con- ened principles, and a citizen of the country loudtinued till 4 or 5 P. M., and appears to have est in its pretensions to the love and delence of been very general and severe in the interior and human rights. mount-inous parts of the Middle States. In this vicinity sufficient snow fell to whiten the ground, and as far south as Petersburg, Va., it accumulated to the depth of 11 inches ; while at Staunton, which is near the interior of the same State, only a little forther north and in a mountainous district, it is reported to have been from twelve to fifteen inches deep, and in many places it is said break. ing the limbs of the trees. At Hollidaysburg, Pa., it was one foot deep, and among the mountains near that place, two feet. In many parts of New York State it was five or six inches deep. 25th and 26th .- Cold mornings-ice quite plentiful. 31st .- Cold morning; day clear and pleasant.

The average temperature for the month lower than usual, it was 501°; for the Tenth month last year, it was 561°. Range of the thermome-ter, from 28 on the 31st, to 74 on the 22d, or 46°. Amount of rain 3.8 inches.

West-town B. S., Eleventh mo. 3d, 1853.

TENEVERA- TERE. Drection and Circumstances of the wea- force of the wind. Test.
u unit wind. Circumster of the wind.
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$

party distinctions, by which we are known one seems but little ground to hope that her soil will skins is an important business in Salem. from another here, will be obliterated, we may long be unpolluted by a slave population. The Gazette says :--- "Monkey skins have formed

for it, are most inclined to regard mankind as one yond the limits of the State, are a disgrace to he family; and on the contrary, that those who in statute book. sopport of their several parties, employ themselves in devising or executing schemes, by which Illinois have been holding a State Convention at Ch the peace and harmony of Society are laid waste, eago, to consider their proper course under the law re are not in the way of being either prepared them. Centry pased there, compelling them either to leave the selves, or instrumental in preparing others for future blessedness."

For " The Friend."

#### SLAVERY ITEMS. (Concluded from page 63.)

We should suppose there are many slaveholders who would blush for their comrade who acted in the unprincipled manner, set forth in the annexed account, which has been published in several newspapers. Even the judge who decided against the unjustly treated man, declares that his case is

# [From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Oct. 22.]

" Slave Case in Kentucky .- It will be remembered that a few weeks since we stated that a suit had been brought in the Covington (Ky.) Circuit Court, Judge Pryor presiding, by a coloured wan named Samuel Norris, against The J. N. Patton, of Virginia, to establish his freedom. suit was argued in the above court yesterday. particulars, as far as we can learn them, are, that Norris, who has been living in Covington for some years, where he married a free woman, and has several children, was permitted by his master, Patton, to hire his own time, paying him, through his agents, Withers & Co., of this city, his annual hire, which he always did promptly. The amount stipulated, we believe, was S100 per aanum. About two years siace, Patton came to Cincinnati, and sent for Sam to visit him, which he did at the house of his agents, Withers & Co., at which time the following agreement was made :- Patton agreed to liberate Sam, or allow him to buy himself, by paying the sum of \$400 dollars within four years. The surplus whatever it might he, was to belong to the slave. In accordance with which agreement Sam at that time paid \$134, and has paid him since \$50 more. It was expressly understood that Patton was not to sell him during the four years. This part of the agreement Patton attempted to violate, to prevent which this suit was The case was decided yesterday, in favour of the defendant, and the suit dismissed by Judge Pryor, they may support a government of their own, a brought. upon the following grounds :-

"1. That the statutes of Kentucky recognize only two ways of liberating slaves-first, by will; second, by deed of emancipation.

"2. That a slave, by law, is not allowed to enter into any contract.

t. That the fact of the agreement being entered into in Ohio, a free State, does not alter the law, so long as the negro is still a slave.

"4. That the contract, or agreement, was only execu-tory between Sam and Patton, and the time fixed for his freedom was at a future day and contingent.

entitled to his services, and the money received by him was, by law, considered his own.

"Being a suit of much interest, references were made by the Judge to all the authorities upon which his opinion was founded. At the conclusion of his remarks, he said:

"I am therefore, unable to give any effect to the agreement, because it was made in Ohio; and I feel compelled, understanding the law of this case as I do, to decide against the plaintiff, at the same time looking upon it us a great hardship and cruelty.

"The case was appealed to the Supreme Court of the State.

Illinois has ranked herself among the pro-slavery States. If the law passed by her legislature

"If we believe that in a future state, all the at its last session should be carried out, there

reasonably infer, that those who are best prepared laws enacted in order to drive the free blacks he

" Coloured People in Illinois .- The coloured men

It is said that the inhabitants of the norther part of the State, are about to make a determine effort to have the "black laws" repealed.

Next to the sprend of vital religion among the coloured people, there is nothing more likely b elevate them from their present condition, than i sound literary education, and we should rejoice i the sentiment expressed below, that "the be slaves are found to be the best instructed," shoul be generally admitted among slaveholders, an acted on by them.

"The Education of People of Colour .- In the midst all the conflicts and disputes that have arisen in relation to the social position of 'free persons of colour' the United States, it is not a little remarkable, that it work of education has progressed among them to the extent that it has in the larger cities on the border lim of slavery. In Baltimore, there have long since bee many prospering schools for coloured children, as the have been of late years in Washington also; and we a to-day in receipt of a letter from a highly respectab and iotelligent lady of the latter city, which says :

and totelligent lady of the latter city, which says: 6 (1) have gratified my chrosity by an examination the school for coloured girls, on M. street, between 19 and 20th streets, opened last Monday. It was esta lished nearly two years since, and has been well su tained; the pupils—forty in number—making mark progress in all the branches taught, and paying str regard to neatness in dress and person, and exhibiti great skill in whatever is attempted, and manifesti remarkable ease, quietness and propriety of manne and deportment. It is designed to give them thorou instruction is all the branches of school education, a thus to prepare them to instruct their own people. this or any other country where their services may in demand. I think the popular objections to the struction of these people are subsiding, and that the best slaves are found to be best instructed.'

"We donbt the accuracy of this opinion, and incli-to the belief, that so long as the temptation and the c portuaity are before the negroes to escape from slave so long will the indisposition of their masters to he them instructed continue."-Baltimore Clipper.

The Colonization Societies appear to be stea ly pursuing their scheme for settling Liberia, a giving the coloured freemen an opportunity enjoying the blessings of freedom in a land whe if prosperous, be instrumental in diffusing use knowledge among the natives there.

"The Vermont Colonization Society held its thin fourth anniversary, at Montpelier, on the 20th in This was the first State Colonization Society ever for ed, and, in spite of past opposition, has never suspen action. There was a much larger concourse of per present than usual. The Secretary of the Society r a very able report. From the Treasurer's report appears that \$1,253 have been paid into the treast the most of which has been paid over to the Ameri "5. That so long as Sam was a slave, the master was and the African Colonization Societies. About \$1 000 have this year been received from all sources the above-named societies."-D. News.

" The ship Banshee, Capt. Wilson, has been charte by the Maryland Colonization Society to take emigra to Liberia. She will sail in about ten days, and take out 680 passengers."-Ibid.

It is nevertheless stated, that the Coloured C vention recently held at Chicago, adopted rese tions hostile to colonization in all its forms. The are entitled to their opinions, and others to the liberty to embark for Liberia whenever they n be prepared to go there.

Monkey Furs .- The importation of mon

t-skin gloves, without suspecting the quality finery.

For The Friend."

# BALLOON ASCENSION.

regard ascensions in balloons for the purprocuring money, and gratifying an idle ty, as folly; believing that men have no risk life and limb in such dangerous vovnless some practical general good was to ained thereby. We are induced to give to the following account of an ascension. from the "Alta Californian." by the unrcumstances under which it was performyouth and self-possession of the germant. e providential preservation he experienced. rancisco, but at the appointed time for starting but partially inflated, it was found, after trials insufficient to bear up a man of orweight. The car was then taken off, and board placed across the hoop, from which had been suspended, and tied fast. Sevesons, supposing the balloon would go but distance, asked to be permitted to take a

ong them was a youth of sixteen years of age, Joseph Gates, known by the familiar appellation dy.' He had gone to Oakland to sell orangesation-and was in for all kinds of sport. Withand was not at a how of sport. There exists a sport which are the second the second sport of the Those who had hold of it then let go, and it slowly upward, the weight of the boy depressing p on one side, and throwing his back against the hich attached the hoop to the balloon—his legs suspended in the air. As he was about rising, y called out to him to pull the valve-rope when ed to come down. He took hold of it, and ano he either making it fast or pulling at it with o decend, when some of the boys cried out to to on. He then let it go and gradually rose, rapidly along in a south-easterly direction, e exception of this information as to the use of e-rope, he was entirely ignorant of the manner ging a balloon. Having ascended some thirty feet, the balloon was carried along by a gentle n a south-easterly course, across an arm of the th of Oakland, and rising as it proceeded to a ight, until it was concealed from view by some uds. It was then met by a counter current of moved along, gradually ascending in a northdirection, to appearances immediately over the the mountains. In the course of half an hour ttained a greater altitude, and still its course ward and upward, until a few minutes past 5 it was lost to the view in the distance. It was teen minutes before 4 o'clock when the boy took on the board. w moments after the balloon had parted com-

th the earth, and when at the distance of half ne of young Gates's companions shouted to him if he 'would not have an overcoat?' The n ne would not have an overceat? The round enjoyed the joke heartly, little thinking brave boy would, in less than half an hour, he g with intense cold. We may remark, that he r lightly clad. As he ascended, and before the of his figure were lost to view, in the distance, was turned to the crowd, and we did not obm make any attempt to look back on the world eaving. His deportment was, however, entireosed, although his seat was a most uncomfort-. Two or three ropes, against which he leaned , and a frail board, which he straddled as a es a hobby horse, were all that separated him

truction when last seen. Upon this fragile sup-swung to and fro without falling, although we pared at any moment to see him drop to the When the halloon had attained a considerable

a, its movements became very regular. There

of commerce for several years; and we be marked by observing its relative position with other shortly it will be the cheapest motive power in our in all the glory of a monkey-skin multi-taking along the monkey-skin multi-characterized by the content of air, and made the cars, and every thing else, will be run by light-network of the state of the content of air, and made the cars, and every thing else, will be run by lightcurve which carried it to the north-east. After having struck the counter current, the distance was so great that the figure of the boy could no longer be distinguish-ed. The boy and the balloon presented a single dark object to the view; and from this time until it nearly disappeared, the diminution in its size was very gradual. It was, however, throughout the whole time, seen with the greatest distinctness. The atmosphere was unusually pure, and after the balloon had floated past the low clouds behind which it was concealed within the first teu minutes, it was again hid from view until it had passed beyond the range of unaided human vision.

"At first, the spectators seemed to have been insensible of the danger attendant upon the voyage. They regarded it merely as a good joke, and a pretty spectacle-so beautifully did the balloon arise, and so gracefully did it float along, high above the tops of the mountains. It was only when it became scarcely perceptible. rising higher and higher above successive belts of clouds. opears the balloon was to go up from near that they began to inquire into the circumstances of the ascent, and the name of the daring boy, as well as to who might be to blame for permitting or countenancing the rash act. Much anxiety was entertained to know whether he had fallen from the board. A glass was obtained and it was ascertained that a heavy substance was still attached to the balloon. This must either have been the boy or the board-scarcely the latter. \*. \* "Joseph Gates, the boy who made an excursion in a

balloon from Oakland ou Sunday afternoon, and for whose safe rereturn there appeared little ground to hope. arrived last evening in the Sacramento boat, safe excep a sprain in his ankle. He landed in Suisan Valley. fifteen miles from Benicia, and five miles from any house. He retained his presence of mind throughout, during the hour and a half that he was in the air, in which time he travelled about fifty miles.

"He was excited when he started, but when he had risen a slight distance, he became perfectly collected, and leaned back in an easy position against the cords. Here he sat, for a long time, heard the cries of the crowd below, and saw the whole Bay, and the country from San Francisco to Sacramento

"The only unpleasant sensation he felt, was cold in his feet. He took off one shoe, and tied a handkerchief about his foot, and then took off the other shoe, but dropped his handkerchief, and had to put on that shoe as it was before.

"He wanted to come down soon after the balloon started, but the rope broke; but he was not disconcert-ed nor frightened. He knew very well whither the bal-loon was going, and wanted to land near Benicia, but could not climb the ropes to cut the balloon as he wished. This he knew was his only hope, and he persevered until he succeeded in getting up to the body of the balloon and cutting a hole with his penknife. He was careful not to make the hole too large, and when he was satisfied that it was of the right size, he slipped down to the hoop. The halloon descended very gradually, and as it eached the ground in the open plain, he sprang off. The balloon, lightened of his weight, rose again rapidly.

"He then walked five miles before he reached a house. and the next day he walked to Benicia. This æronautic tour is undoubtedly one of the most remarkable on record. When we consider the youth and inexperience of the navigator, the unexpectedness of the trip, the scanty accommodations, his success in climbing up the cords and cutting the balloon in a perfectly successful manner, and his fortunate escape from the many dangers, the voyage has scarcely an equal for romantic interest from the time of Mongolfier to the present day. To climb the cords was a labour of extreme difficulty, for they were only about a quarter of au inch in thickness, and the distance from the hoop to a point practicable for cutting was about twelve feet. But few persons could perform the feat of climbing such cord near the carth, and much less three miles above, for that was about the height to which he ascended. He saw not a little danger, but his voyage will become famous, and his name will be spoken from Europe to Australia."

Electricity in Motive Power .- At the Mechanics Fair in Boston, was exhibited an engine guish a boy's eyes than take away his heart. moved by an electrical battery, which is driven Who that has experienced the joys of friendship at a speed of two hundred and fifty revolutions and values sympathy and affection, would not per minute. This power has proved more costly rather lose all that is beautiful in nature's scenery, in former experiments than steam, but it is thought than be robbed of the hidden treasures of his gasts or puffs of wind, and the movement was in former experiments than steam, but it is thought than be that the progress of the aronaut could only that such discoveries have of late been made, that heart?

ning .- Ex. Paper.

## HOPE FOR IRELAND.

The London Times, of September 14th, has an editorial on the present condition of Ireland, which encourages the hope that the people of that country are yet to be happy and prosperous. It is admitted, however, that the desirable change has not been wrought by the Legislature, statesmen, or imperial enactments of England, but indirectly by the United States of North America, which have received and provided for the overplus of Ireland's population. The Times says :

"Within the six years ending March, 1852, as many as 1.313,226 persons left the shores of Ireland, the number for 1851 being 254,537, and for 1852, 224,997. For the former year the exhaustion was four times the supply, estimated at the usual rate; for the latter year more than three times; and at this rate Ireland would be depopulated in two generations. So great and spontaneous a drain is probably unexampled in the history of the world, when the fact of its being across a great ocean, and in a time of profound peace, is taken into account. Certainly, as one considers the immense redundancy of labour on one side of the Atlantic, and the profitable employment waiting it on the other, one cannot help setting this down among the things that were to be"

As matters now stand, emigration from Ireland is evidently the result of certain varying conditions, and varies with them. Even the great increase in the money sent from America to procure the passage of friends, an increase from under a million to nearly a million and a half, has not prevented the rate from flagging in the last year. Mr. Locke, from whose paper we are quoting, points out that while this emigration was in progress, Ireland was fast becoming a very different country ; more employment, less pauperism, less crime, wealthier landowners, and improved cultivation. Had Ireland, indeed, been in 1846 what it is now, there would have been no such emigration. Even between the two years 1851 and 1852, the expenses of public relief have decreased nearly a fourth, the able-bodied paupers nearly half, in the poorest districts very much more. If the weekly rate of wages has not been raised, employment has been much more coatinuous and steady. There was nearly a third less crime in 1852 than in 1851, offences of an agrarian character being only found in a few districts ; and scarcely at all, Mr. Locke observes, in the land which has changed hands under the encumbered estates commission, amounting to one million and seven hundred thousand acres, comprising a population of half a million, and sold for ten millions and a half,-N. Amer.

Affection .- We sometimes meet with men who seem to think that any indulgence in an affectionate feeling is weakness. They will return from a journey and treat their families with a distant dignity, and move among their children with the cold and lofty splendor of an iceberg, surrounded by its broken fragments. There is hardly a more unnatural sight on earth than one of those families without a heart. A father had better extintions of filial, parental and fraternal love. Love of Europe and America. Its course was very God and everybody, and everything that is lovely. similar but more rapid than at its first visit, and by tic culture, to give them warm hearts, ardent nffections. Bind your whole family together by those strong cords. You cannot make them too strong.

# THE FRIEND.

ELEVENTH MONTH 12, 1853.

The progress of that most mysterious disease which Physicians here denominated " Spasmodic or Malignant Cholera," gives reason to believe that our Atlantic States will most probably be again visited by it. Ever since it passed the borders of India, in whose deep morasses it was first matured, and where it is almost constantly to be found, its irruptions into other countries have been irregular, and its spread in them as an epidemic apparently capricious. It would seem, so far as human reason can discover, to obey no laws in its mode of progression, to be confined to no particular course, nor turned aside by any opposing obstacles. But when once this pestilence has left the country of its nativity, and set out on its fatal career, however it may seem to tarry for a time in some favourite spot, or turn aside to visit some locality far remote from the line of its invasion, sooner or later it marches onward, sometimes stealthily insinuating its poison into places which have not dreamed of danger, and sometimes bursting forth with sudden destruction, in cities which were rejoicing in the belief that they have been overlooked and passed by, and does not stop until it has encircled the globe.

So far as is known, the cholera did not leave the land where it had its birth until about the year 1821, when it made its appearance in one of the the small towns on the shore of the Persian Gulf. Having destroyed many lives as it pursued its way along the banks of the Tigris and the Euphrates, it crossed the desert into Syria and taking a course northward through Persia, it suddenly in 1823 burst forth in Astracan, a city belonging to Russia. It now halted in its western and northern route, and revisited many of the provinces of Asia before it passed the boundaries of that continent, to commence its ravages for the first time in Europe. It made its entrance at Ohrenburgh on the border of Russia in 1828, and in 1830 advanced to Moscow, from whence it pursued a westward course, and arrived in England be anticipated that the general want and suffering in 1832, first showing itself at Sunderland on the of the poor during the approaching winter, unless notthern coast. Near the commencement of summer in the same year, it was found that it had liberality of those in better circumstances, will overleaped the Atlantie, and commenced its work of destruction on the shores of this vast continent." It began its ravages at the north, commencing at Quebec in the early part of the Sixth month, and passing by the greater part of New England without visiting it, it made its presence known in New York and in this city, early in the Seventh month. to the 22d ult. Its progress south and west through our country was rapid and marked with death and sorrow. It appcared to have nearly left us before the end of that year, but cases occasionally occurred in 1833, (when it was prevailing very fatally in Mexico and the West Indies,) and in 1834 there was a partial return in some sections of our widely extended population.

In 1847 this scourge was again permitted to

Cherish, then, your heart's best affection. In-son of chastisement and warning to the nations the American Aretic Expedition, under Dr. E. V. Kar had been at Upernavich, and had left for the head w ters of Smith's Sound. The officers and crew all dulge in the warm, gushing and inspiring emo- sion of chastisement and warning to the nations Teach your children to love; to love the rose, the middle of 1848, it had overrun most of the the robin; to love their parents; to love their clues of the robin; to love their clues of the robin; to love their clues of Europe. The passengers on board two food. Let it be the studied object of their domes- vessels which sailed in the autumn of 1815 from Havre, in France, the one for New York, and the other for New Orleans, after having been at sea, the former sixteen, and the latter twenty-six days, were attacked with cholera; and as the disease had not made its appearance in Havre before they embarked, nor till long after, the vessels must most probably have passed through a section of the atmosphere, laden with the subtile poison, and bearing it towards our shores. The disease broke out in New Orleans soon after the arrival there of the vessel having it on board, rapidly advanced up the Mussissippi, extending its destructive inroads through the States situated in the great valley which it drains. Though the vessel destined to New York had not got clear of the disease when it arrived there, yet it did not spread. But in 1849 it reached New York, probably in the regular course of invasion from Europe, and once more traversed through the Atlantic States, withheld, it is true, from inflicting extended ravages, but giving fearful evidence of its fatal energies should it once be let loose with full warrant to destroy.

The cholera again made its appearance in the north of Europe in the early part of 1853, and has shown itself in England within the last two months. It has been for some time prevailing in Cuba, and has proved so fatal there that in one section of the island it has carried off thirteen huadred slaves. The emigrants on board many of the vessels which have lately arrived at New York, vessels which have lately arrived at New 1015, yols, 25 and 26; from II. Harrison, III., 35, yol. 26; from Hartan N.K., 52, yol. 26; from Hartan Bieldey, son why we may not apprehend its spread over M. Jefferis, do, 52, yol. 26; from Hartan Bieldey, this country again. The cause producing it, the vacan nature of the disease, and the manner in which it is spread, have so far baffled the investi-gations of the most ingenious and the most learned, Face Arthur, John Paddock, E. A. Easton, Jere But whatever obscurity may exist respecting Fixed. Arthur, John Paddock, E. A. Easton, Jere But whatever obscurity may exist respecting Fixed. Arthur, John Paddock, E. A. Easton, Jere But whatever obscurity may exist respecting Fixed Part and the set of the set of the disease for the most ingenious and the most learned. this country again. The cause producing it, the But whatever obscurity may exist respecting these points, it is well known that certain circumstances exercise a predisposing influence upon the human system, rendering it more highly susceptible to attacks of the disease. These are scanty nourishment, ill-ventilated apartments, filth, and above all others, intemperance either in cating or drinking. Hence its ravages are most extensive among the poor and the dissipated, though no class is exempt.

Whether the cold of winter will keep off the visitation of the epidemic at this season, or as in Russia, it may constitute no obstacle to its diffusion, it is impossible for us to foresee ; but it may they are guarded against and relieved by the greatly tend to invite its return amongst us when warm weather shall again set in, and to render its fatality more appalling than on former occasions.

#### ITEMS OF NEWS.

The Africa steamship brings news from Liverpool, -Cotton and breadstuffs both active, and ENGLAND .-

looking up. RUSSIA.-The war prospect remains unchanged.

TURKEY.—The declaration of war against Russia has been read in all the Mosques. The fig crop has failed this year, and it is thought that less than one-half the quantity will be shipped to the United States from Smyrna, this year, than was last.

MEXICO.—The cholera still prevails in many places. An insurrection in Yucatan has been suppressed. GREENLAND .- Information has been received that

good health.

UNITED STATES .- In the year ending Sixth moa 30th, one hundred and nine million dollars' worth cotton was exported from the United States. An i crease over the previous year of twenty-two millions.

New York .- Arrival of emigrants by sea in Tenth me 24,783. Of these, 14,426 were British subjects, 4,6 were Germans, 2,939 French, 66 West Indians, 11 Da ish, 2 Mexicans, 101 Italians, 5 Chinese, 9 Portugue 19 Sonth Americans, 2,574 citizens of the United State A Six Penny Savings Bank has been established for t benefit of children inclined to be economical; \$23,0 have been already deposited. The owner and officers the Henry Clay steamboat, have been acquitted on t charge of manslaughter, brought against them for ha ing by negligence caused the death of the eighty-fo persons who lost their lives at the time of the destru tion of that boat.

Pennsylvania .- Philadelphia. Deaths last week, 14 Paupers admitted into the almshouse, for the year en ing the 20th of last Fifth month, 22,451; number maining on the 20th of Fifth month, 1605. The Pe tax collected in Philadelphia county during the ye \$251.829.94. The New Portage Railroad on the w side of the Allegheny mountains, was completed 1 week. The whole number of deaths in Philudelph this summer and autumn, from the complaints return to the Board of Health, ns yellow, malignant, malign bilious, pernicious, malignant remittent, and typ ictorodes fevers, was 128.

Ohio .- The rise of the Ohio river has enabled coal-boats from the Monongahela to carry their freigh Cincinnati, where coal was much needed.

Iowa .- An immense lead mine has lately been dis vered in Clayton county.

Tezas .- The yellow fever still prevails along const.

#### RECEIPTS.

Received from J. Kearsley, Mich., \$2, vol. 26; f Thos. Lee, \$2, vol. 27; from Geo. C. Kenyon, R. 1., vols. 25 and 26; from H. Harrison, III., \$2, vol. 26. from H. Harrison, III., \$2, vol. \$2, vol. 26 ; f Swain, Deona. Kay, J. Boaule, Ann Barney, Ed. Mile Friends' B. House, Benj. Gardner, Jcmima An Christ, C. Hussy, Jao. Manroe, D. G. Hussy, G. Hi and Stephen Swift, §2 each, vol. 27.

#### FRIENDS' ASYLUM.

Committee on Admissions .- Samuel Bettle, Jr., No North Tenth street ; Charles Ellis, No. 95 Sonth Ei street, and No. 56 Chestaut street; William Bettle 14 South Third street; John C. Allen, No. 179 S Fifth street, and No. 227 North Front street; Horal Fitth street, and No. 227 North Front street; Horal Wood, No. 210 Race street, and No. 37 Chestnat si William Thomas, No. 242 North Fifth street, and N South Wharves; Townsend Sharpless, No. 187 street, and No. 32 South Second street; John M. tall, No. 161 Filbert street, and No. 138 Race stree

Visiting Managers for the Month .- William Ki Frankford, John M. Whitall, No. 161 Filbert s Townsend Sharpless, No. 187 Arch street. Superintendent.-Dr. Joshua H. Worthington.

Matron .- Elizabeth B. Hopkins.

Dien, near Fallsington, Bucks county, Pa., o 24th of Ninth month last, ANN J., daughter of D. I Brown, aged near 14 years. It had been her lot f last two years, to suffer much bodily affliction, she endured with exemplary patience. Short a life has been, from many of her expressions ner close, there was evidence that through the mercy Saviour, her work was finished, and that she has admitted to an eternal inheritance in one of the b mansions prepared for the righteons.

in East Fallowfield, Chester county, Pa., Same LUKENS, in the 75th year of his age.

PRINTED BY KITE & WALTON, No. 3 Ranstead Place, Fourth above Chesnut st

# FRIEND. THE

# A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

## OL. XXVII.

#### PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

rice two doltars per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions and Payments received by JOHN RICHARDSON.

#### AT NO. 50 NORTH FOURTH STREET, UP STAIRS. PHILADELPHIA.

stage to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, id in advance, three and a quarter cents; to any of the United States, for three months, if paid in nce, six and a-half cents.

For "The Friend."

# INTO-THEOLOGY, OR BOTANY AND RELIGION.

#### (Continued from page 66.)

As with God's works of creation and provie, so it is with his works of grace. By imeptible means he accomplishes his mighty s. The dawning of light in the mind of man len unseen at first, but it gradually brightens the perfect day. The little leaven leavens whole lump. The small mustard seed bewhole lump. The small mustard seed be-es the tree. The spark of grace is fanned . i. 25-29.) The despised fishermen of our ways, nor his thoughts as our thoughts.'-33.

nich are enabled to thrive amidst these arid re- food of cattle ; while in arctic regions, the lichen paired.

SEVENTH-DAY, ELEVENTH MONTH 19, 1853.

NO. 10.

gions ; and in the realms of perpetual snow which on which the reindeer feeds, thrives at a temperasurround the poles, attention is arrested by the ture sufficient to kill most other plants. prospect of fields of red snow, which owe their existence in part to plants of a microscopic na- it were, an epitome of what takes place, on a ture. Thus it is that vegetation is spread over grander scale, over the whole globe. It presents all quarters of the globe, and is wisely adapted to to us different climates, and at the same time difall varieties of climate.

boldt remarks, 'spread over the naked crust of nas, in the greatest luxuriance; as we ascend the our planet, is unequally woven: it is thicker Andes, we come to tree-ferns, then to the Peruwhere the sun rises high in the ever-cloudless vian-bark trees; passing through the woody region, heavens, and thinner towards the poles-in the we arrive at a shrubby zone, succeeded by grassy less happy climes where returning frosts often meadows, and finally we tread on mosses and destroy the opening buds of spring, or the ripen- lichens, which are limited only by the line of pering fruits of autumn. Every where, however, petual snow." man finds some plants to minister to his support and enjoyment.' Those who view nature with plants over the surface of the globe may be sea comprehensive glance, Humboldt continues, cured, many of them are provided with a large 'sce, from the poles to the equator, organic life number of reproductive germs or seeds. In the and vigour gradually augment with the augment-ation of vivilying heat. But in the course of this pafiballs, &c., the number is almost incredible, progressive increase, there are reserved to each (in a single plant of this tribe, Price ascertained zone its own peculiar beauties: to the tropics, the existence of ten millions, so minute as to be variety and grandeur of vegetable forms; to the scarcely visible, often resembling thin smoke, and flame, and pervades the entire inner man. tures, and the periodic awakening of nature at the from which they could be excluded. The decay m the contemplation, then, of all God's works, first breath of the mild air of spring. Each zone, of the higher plants furnishes nourishment for as learn not to despise the day of small things, beside its own peculiar advantages, has its own thousands of these mushroom-like tribes, and the Id to confound the things which are mighty; tance, the form of animals, the succulency of the of the Seje palm is about 8000; by the common base things of the world, and things which plants and herbage, the brightness of the foliage, spear thistle, 24,000; the poppy, 32,000; and todespised, hath God chosen; yea, and things the outline of the mountains, are all elements bacco, 40,000, or even more ich are not, to bring to nought things that are : which determine the total impression characterist no flesh should glory in his presence.'-(1) tic of each district or region.'"

ilee were chosen as his missionaries to pro-in the truth, to advance his kingdom, and to The succulent plant, well provided with stores of water. The mountain stream washes down to pare the way for the new earth, wherein right-fluid, and in which evaporation takes place with the valley the seeds which may accidentally fall sness shall dwell. Truly 'flis ways are not the greatest difficulty, is made to grow in the into it, or which it may happen to sweep from its parched and thirsty desert. In the deserts of the banks when it suddenly overflows them. The a. Iv. 8, 9.) 'How unsearchable are his judg- East, and the sandy plains of Arabia, where the broad and majosic river, winding along the ex-nts, and his ways past finding out,'-(Rom, heat from the earth dissipates the passing cloud, tensive plain, and traversing the continents of the which hastens, as it were, to shed its refreshing world, conveys, to the distance of many hundreds Wherever circumstances are compatible with moisture on a more grateful spot, where no water of miles, the seeds which may have vegetated at retable existence, there we find plants arise. issues from a spring or falls from on high, there its source. The influence of aqueous agents is e solitary island in the midst of the ocean, as the water-melon grows, offering a delicious also remarkably displayed in causing seed vessels Il as the extended continent; the parched des. draught to the traveller. On the plains of the to open and scatter the seeds in a spot fit for ger-, and the fertile plain; the deep cavern, and Pampas, the Caetus, with its juicy stems, like a mination. Thus, the plant called Rose of Jericho clofty mountain; the stagnant pool, and the vegetable fountain, refreshes the wild herds which becomes dried up like a ball, and is tossed about andering stream, have each their peculiar veg roam over the plains, and which instinctively tear by the wind until it comes into contact with water, tion. Even the sides of the volcano are cov- off the formidable external prickles of the plant in when its small pods open, and the seeds are scatd with flowers; and the generation are con- on the formation external process of the subart in which its subart possible productions are considered and which its subart possible productions are considered and the subart process of the subart process of the subart process of the subart possible productions are considered and the subart process of the subart proces of the subart process of the subart process of the s er sounding and mysterious deep hides in its from the heat of the sun. The Bread-fruit, Banana, retain their vitality long, so that they can vegetate som many a plant no less conspicuous for Plantain, Mango, and Coco-nut, are produced in even after being kept for many years, and exposauty and variety of form than splendour of abundance in those climates where they are best fit- de to various views into explosing activity and explose and variety of form than splendour of abundance in those climates where they are best fit- de to various views into explose and the place is is de- ted for the support and well-being of the inhabitants. ed on the waters of the Pacific by means of the place is is de- ted for the support and well-being of the inhabitants. eye of the traveller is occasionally refreshed essential to existence, we meet with the grassy it, is said to have been wafted for 1800 miles on the appearance of a few succulent plants herbage and the green pastures adapted for the the occan, with its germinating properties unim-

"A lofty mountain at the equator exhibits, as ferent zones or belts of vegetation. In the South "' 'The carpet of flowers and of verdure,' Hum- American plains we meet with palms, and Bana-

"In order that this general distribution of north, the aspect of its meadows and green pas- so subtile that it is difficult to conceive a place I often chooses those who are depised by the distinct to own perturns avariances, naise so on the earth (intrak of a dead tree will give rise to millions, it work out his mighty plans. 'The weak has a natural physiognomy peculiar to itself. Bread cannot be kept for many days without be-s of God is stronger than men.' 'Not many 'The idea indicated by the painter, by expressions coming covered with blue mould, composed of The near anticated by the factors by the product b

"In order that seeds may be scattered, some of them are provided with hairy appendages, as "The adaptation of plants to different climates cotton, and are thus walted by the wind to a great

"" With such a fiberal hand has Nature thing Their seeds abroad, blown them about in winds, The moistening current and prolific rain.

which ripples the water, to the storm which lashes all with the evidence of His glory,' the waves into fury ; from the humble and uninterpiece, man.1

delicacy and beauty.

in the smallest; 'perfect in appointing the days things of God. (1 Cor. ii. 7, 10.) and hours in which Jupiter, with all his satellites, shall travel round the sun; perfect in framing the smallest insect that creeps over a few feet of our little globe; perfect in the minutest moss which grows on the most solitary island of the ocean. In all man's inventions and performances, there are constantly imperfections and errors to be de- York none are more deserving of attention, or with white pendants, like icicles. After the tected. What he approves to-day, he may ere better calculated to awaken surprise and astonish- draining is completed, the salt is thrown into him long reject as his knowledge and his taste improve. ment than the Saline Springs at Syracuse. Here, and is ready for packing in about fourteen days In God's works, no fault can be detected in the welling up from the bowels of the earth, is an Sometimes five thousand or six thousand bushe plan, no improvement on the first model. They unfolding and inexhaustible supply of this indis accumulate in a bin. The contents of the kettle have pleased all tastes, in all ages, and in every pensable ingredient in animal sustenance. For over the holtest part of the furnace, are even country. The simplicity of the means, moreover, the distance of about ten miles around the borders porated about four times in every twenty-for by which all His mighty pleas are wrought, is a joint and a state, west and north-west of Syra- hours. The barrels in which the sail is packe subject of wonder and admiration,

Chalmers remarks :-- About the time of the in- when not drawn off for manufacturing purposes, Constant efforts are made to improve the qualit vention of the telescope, another instrument was the water appears abundantly on the surface. If the sait, and to fully maintain the reputation of formed, which haid open a scene no less wonder. This land is all owned by the State, and is leased the manufactures. full, and rewarded the inquisitive spirit of man. For a term of years to different individuals, each more procure copious supplies of the brine, woo This was the microscope. The one led me to see to thaving a front of from eighty to one hundred the tubes, having an interior diameter of fourtee a system in every star; the other leads me to see feet, and a depth of two hundred to two hundred inches, are pressed down perpendicularly from a world in every atom. The one taught me that land fify feet. A duty of one cent per bushel one hundred to four hundred feet, through strat this mighty globe, with the whole burden of its is imposed by the State for the privileges thus of sand, clay, &c. Suction is then applied b people and its countries, is but a grain of sand on alforded. The lots are built over by large frame imcans of a powerful pump, worked by wate the high field of immensity; the other teaches me buildings or "blocks," till at length nearly all the power furnished by the canal, and the brine that every grain of sand may harbour within it best positions are occupied. The present number forced up a perpendicular height of seventy fee the tribes and the families of a busy population. If blocks on the ground is about two hundred, to a huge tank, called the "State Reservoir, The one told me of the insignificance of the world between thirty and forty having been added dur. From thence it passes to the private citetras I tread upon; the other redecens it from all its in ing the present season; and they will each make, individual manufacturers, where it undergoes significance; for it tells me that in the leaves of this year, something like twenty thousand bushels process of purification, previous to its introduction every forest, and in the flowers of every garden, of fine salt. Included within the ten miles are to the salt-works. About four quarts of lime an and in the waters of every rivulet, there are worlds Salina, Syracuse, Geddes, and Liverpool, all thrown into every twenty five thousand gallons of teeming with life, and numberless as the glories engaged in salt manufacturing, and whose pro- water, which has the effect to precipitate the iro of the firmament. The one has suggested to me, perty is as much dependent on the success of the rust, plaster, and other impurities, held in soli that beyond and above all that is visible to man, business, as the condition of a thermometer is tion. there may be fields of creation which sweep im-there may be fields of creation which sweep im-juon the state of the temperature. What the measurably along, and carry the impress of the iron interest is to Pittsburg, the sait interest is not more than one-sixth of the whole. In many Almighty's hand to the remotest scenes of the it to these towns. Salina exceeds all the rest in the facturing, the brine is allowed to fill shallow van universe; the other suggests to me, that which amount of salt produced. The past scenes has having movable roofs to protect them from reim and the temperature. and beneath all that minuteness, which the aided been a prosperous one with the salt-makers, and The eaves of the roofs rest on railways, and ar be a region of invisibles; and that, could we draw large increase of basiness. The amount of Onon- are of enormous extent, covering in the aggregation of invisibles is and that, could we draw large increase of basiness.

wonders as astronomy has unfolded-a universe dred and thirty-three bushels, and it is estimated within the compass of a point so small, as to elude that this year's crop will exceed five million. all the powers of the microscope; but where the It has been justly remarked, Innumerable are wonder-working God finds room for the exercise lated than formerly, with a view to graduate the the means which the Great Creator employs in of all His attributes, where He can raise another supply by the demand; and the interests of ma spreading fertility, from the gentle summer wind mechanism of worlds, and fill and animate them pulacturers are greatly promoted thereby. There

tentional ministry of the fowl of the air, to the of Providence, so in the enlightened study of [the previously agreed on, and the amount thus apport thoughtful plan, and unwearied pursuit of it, Scriptures], we shall be led to see more and more which characterize the works of His great mas of the depth of His unfathomable wisdom. The consent, more it is scrutinized by the microscopic eve of "While a very superficial glance at the veget-able productions of the globe is thus calculated tations, are discerned. Truth stands out in bolder liarities that readily distinguish the salt cities from to call forth our admiration of the wisdom and relief, and the traces which were previously im- all others. Without cessation, by day and b goodness of God, it is when we examine the mi-perceptible are seen to be lines of mighty import. night, vapoury clouds are issuing from the roofs pute and microscopic structure of plants, that we Thoughts which had passed unnoticed are depict. often enveloping not only the building, but a are led to still higher views of the wonderful and ed by this mirror in all their nakedness, and are surrounding objects. The manner of manufac are to be still light views of the woncertaints every lists harbon and the harbon definition in the unit to a strong back. The more highly we magnify erring light of truth, unobscured by the colouring The eye is at once attracted by the intensety he the texture of plants, the more becautiful do they with which we are ready to gloss them over, fires which are kept constantly burning benear appear. How different are the works of God in There must however, be the eye to see, and the the sait kettles. The latter are of a capacity with sites respect from the works of man 1. The finest hand to adjust, and these are the gifts of God, rying from one hundred to one hundred and for has respect non-new works, where placed whose Spirit alone can enable us to see light gallons each, and are from forty to eighty i ander the microscope, becomes coarse; but the elearly, and to exclaim, The Lord's thoughts are number. They are arranged in long rows, ove vegetable fibtre of which the lace is made, when no us our thoughts, nor this ways as our ways, two parallel arches of brick masoury, at one en treated in a similar manner, only exhibits more For as the heavens are higher than the earth, so of which the wood is supplied. The heat is can are Ilis ways higher than our ways, and His ried back to the further extremity of the arch b "The more we examine the works of God, the thoughts than our thoughts.-(Isa, Iv. 8, 9.) The the draft created by a chimney. The water of more do we see their perfection, the more do we wisdom of God in a mystery, even the hidden brine is conducted to the kettles by a woode perceive touches of the most masterly skill and wisdom, is revealed unto us by His Spirit; for aqueduct, and is reduced about two thirds b wisdom. He is perfect in the greatest, as well as the Spirit searcheth all things, yea, the deep boiling. At an early stage of the process the in

#### (To be continued.)

## From the New York Journal of Commerce.

#### The Saline Springs at Syracuse.

cuse, from Geddes to Liverpool, the ground is contain about two hundred and eighty pounds, c "In speaking of the wonders of creation, Dr. thoroughly saturated with saline properties; and five bushels. The price per barrel is \$1 12 aside the mystertous curtain which shrouds it from daga salt inspected last year was four million about five hundred acres.

our senses, we might see a theatre of as many nine hundred and twenty-two thousand five hun

The trade is much more systematically regu is a mutual understanding that each shall produc "As in the minute examination of the works a certain quantity, so as to form an aggregat tioned cannot be increased except by common

The salt "blocks," with their long, low roofs pure sediment is removed by long-handled pans and at the proper time the salt, which has accu mulated in the bottom of the kettles, and is of sparkling whiteness, is taken out with ladles, an placed in wooden baskets to drain. Each bask contains a conically-shaped pile, and the wate Of the natural wonders of the State of New in filtrating from the bottom, fringes the baske

of New York State constitute an important of his glory and kingdom in the earth? ent of its prosperity, and their value is not to be over-estimated.

#### For "The Friend," Persecution of Samuel Burgis.

dea of the hardships and gross impositions may possess a more than ordinary interest. iced upon the members, at the beginning of

carrying on.

r conscientious convictions, and to carry out stent with the spiritual nature and purity of ospel of Jesus Christ. These liberues were The potato, as well

ne manufacture of salt is mostly over by the and the unspeakable blessings the Lord has congenity tended them till they had flowered, and of October. The raising of brine is disconferred upon us! The query may well be brought the flowers had given way to the round green berd from the first of December to the first of home to our consciences, What shall we render ries-the "potato apples," as they are called, . W. B. Whitmore is engineer and deputy to him for all his benefits; and are we bringing Ignorant that the value of the plant lay in its intendent of the works. The salt manufact forth finits to his praise, and to the advancement tuberous roots, and not in its berries, he brought

## From the Leisure Hour. OUR FRIEND-THE POTATO.

At a time when fears are again being expressed as to an extensive failure of the potato crop, a few is searcely possible at this day to have a words about the history of this useful esculent

In the year 1584, the celebrated voyager and existence as a Society. We may admire courtier Sir Walter Raleigh, stood in high favour constancy and meekness, but if we bring it with the "virgin queen;" and, ever ambitious to to ourselves, and imagine it possible for extend his power and wealth, sought for and obar scenes to be transacted in this day of light tained from his royal mistress a patent for "dis-more than a century before it came into anything the right of private judgment, we must recoil covering and planting new countries not possess- like general cultivation, and in many parts, so the darkness in which pretended ministers ed by Christians," This document gave him lately as 1770, it was rare to meet with a whole gospel who engaged in them, were envel- power to appropriate, plant, and govern the terri- acre of potatoes. Lancashire seems to have been and might find it difficult to suppress the tories he might acquire. Nor was he slow in the first scene of potato culture in England, where g of resistance to such measures. On the availing himself of the privileges thus bestowed on the mechanics and cottagers found it a valuable of the Nink month, the wile of this Friend buried in a burying-ground of Friends at Bag-personal attempt, and by an aborive expedition Her husband, who was a prisoner in a the preceding year, in which he had adventur-datu nature of its produce. By some it was at ing, obtained leave to attend, and with seveled £2000, he organized a body of colonists, who first esteemed a delicacy. The old botanist Geher Friends, was present at the interment of sailed for the shores of America in 1555, under rarde cultivated it in his garden, and gave a eloved companion. The priest of the parish the government of a Mr. Lane. They hunded on drawing of it in his well-known "Herbal" under med a justice, procured a warrant, and com- the castern shore of that continent, uear Chesa- the name of the "Potato of Virginia i" he recomith several persons, he took their names. A peake Bay, and named the colony Virginia, in mends that the root should be eaten as a delicate In Friend spoke a few words at the grave, honour of the queen. Instead, boowerer, of adopt-bar and the spoke a few words at the grave, honour of the queen. Instead, boowerer, of adopt-dish. In the reign of James I., we are told that in Penn's policy, and seeking by honest and fair potatoes formed one of the articles provided for the household of the queen, and that their price was to obtain a permanent footing in the coun-try, the misconduct and aggressions of the colo-was 2s, per pound. But all the efforts of Raleigh, e justices, they laid a fine on several of the nists soon plunged them into hostilities with the and even the patronage of Queen Anne, were not ids for being at a conventicle, who shortly Indians, and in less than a year they were glad to sufficient to push the potato into favour, although were distressed of their goods. Samuel make their escape and abandon their colony. the philosophers of the day gave it their recom-is, residing in Berkshire, those justices sent They re-embarked on board Sir Francis Drake's mendation. A committee of the Royal Society tificate to the justice in that county, who squadron, which visited the coast on its home-d his warrant for distress, which the priest ward voyage. Futile and void of any useful aid Fellows of the Society who had suitable lands impton, where Samuel dwelt, was active to as the expedition seemed, it nevertheless resulted were entreated to plant them with it. But it was nte, and sent his man to see it delivered to in the introduction into England of two plants of no avail : the root had long to contend with onstable. When the constable plead with which have exerted a very important influence on many and popular prejudices, as too many a useriest, alleging that Burgis was in prison, for after ages. The governor, Mr. Lane, brought ful invention or discovery has had to do. One id been prisoner a year and a hall, and had home for the first time tobacco, which he had author, (Mortimer,) writing in 1708, sneeringly obtained leave to go to the burial of his wile seen used by the natives; and Sir Walter Raleigh says, that " the root is very near the nature of the d that his wife being dead, if they took away introduced smoking into this country. One of Jerusalem artichoke, although not so good and oods, his children might become a charge to the colonists, named Thomas Heriot, wrote an wholesome; but that it may prove good for swine." arish, telling him that he was minister of the account of the country, in which he describes a Woolridge, three years later, says: "I do not h, and ought to set a good example of meck- plant called "openauk." He says, "The roots hear whether it has yet been essayed whether they and forbearance—the preserved he did of this plant are round, some as large as a wal-are for that; he would make it cost them L5 mut, others much larger; they grow in damp soils, use of swine and other catle." Another writer n, if they did not make distress, which was many hanging together as if fixed on ropes. They done very rigorously. They took away all are good food, either boiled or roasted. This was ple." A still more strange prejudice against them ows, seized a mare coming laden from mar- the root now so well known as the potato: and was prevalent amongst the Scotch, on the ground and would not suffer his servants to take however we may incline to doubt whether the in- that "potatocs are not mentioned in the Bible;" the articles with her, but compelled them to troduction of tobacco has been a benefit to this and they were therefore regarded as unhallowed d, and hire another in her place. Thus this part of the globe—for the universality of the cus- food. It is not therefore wonderful that, with the enting priest promoted the ruin of his neigh-loom of smoking is no proof of its utility-there rude modes of cultivation prevalent in those days, for simply attending the funeral of his wile, can be but one opinion as to the vastness of the the potato was long in making head against the was now in jail while this robbery of his pro-, and the means of his family's subsistence, tato amongst us. So universal has the use of this ing its position as the universally useful and agreeroot become, that we are apt to look upon it as a able esculent it now forms. nose suffering men prived the way for the common thing, and to think slightly of its imies we now enjoy, to worship God according mease importance. We shall, perhaps, be able to understood. When the first potatoes which had estimate its value more rightly, if we compare been raised in the county of Forfar were cooked actice our testimony against a hireling min- the condition of nur ancestors without it, with and served up, they adhered to the teeth like war, oaths, and many other things, not that of our countrymen of the present day with it, glue, and were far from agreeable; and the poor

nased at the cost of many lives, and much brought home on the return of this expedition, and val of a gentleman who had tasted a potato in ent suffering. Lightly esteening or tramp- was first cultivated by Sir Waher Raleigh, at Lancashire. At his recommendation, the halfupon the precious testimonies committed to Youghall, in the county of Cork. An amusing cooked vegetables were remanded back to the like counting the blood of those martyrs a enecodote is related of its early history there. Sir hot turfashes, till they became as pleasant as of little or no value. What a weight of re- Walter's gardener had with care planted the roots they had before been nauscous. This was in ibility rests upon us, for the many privileges he had received from his master, and had dili-1730, two years after it had been fairly intro-

one of the "apples" to his master, and asked if that were the fine new American fruit? The knight, having examined it, either was or pretended to be so dissatisfied, that he ordered the "weed" to be rooted out. The gardener obeyed, and in rooting out the "weeds" found a bushel of potatoes.

The cultivation of the potato very gradually spread in Ireland; but nearly a century had elapsed before it could be said to form an important portion of the means of sustenance to the inhabitants of that country. In England it met with much less favour; for it was considerably

Nor was the proper way of cooking it better potato would have been condemned through the The potato, as well as the tobacco plant, was ignorance of the cook, but for the opportune arriduced into cultivation in Scotland. The mode of its first introduction is interesting, as showing how the absence of prejudice, and the carnest, persevering attempt by trial to ascertain its real value, soon raised the despised potato to deserved esteem. It was a poor cottager, a day-labourer, living near Kilsyth in Stirlingshire, named Thomas Prentice, who maintained himself in part by the produce of a little plot of ground, who first successfully attempted the cultivation of the potato in Scotland. Having by some means obtained a few roots, he planted them in his little field, and tended them so carefully and judiciously that the produce was very valuable, being almost instantly in demand among the neighbouring cottagers and farmers, who saw its use in propagating other crops. Prentice continued thus to supply his neighbours, till in a few years he had saved £200-no small fortune to such a man. He afterwards invested his capital in an annuity, on which he lived comfortably to the age of 86, having witnessed the general adoption of his favourite root, and the blessings it had conferred on his country. The year 1742, which was long rewas membered in Scotland as "the dear year, however mainly instrumental in promoting its universal cultivation. Old people, who were living at the beginning of the present century, re presented the state of things in the summer of 1743 as truly dreadful. Many of the destitute wandered in the fields, seeking to prolong the misery of existence by devouring the leaves of peas, beans, sorrel, and other plants ; while many perished of absolute starvation, and others were swept away by the fevers, and those diseases which always follow in the track of famine. This general state of distress drew the attention of most people to the potato, and its great value as a substantial article of food became so apparent, that its cultivation soon became general both in garden and field. The urgent necessities of a superabundant and wretchedly destitute peasantry in Ircland, and the famine in Scotland, promoted the rapid growth of potato culture in those countries to a much greater extent than in England, where the absence of any such powerful stimulus retard-ed its progress. Towards the latter end of the last century, however, the prejudices which had at first been excited against it had in great measure subsided, and its value was in consequence more truly appreciated : it began now to form an important part of English husbandry; and, in 1776, no fewer than 1700 acres in Essex were planted

with potatocs, for the supply of the London market. Its history on the continent has been almost a facsimile of its progress in our own country. Similar prejudices were excited against it there ; and to such an extent did they prevail, that, in Pomerania, Frederick the Great compelled the unwilling inhabitants to receive it by force of law. In Sweden, the celebrated Linnæus plied his efforts and recommendations to the same end, but to little purpose, till, in 1764, a royal edict was issued for the encouragement of its culture. In Switzerland, it appears to have met with less opposition, and the Swiss peasants grew potatocs on their mountain sides in abundance, and learnt the art of drying them and grinding them into flour, and making them into bread. A peasant bought a small field near the Alps, and in two years paid the purchase-money by the profits of its potato crops. The root is now as extensively cultivated in many parts of the continent as in England. It has also been introduced into India; and though there at first the subject of violent dislike, it seems to be coming into great favour with the natives. In fact, its culture is fast becoming universal.

From the National Era. SUMMER BY THE LAKE SIDE. (Concluded from page 68.)

II.-EVENING.

Yon mountain's side is black with night, While, brond-orb'd, o'er its gleaming crown, The moon, slow-roanding into sight, On the bushed inland sea looks down.

On the hushed mining sea books don

- How start to light the clustering isles, Each silver hemmed! How sharply show The shadows of their rocky piles,
- And tree tops, in the wave below l
- How far and strange the mountains seem, Dim-looming through the pale, still light! The vague, vast grouping of a dream, They stretch into the solemn night.
- Beneath, lake, wood, and peopled vale, Hushed by that presence grand and grave, Arc silent, save the cricket's wail, And low response of leaf and wave.
- Fair scenes! whereto the Day and Night Make rival love, 1 leave ye soon, What time before the eastern light
- The pale ghost of the setting moon

Shall hide behind yon rocky spines, And the young archer, Morn, shall break His arrows on the mountain pines, And, golden-sandalled, walk the lake!

Farewell 1 Around this smiling bay Gay-hearted health, and Life in bloom, With lighter steps than mine, may stray In radiant sommers yet to come.

But none shall more regretful leave These waters and these hills than I; Or, distant, fonder dream how eve

Or dawn is painting wave and sky.

How rising moons shine sad and mild On wooded isle and silvering bay; Or setting suns beyond the piled

And purple mountains lead the day ;

Nor laughing girl, nor bearding boy, Nor full-pulsed manhood, lingering here, Shall add, to life's abounding joy, The charmed repose to suffering dear.

Still waits kind Nature to impart Her choicest gifts to such as gain

An entrance to her loving heart Through the sharp discipline of pain.

Forever from the Hand that takes One blessing from ns others fail; And, soon or late, our Father makes His perfect recompense to all!

Oh! watched by Silence and the Night, And folded in the strong embrace Of the great mountains, with the light Of the sweet heavens upon thy face.

Lake of the Northland! keep thy dower Of hearty still, and while above Thy solemn mountains speak of power, Be thou the mirror of God's love.

J. G. W. Selected.

#### CHRYSANTHEMUM.

Welcome in our leafless bower Where November's breath has come; Welcome, golden anthered flower, Ever fair Chrysanthenum! Like an old friend's pleasant face, Though the earth is void of grace, And the very bird's are damb, Cheerful, gay Chrysanthenum!

Thus may I have round me when Age's frost my heart shall numb, Friends as warm and constant then

Friends as warm and constant then As thou art, Chrysanthemum ! May I find, though youth be past, Hearts that love me to the last, Eyes that smile, tho' winter come Bright as thou Chrysanthemum ! about proprietics, and *expediencies*, and occasions, and *results*, often spends his whole life without doing anything to purpose.—*Cecil*.

For "The Friend."

#### A FAMILY OF FAITH.

OR A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF SAMUEL WATSON, HIS WIFE, AND SOME OF THEIR CHILDREN. (Continued from page 69.)

Now the time drew nigh when Samuel Watson was called to give up his beloved wife. She had long been his comforter, his fellow labourer in the gospel, his efficient aid in the government of their children. Her Friends say of her, that she " was one, who for the sake of the blessed Truth, denied herself, and was made willing to part with those things which she thought stood in her way, ab horring all manner of evil. She was a tender nursing mother, exhorting and building up the young in the most holy faith. Though weak in body, she was given to fasting on religious accounts,-giving alms,-spending much of he time in private retirement, frequent in prayer and praising the Lord ;-delighting in meditation, like Mary, of whom the Lord said, 'she had choser the good part which shall not be taken away from Whilst she had strength of body to go to her. public meetings, she had a word to speak in sca son, suitable to the states and conditions of many and also was instrumental in the Lord's hand, in keeping things in good order relating to church affairs.

Her daughter Elizabeth Moss, thus testifies o her watchfulness over her children and those un der her care, and the blessed fruit thereof. " Sh was never wanting in reproving of sin in the leas appearance in any of us, her soul loathing aa abhorring all manner of evil wherever it was, eithe in servants or children. Many of her servant bless the everlasting God, that ever they cam under her roof. [She was] as a tender nursing mother, one whom the Lord had endued will power from on high, nourishing, comforting strengthening, exhorting, and building up in the most holy faith,-training up her children in th way they should walk, and I hope most of then will not depart from Christ. For my own part I have been as it were raised from the very brind of the grave, and I am as one of the monument of the Lord's mercy, and desire that day may never be forgotten by me. When I was in m greatest calamity, the thought of her from whon I came, was as marrow to my bones, and I bless ed the Lord in her behalf, that he was pleased h suffer me to spring from such a root, which brough honour to his great name. The desire of my heart and soul is, that we her branches, yet left behind, may receive of the same snp and virtue from Christ the Rock, which will be in us as a well of water springing up unto eternal life, An it is the travail of my spirit in the love of my heavenly Father, that all parents would carefully admonish, instruct, and reprove their children, a she did, which would obtain a blessing from the Lord God upon the obedient,-and would stam as a witness against the disobedient and rebelli ous, leaving them without excuse, whilst it would add peace and satisfaction to those who have a discharged their duty to their children."

Elizabeth after spieking of her mother's weak ness of body, love of reinrement, and labors i the ehurch, bears this affectionate testimony 1 her step-father, "Father Watson being a suitab help-meet to her in spiritual affairs, and tende over her weak body,—and my soul loves him the heavenly life," "I might say much of thi

[Ramainder next week.]

A man who gets into the habit of inquiring my dear and tender mother, how she spent he

little sleep to her eyes, or slumber to her reward and crown him with eternal glory." ls, until she had found a place for the God cob to dwell in. When she had found him failed her, but she had the Lord for her portion, , being ready to enter the Bridegroom's ber, at what hour he pleased to call.

ry Watson had long been of a weakly conion, and in looking forward to her close, nt on the putting off of mortality. This fear as a girdle to her. ing. Several weeks before her departure, r, and all doubt and fear removed.' Now vaited to be dissolved and to be with Christ, had redeemed and sanctified her, having put cousness on her as a garment, and salvation lamp that burneth, So that as a wise virgin vas prepared to enter into the Bridegroom's ber of eternal joy. Praises filled her heart me to bring forth fruits to his praise."

t she had any strength remaining. Her eye o that heavenly family gathered out of all y have been rejoicing, with her tender offg and relations who had gone before her."

e travailed in spirit during the days of her h, and the exercise continued with her as drew near the chambers of death, that her e shores of everlasting rest, might be all gad to the true sheepfold, under the care of the enly Shepherd Christ Jesus. Her labours of night walk humbly before the Lord their reward which she hath obtained." tor, and watch against all the evil temptations

eir earthly father, often saying that it would the mansion prepared for all the faithful.

in days that are past, and years that are bring a blessing from on high upon them. She in supplication, fasting, prayer, and alms; was a witness of her husband's care and concern ever. eing willing to eat her morsel alone, but dis- for their everlasting well-being. She had a sense ing freely to those that wanted, yet still with of the many tribulations, dark trials, and inward Jacob, and works all things together for the good privacy, that as it is said, 'the left hand exercises he had passed through, and her faith a not know what the right hand did.' She was, that 'the Lord in the end would give him a be the glory and praise ascribed, who is worthy

her soul loved, she kept upon the watch- and kept in possession the heavenly treasure. She fed upon the living bread and wine of the kingdom, which she was soon to be in the more full enjoyment of. She often spoke of feeling the in religion than to act up to it. If the question is Lamb's glory around her,-that she was comtimes felt a fear of the pains commonly at- passed with salvation, and the blessed Truth was immediate revelation of the Holy Spirit, iew would

ation of his holiness, that glorious city into God prepares sprung up in me, which the Lord, experience, and an impartial scrutiny is made, a nothing that is impure can ever enter, our tender heavenly Father, hath heard and an- how many, even among the members of our Sauring her last illness all fear was taken swored. Now the time being come, her glass ciety, would be bound to confess, that they are . Her husband says, "She was sometimes being run, the silver thread cut, and the golden not practical believers in this essential article of rears of this great passage from mortality, pitcher broken, -she gave up the ghost in a sweet, Christian faith-that they do not know the reality me have been in ancient time, but my tra- still manner, the second day of the Ninth month, of it by the guidance of the Holy Spirit. They in spirit with her spirit was, 'that through the 1694."... "So He that gave her me, in his do not, by yielding to its power inwardly reveala spirit with mer spirit was, that intogen the 100 at 1.1. So the that gave her her in an so to no, by yretung to its power inwardy reveal f hith she had received in Christ, the author appointed time took her to himself. She lay as she might keep still steadfast, and fight the a flower in the coffin, as if she was asleep. She fight of faith until victory should be obtain lived in sweetness and cleanness in her lifetime, lived in sweetness and cleanness in her lifetime, light of faith until victory should be obtain lived in sweetness and cleanness in her lifetime, light of faith until victory should be obtain lived in sweetness and cleanness in her lifetime, light of faith until victory should be obtain lived in sweetness and cleanness in her lifetime, light of faith until victory should be obtain lived in sweetness and cleanness in her lifetime, light of faith until victory should be obtain lived in sweetness and cleanness in her lifetime, light of faith until victory should be obtain lived in sweetness and cleanness in her lifetime, light of faith until victory should be obtain lived in sweetness and cleanness in her lifetime, light of faith until victory should be obtain lived in sweetness and cleanness in her lifetime, light of faith until victory should be obtain lived in sweetness and cleanness in her lifetime, light of faith until victory should be obtain lived in sweetness and cleanness in her lifetime, light of faith until victory should be obtain lived in sweetness and cleanness in her lifetime, light of faith until victory should be obtain light of the This was in God's season manifested in her and was sweet at her latter end. I am left in Head of the true church. If they critically scannrd man. Afterwards she spoke forth<sup>\*</sup>pure separation from her visible body, but I am still ed the motive, not a few would probably see owledgments of the same, to our great re- with her in a spiritual union in the heavenly that the fitness or unfitness of things, according place, and my labour is to keep in godly patience to their judgment as men, was the standard by ave me comfortably to understand 'that the and true contentedness in every exercise I am yet which they decided to act, or to refrain from actof redemption was wrought and completed to pass through. His abundant love and power ing in religious things, if they take any part in have kept me hitherto surpassing what I can ex- them. It is impossible to practice upon this espress, and the life that I now live, is by faith in sential faith, in attempting to promote the cause the Son of God. In this living faith, I want to of Truth, or to manage the affairs of the church, persevere and be preserved to the end of my ap- if we are constantly keeping our back to the repointed time, that I may live to the glory of Him, quirings of this Spirit, in our daily walk and inwho is God over all, and hath called and chosen tercourse among men. If we stifle its heavenly

the first day of the week, my dear wife was buried those Divine intimations will become more and amilies of the earth, in which she would in the meeting-house yard in Lancaster, being more rare, confidence in ourselves will strengthen, the first corpse there interred. [The body] was pride will take the place of the humble dependance accompanied with the chief of that town, and the of a child of God upon his heavenly Father, darkgenerality of Friends, several hundreds. In tes- ness will be put in the place of light, and in this timonies, and on other accounts, things were to condition the judgment of Truth will be turned the great satisfaction of Friends and others. So backward, and man's will and contrivance be ren, who had not already been safely landed the Truth is precious in all who wait to be guided exalted in its place. by it; and our God shall have the praise in all his works forever and evermore. Amen."

her pure breathings and prayers for them, words: "O the remembrance of this, my dear there is no meeting in the Society, without a pormany and fervent. Her husband, in faith and tender mother, bows my heart in humility tion of this faithful class. But the number may the prayers of the righteous avail much, de- and tenders my soul, causing me to say, O! be so reduced in some places, and the worldly d, they shall not return in vain.' He adds, thou God of the righteous, grant that we who are members in so great proportion, as to bear down, xhortation to them that were with her, and her her offspring, with all thy flock, may so walk, as and disregard the exercise and judgment of the il in spirit for those not present was, 'That that we may receive a part in that everlasting rightly travailing ones among them. Oar Saviour

is world, the flesh, the vanity and lusts there which I have with my dear sisters, is more than meet with support in worldly-minded men and That they might not be captivated with pride, I can sufficiently express. Though we mourn, women, who are not subject to the cross, and to glory, or intemperance, but abiding in the yet it is not as without hope. My breathings the immediate guidance of the Spirit of Truth. lear of the Lord, which makes the heart are, that I with them and they with me, may be There is also a natural love of power in unregenn, might know all evil suppressed and slain kept faithful to the end of our days, that so we crate man; and there will be found a strong dismthe cross in them, and humility, righteous- may receive our penny : and our God shall have clination in those who have fallen away from the meekness of spirit, and holiness, grow in the praise. For he is worthy saith my soul, child's state, which they once in some measure

all visible enjoyments; for she knew that all power and goodness upon my spirit, I bear record exercised with fear, and for the honour of the ily things will fail, but heavenly treasure, is how it was with this dear and tender companion Lord, and the real welfare of one another. In a earl of great price, which faileth not, in her life and death. She is now gone before lapsed state, persons may be so deceived in their as and we wait to follow after, and to obtain a own condition, as to love power, and to attempt t be kept in subjection and in true obedience share in the same celestial happiness with her, in to lord over the heritage, and to seek to bring

"This is for a memorial of her who lives for-

"To the Lord who reigns over the families of of those that truly fear, love, serve, and obey him, forever.'

# (To be continued.)

## For "The Friend."

#### Practical Faith in Divine Revelation.

It is far easier to admit the truth of a principle asked, whether we believe in the doctrine of the perhaps answer otherwise than in the affirmative. bobless enhanced by a keen perception of houses and of husband, "Love pray for me." In reference to that they are defective upon any point of gospel who shall be counted worthy to enter the this he says, "The never failing sacrifice which truth. But if it is brought home to the test of convictions, and its calls out of wrong things, and "On the fourth day of the Eighth month, being take the direction of ourselves into our own hands,

This brings great distress upon the humble, cross-bearing followers of Christ, where there are Elizabeth Moss finishes her testimony with these any of them left in a meeting, and we should hope said, "the world will love its own;" and so the "Oh! the loss of so dear and tender a mother, decisions that are founded in worldly policy, will Not only as a conely garment to them, henceforth and forcer more." Such any solution is the second the second the second the second to be a s knew, to part with the power which their obediunder their control those who do not unite with

working in. A worldly or party spirit getting by forsaking iniquity, thou comest to be negurint. that sacrifice of time needful for attention to t the rule, will wound the precious life in conscien- ed with that heavenly voice in thy heart, as the services of the church. Withdrawing early free tious tender-spirited Friends, and may prevent it old man, or the natural man, that savoureth not business, at a time when it presented many prefrom having the dominion, although it appears in the things of God's kingdom is put off, with his peets of amassing wealth, he devoted himself me vessels "sanctified and meet for the Master's use." At the same time that spirit will love its own, the new man, or the spiritual birth and babe raised, ration for the invisible world. Thus, being p and caress and honour those who honour it, and which hath its spiritual senses, and can see, feel, served in cleanness and innocency of spirit. give their strength to its cause; and it can assume taste, handle, and smell the things of the Spirit; but pleased his Divine Master, whom he laboured the profession of Divine authority to advance its till then the knowlege of things spiritual, is but as serve, to keep him alive in Him, purpose, though the eye that is really anointed an historical faith—but as the description of the During the fearful delusion w with the eve-salve of the kingdom, discerns its light of the sun, or of curious colours to a blind the Hicksite secession, he remained a firm to workings to be adverse to the lowly Spirit of the man; who though of the largest capacity, cannot open advocate for the truths of the gospel; evin suffering Lamb of God.

to be left to ourselves; deprived of the preserving power, and the guidance of the Holy Spirit, in the city, by the best words, even scripture words, so permitted to manifest himself in a more sub narrow way that leads to life, or in things per- well understand the mysteries of God's kingdom, manner, he was still found earnestly contendi taining to the church. David prayed, "Create as the least and weakest child who tasteth them, for that faith, which many, who had been count in me a clean heart O God, and renew a right by having them revealed inwardly by the Spirit,' spirit within me. Cast me not away from thy "Wait then for this in the small revelation of Filling for nearly fifty years the station of presence; and take not thy Holy Spirit from me. that pure light, which first reveals things more elder in the church, it was his constant endeave Lord, and to draw them into it. Have we not noonday? reason to apprehend, that the fundamental ground immediate revelation and government of the Holy said the apostle, " from the law of sin and death." sions are caused by the ruling of two spirits, the with another. spirit of the world, and the Spirit of Christ, which will ever be at variance with each other. The worldly-minded may assume the form, while in practice they deny the power of godliness, and thereby pervert the right way of the Lord, and hinder the church from putting on the garments of salvation and strength. The only way for our restoration to that brightness and spiritual strength, tion that prevails with a king, but the moving which was enjoyed in former days, is individual searching of heart, and humble obedience to the manifestation of the Holy Spirit, given to every one to profit withal. It is heart and home work. accompanied by true charity towards one another, that is needed, and by which alone we can be Obituary notices have of latter time become so 6. When inclined to g made "lively stones," and "built up a spiritual much multiplied, that, we doubt not, many indi-lift up the heart in prayer. sacrifices, acceptable to God by Jesus Christ," peace and the harmony we profess to desire,

It was faith in the immediate revelation of the others to follow. Holy Spirit, and their obedience to it, in all huthe influence it had over the spirit of the world, dom is not of this world. until this fundamental and essential faith is more generally restored, and practically experienced, keep all things in subservience to the one great as the source of vital Christianity, our light and object of walking consistently with his profession. away wrath, life in the work of righteousness, and in conduct. This was remarkably apparent, during those ing the affairs of the church. One of them says, years in which the pressure of temporal business word or deed, to ask ourselves, "Have I not offe "The secret light that shines in the heart, and might have been reasonably expected to divide done the same thing, and been forgiven?" reproves unrightcousness, is the small beginning his attention; evidencing, through this period,

all their proceedings, nor with the spirit they are sent into the world to reprove it of sin. And as performance of his religious duties, or prevent evil and corrupt affections and lusts, thou shalt feel entirely to the concerns of Society, and a preso well understand it by the most acute and lively There is nothing we ought more to dread, than description, as a child can by seeing them. So brother, more than his blessed Saviour. neither can the natural man of the largest capa- later days, when the enemy of all good has be

"Wait then for this in the small revelation of Restore unto me the joy of thy salvation; and up known; and as thou becomest fitted for it, thon to walk blameless therein; and being gifted w hold me with thy free Spirit. Then will I teach shalt receive more and more, and by a living ex- the spirit of true discernment, he was skilful transgressors thy ways; and sincers shall be perience easily refute their ignorance, who ask, distinguish a living and pure ministry, thou converted unto thee." Where this prayer for the how dust thou know that thou art actuated by the simple and unadorned, from the teachings cleansing of the heart, and the renewing of the Spirit of God? Which will appear to thee a man's wisdom without gospel power; and he w Holy Ghost, is disregarded and lost, there can be question no less ridiculous, than to ask one whose faithful in labouring with those, who, he no ability to teach others of the right way of the eyes are open, how he knows the sun shines at prehended were departing from the spring of the

of the present weak, and divided condition of our them which are in Christ Jesus, who walk not religious Society everywhere, is a departure from after the flesh, but after the Spirit; for the law of ing in the minds of such, many testimonials the living God, through a practical unbelief in the the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus hath set me free," Spirit, on the part of many of the members, which And so it will set every one free, who is obedient joyment of his faculties to the close of his lo is to be deeply lamented. Surely there would to it as it is revealed in the heart; and this free life, he was also preserved in much patience, f never be any wish in those who were led by the dom of the children of God, is the fruit and evi- quently expressing his desire to wait all the d Spirit, to change our principles, to lower our tes-timonies, or trample on the rights of others; and immediate revelation of the Holy Spirit. These and when that awful period arrived, he sweet if attempted by any, the faithful servants of Christ are born of the Spirit, baptized by it into one breathed away his spirit, with calm and peace would detect and stand against them. Our divi- body, and are in unity and true fellowship one serenity, as one who sleeps in Jesus.

> Prayer .- Prayer is not a smooth expression or well continued form of words; not the product of a ready memory, or of a rich invention exerting itself in the performance. These may draw a neat picture, but still the life is wanting. It is not the gilded paper and good writing of a petisense of it .- Selected,

#### CALEB PEIRCE.

For "The Friend."

house, an holy priesthood, to offer up spiritual viduals have been silently passed over on that account, whose names have been as a sweet Every substitute for this, will fail to restore the memorial amongst their Friends, and whose examples might have been profitably held up for drop a word of kindness and sympathy suited

This latter consideration has induced us to mility and the denial of self, that made the early make a little allusion to the character of our dear and to put little approvances out of the way. Friends such powerful instruments in the divine deceased friend Caleb Peirce, whose long life of Hand, to bring others to the Truth, and to batter unspotted integrity, and quiet but persevering en- encourage hope. down the kingdom of antichrist; and we shall not deavour to serve his Master's cause, marked him see the Society rise again into the strength, and as one of the true followers of Him whose king- them for little things when you can.

From early life it was his carnest concern, to put self last, of the revelation of God's Spirit, which was first that no inferior considerations interrupted the to bring others forward.

During the fearful delusion which resulted ing that he loved not father or mother, sister And as true disciples, were ready to forsake.

gospel ministry. As an overseer, he was firm "There is therefore now no condemnation to the support of the discipline, yet tender and sy om which are in Christ Jesus, who walk not pathetic towards those who had wandered, lea his labours of love,

Having been mercifully favoured with the e

## Hints to Promote Harmony in a Family.

1. We may be quite sure that our will is like

to be crossed during the day-so prepare for 2. Everybody in the house has an evil natu

as well as ourselves, and therefore we must n expect too much,

3. To learn the different temper of each in vidual.

4. To look upon each member of the family one for whom Christ died.

5. When any good happens to any one, to r joice at it.

6. When inclined to give an angry answe

7. If from any cause we feel irritable, to ke a strict watch upon ourselves.

8. To observe when others are suffering, a their state,

9. To watch for little opportunities of pleasin,

10. To take a cheerful view of everything, at

11. To speak kindly to servants, and prai

12. In all little pleasures which may occur, i

13. To try for "the soft answer that turned

14. When we have been pained by an unkin

15. In conversation not to exalt ourselves, bi

nce young too.

when we can. To compare our manifold blessings with the rest of its contents,"

ling annovances of the day.

#### B00KS.

#### BY OLD HUMPHREY.

I good books were read, and all bad books urned, it would make a very great change world. The following tale will instruct book as that from morning to night." of my young readers how to know a good om a bad one.

g one of the very best books that ever was Henry Seymour lent it to me. 1 wish d seen it."

y ; but tell me Arthur, what good have you monkeys?" n it ?

can hardly tell you that; but I know that o full of odd and comical things, that I not help laughing all the time I was read-

eerfulness is an excellent quality, and a atured laugh in its proper time and place, to be undervalued; but the book from which n get no good can hardly be called a good Did you learn any useful lesson from the d comical things the book contained ?" , I cannot say that I did; but they were

oll."

ave long intended to talk a little with you books, and I may as well do it now. I explain to you my opinion about a good

should like to know your opinion, papa,

gard books, Arthur, as food for the mind, just t we eat, is food for the body ; now there are kinds of pleasant food that are not wholethey do not impart strength to the frame, manner there are pleasant books which strengthen, but rather weaken the mind." what papa? for I do not fully understand

u shall hear. If a labouring man were to thing but sweetmeats, he would not have h enough to perform his daily labour; and ere to read no books but such as provoked ghter, we should neither get the knowledge isess the inclination to discharge our comties."

egin to understand you now,"

t me show you how easy it is to give pleathout imparting profit. If I were to write about a beautiful country, through which iver 1000 miles long, sparkling like silver, ving sands like gold, your curiosity would be excited."

s, that it would. I should want to know ut it."

d if the book told you that the trees which ver the river were bowed down with the elicious fruit, and that its banks were covith myriads of the most beautiful flowers, uld be more anxious than ever to read it.' id so would everybody, I am sure.

it next told you of droves of elephants

To be gentle with the younger ones, and prey; and of huge snakes almost as thick round Presbyterian, 40; Episcopal, 40, They are rehem with respect, remembering that we as a man's body, rolling together in the slimy swamp, coiling themselves now and then, round Never judge another, but attribute a good the furry hide of a roaring tiger, you would hardly be able to lay the book down till you had read

"That is the very book that would suit me."

"And if it told you a little about taway lions, and tall giraffes, and sandy deserts, and cocoanuts, and parrots, and monkeys, swinging by their tails from banian trees, you would not be very much disappointed."

"No, that I should not. I could read such a

"I dare say you could. But now Arthur, comes the question; unless you turned them to papa !" said Arthur Bates, "I have been some profitable account, what good would you get from my silvery river, and fruit, and flowers; my elephants, hippopotamuses, crocodiles, and slimy snakes; my rouring tigers, tawny lions, wish I had, if it be so very good a book as tall giraffes, cocoa-nuts, parrots, and swinging

"I really cannot tell,"

" If you cannot tell me the good that such a book would do you, let me point out the evil. It would, I fear, make you very dissatisfied with the next book that you read, however useful it might be, if it did not happen to be equally amusing, He that dresses in purple, and fine, costly garments, would be discontented with common clothes. He that feeds on turtle and venison, is not likely to be content with plain fare; and he who reads no books but those that amuse him, will be very impatient when required to read those that profit him."

"I do think you are right, papa."

"Every truly good book suited for young peo-ple, should yield them both pleasure and profit. for perhaps it may differ a little from But in order that you may know more particularly my opinion about a really good book, I will tell you the points it should possess."

"Thank you; that is just what I should like to know.

" A good book for young people, should afford them amusement; for otherwise they can hardly be expected to like it. It should impart useful information, thereby making them wiser. It should impress their minds with some important truth. It should correct their errors in judgment and practice. It should reprove vice and encourage virtue; and it should increase their love for mankind, and establish them in the fear of the Lord.

"I shall try to remember every word that you have said, and then I shall be better able than I have been to tell a good book from a bad one."

"The Bible has all the points in it that I have mentioned, in a greater degree than any other book in the world. Well may it be called the best of books; for the more we read it, reflect hitherto unsuccessfully. On the 1st of April, howupon it, love it, and obey it, the greater will be ever, M. Biot exhibited to the Academy of Sciour peace in this world, and the brighter will be ences in Paris, one of these mirrors, made by M. our prospect of another. Remember, Arthur, Lerebours. It appears that in 1847 MM, Arago that an amusing book may give you pleasure, and Biot suggested an explanation, founded on the and a clever book may add to your knowledge; fact, that as the embossisning on the back surfaces but a book cannot be called a good book, unless gave different thicknesses, and therefore different it adds to our usefulness and happiness on earth, resistances to the metal, when the face came to or helps us on our way to heaven."

Savannah, Georgia, contains a population of 23, would under the same pressure be slightly con-764, of whom 9744 are coloured; of the latter, cave-these effects being so slight as to be invisiabout 3000 are free men, the balance held in sla- ble to an ocular examination of the surface, but y with each other and tearing up trees by very. Of the whole 9744 coloured, 8070 (nearly becoming manifest by the deviations impressed on the start of hippopotanues lifting their one-third) are members of some religious society. It reflected rays. To test this theory, M. Lereabove the surface of the river, or wallow. Of Baptists, who have three places of worship, bours took an ordinary daguerrectype plate of ether in the gullies, and of enormous ero- there are supposed to be 2533; of what is called copper plated with silver, and on the copper back opening their wide mouths to devour their the Methodist African Church, 452; Independent he engraved a crescent, and then polished the

presented as having comfortable places of worship, the first two belonging to the Baptists, being lighted with gas, and having all the fixtures for convenience and comfort which are to be found in any similar places, "They receive no assist-ance from the whites in these matters, and are abundantly able to take care of themselves."

#### Extract of a Letter from Sarah Grubb to John Conran.

## "Second month 26th, 1801.

"My dear Cousin,-I am inclined to salute thee and my beloved -----, hoping that I am not wholly kept out of your remembrance in love. [ often visit you in your affliction with the best desires my feeble mind can aspirate. I feel renewedly for you on the approaching Quarterly Meeting. Oh! what a time for the most approved ! how hard to steer faultless ! and yet under the banners of the Captain of the soul's salvation. conquest is gained over evil in all its intricacies. Nothing has yet happened that can make us dubious; the Lamb and his followers, will have the victory ; the point is to be His followers, and then all the fiery darts of the wicked one shall fail.

"A sore trial has come on the church, and it behoves all who wish the restoration of good order, to take strait steps, for there is not a disposition to feel compunction at cutting off the skirt of the robe of the anointed; the language may well be uttered, ' Rejoice not against me, O mine enemy ;' and I trust some tried depreciated ones may say, 'When I sit in darkness, the Lord shall be a light unto me,' &c. Quietness seems one of the best weapons of defence; not a withholding through fear of man, but a watching unto prayer, that nothing may be attempted without the ability that cannot be foiled ; great must be the suffering of the honest-heerted; but if it tend to deepen, if it awaken to righteousness, we may hope it will work for good, to those who hold fast the form of sound words, and are not shaken in mind, and that the dear people who stray from the fold, may be brought to see their error."

#### [From the Journal of the Franklin Institute.]

Chinese Magic Mirrors Explained.- A great deal of attention has been given in Europe to certain metallic mirrors fabricated in China-in which forms of letters, flowers, and animals are emboased on the back, which is not polished. On looking directly and as closely as possible on the polished face, no trace of these figures is seen ; but if the mirror is made to reflect the rays of the sun upon a wall or screen, the ornaments on the back are plainly seen in the reflected light. Many attempts have been made to explain this phenomenon, but be polished, the surface opposite the raised portions would be more resistant, and would be raised Savannah.-It is stated in a late paper, that in a convex form, while that opposite the hollow

from the screen .- Cosmos, 5th August, 1853,

Love and Labour .- Love and action do necessarily evince each other. True love cannot long lurk unexpressed; it will be looking out at the eyes; creeping out at the mouth; breaking out at the fingers' ends in actions of dearness. O Lord, in vain shall we profess to love thee, if we do nothing for thee .- Bishop Hall.

The Debats states that there are 30,000 political prisoners in the Papal dominions.

# THE FRIEND.

ELEVENTH MONTH 19, 1853.

In the course of last summer, Philadelphia was again visited by the yellow fever, a disease which cases in different locations, the origin of which is twice in the last century nearly depopulated it, unknown, as they had had no communication but which though occasionally, appearing since with the infected district, or with persons sufferthen, has never prevailed here extensively as an ing from the discase. The last case occurred on epidemic. The impression of terror made by its the 8th of Tenth month, and from the commenceawful fatality in 1793 and 1798 has been trans- ment, on the 19th of Seventh month, to that date, mitted to the present time, and hence, whenever any there were one hundred and seventy cases. Of cases of the dire malady have occurred among us, these, one hundred and twenty-eight, or seventy-an alarm has been quickly spread, and much five per cent., died. The greatest number of exaggeration and many false statements respecting its origin and spread, are freely circulated in which happened on the 11th and on the 19th of both town and country. We think it therefore the Ninth month. Ninety-three of the cases were worth while to put our readers in possession of males, and seventy-seven females: sixty-eight some of the facts connected with its appearance were natives of these United States, and the reand extent in our city, during the summer just maining one hundred and two, from Great Britain, passed by. They are taken principally from the Ireland, and the European continent. reports made to the College of Physicians, by Dr. W. Jewell, an active member of the Board of of much specolation, and it is perhaps impossible Health.

Mandarin, Capt. R. N. Campbell, sailed from not. There can, we think, be no doubt, however, Cienfuegos, Caba, for Philadelphia, all in good that the disturbance of the putrid water in her health, with a cargo of sugar, molasses and hold, diffused through the atmosphere in her vicicignrs. No epidemic was prevailing when the nity, a poison, which acted upon the systems of barque left the port of Cienfuegos. On arriving at the Lazaretto, nine miles below our city, on the lignant or yellow fever; and yet this poison did 12th of Seventh month, the captain reported cases not manifest itself on board the vessel, but in its of small-pox and fever at Cienfuegos, when he neighbourhood. Nor is it less apparent, that the left, and that he had lost two of his crew on the whole atmosphere in the vicinity of Lombard passage with fever. The vessel was detained at street, South street, and Almond street wharves, the Lazaretto one day, the crew were examined was already highly contaminated by the exhalaseparately by the physician, and found to be all tions from their filthy docks, and the alleys runin good health. During the day, the barque ning towards them, prior to the Mandarin being was thoroughly ventilated and furnigated, the brought to them ; and probably this was sufficient bedding aired, clothing washed, &c., the clothes of itself, while the thermometer was ranging so and bedding of the two sailors who had died on high, to produce the fever. The non-contagious the passage were destroyed. The Mandarin character of the disease, that is to say, that a reached the city on the evening of the 13th, and person sick with the fever, does not generate the came to at South street wharf. On the 16th, she poison which will communicate it to another not was taken to the lower side of Lombard street exposed to the infected atmosphere, appears to wharf, and there discharged her cargo : her crew had been previously discharged. During all the which were nursed in families und hospitals out time of her lying at South street wharf, and while of the infected district, there was no instance of the cargo was discharging, there was no case of the disorder being propagated to those around and was unloaded,) suffer from the disease, nor so far type, or proved more rapidly fatal. as is known, any of the labourers employed in

plate. Looking directly on it, and as carefully street wharf, and was there pumped out, the wa- and from whatever course it may have spru ns possible, nothing is seen; but when the sun's ter infecting the whole atmosphere in the neigh- was present in our midst; striking down one has rays were received on the plate and thrown on a bourhood. On the 26th, she was taken posses- and another there, we think there is abund screen, the form of the crescent was clearly de- sion of by the Health officer, and carried down by cause for humble acknowledgment, and since fined in the reflected image, darker or lighter than the river, and scuttled. The watchman who re- gratitude to the merciful Preserver of men, I the rest, according to the distance of the mirror mained on board of her from her first arrival at He was pleased to spare us from the chastisen the city, the Health officer, and the men taken on which the many and grievous sins so rife in board of her by him, five in number all continued community, greatly merit ; that while he per in the enjoyment of health.

19th of the Seventh month, in the person of a awfulness of the impending scourge, and the young man who drove a car, and occupied a stand sufficiency of human skill to control or arrest on the upper side of South street wharf. He died he was pleased to withhold his chastening ha in seven days. The next was the captain of a and to suffer us to go on still longer, in the brig which laid near the Mandarin. He died in joyment of that general health and prospe three days. In the course of ten days, fifteen which has so long attended our course, and other enses occurred, including the captain and which we must yet individually give an accou mate of the Mandarin, all of them in the vicinity of Lombard, South, or Almond street wharves. The disease gradually manifested itself in isolated cases, scattered in various sections of the city and from Liverpool, we have dates to the 2d instant. districts, nearly all traceable to what has been called the infected district, which was comprised between Union street on the north, Queen street on the south. Second street on the west, and the Delaware on the east. There were however, about twenty cases that occurred in any one day, was ten,

The origin of the disease has been the subject to decide positively, whether it was on board of On the 25th of the Sixth month, the barque the Mandarin when she arrived at our port, or some of those exposed to it, so as to produce mabe proved by the fact, that of the many cases vellow or maliguant fever occurred, nor did any in constant intercourse with them; and yet the of Thomas S. Bacon, of Salem county, New Jerser one of her crew, (all of whom left her before she fever never appeared here, in a more malignant

In thus recurring to the partial visitation of this discharging her cargo. After the cargo was destructive malady, and marking the manner in taken out, and they began to pump out the bilge- which it appears to have been introduced into our water, it gave rise to a most noisome effluvia. widely extended city, and the evidence afforded on the 20th, the barque dropped down to Almond that the deleterious agent, whatever it may be, ELIZABETH N, daughter of Joshua Naramore.

ted the pestilence that walketh at noonday, The first case of yellow fever occurred on the manifest itself sufficiently, to convince us of

#### ITEMS OF NEWS.

By the steamships Franklin, America, and Ba GREAT BRITAIN .- Parliament further prorog

to the 26th of this month. Market for breadstuffs tive, at increasing prices. Cotton unchanged, but The money market stringent. The cholera is subsid

TURKEY .--- The English and French fleets have p ed the Dardanelles. There is a reported collision tween the Russian and Turkish forces on the Dan There are also rumours of an armistice.

RUSSIA .- The Minister of Finance has informed British merchants at St. Petersburg, that their prop as well as persons, would be respected, notwithstan the warlike appearance of things between the two e tries, growing out of the Turkish Question. CHINA.—The revolution progresses, and as the c

try is in a state of anarchy, trade is much at a si SANDWICH ISLANDS,-Some steps have been t SAAD WICH ISLANDS,—Some steps have occur in Oahu, towards annexing the island to the U States. Large quantities of wheat have been rais the Sandwich Islands. 2400 bushels are reporte Mani alone. It was thought that 1500 acres wou put in with that grain this season. The yield bushels to the acre. The small-pox is raging; deaths had occurred by it.

CUBA.—Rumours of revolt, and much excitement UNITED STATES.—New York.—Deaths in the last week, 374. The Hudson River Railroad Com are building a locomotive intended to run to Al from New York, in two and a-half hours. This wi over 55 miles an hour.

over 55 miles an hoar. New Jersey, ---A man by the name of Pease, his vented a hoe, which drops the requisite numb grains of corn in each hill. *Penneyleania.*--The discovery of a mine of tha Clearfield county, is reported. Deaths in Philade last week, 147. The whole number of scholars at last week, 147. The whole number of scholars at ing the public day schools in the county, on the 30 last Tenth month, was 50,085. The expenditure for support of the schools during the year ending that was \$411,302.85.

was \$411,502.85. Arkanasa. The planters have commenced gri sugar cane. The yield is abundant; quality exce Texas.—The yellow (vere is diminishing, althou parts it is still raging. A large cotton crop likely gathered, notwithstanding it was somewhat injut places. Other crops excellent. Nice of good q raised. Emigration into the Store of the Wag at

California .- The steamer Star of the West, at York, brought more than seventeen hundred tors, nrought more than seventeen hundred sand dollars in gold-dust, from California. The mation from the mines is encouraging,-plenty of and nuggets. Sonora had been again burned.

Utah .- The Indians more quiet.

Correction.—In the 2d paragraph, 2d column, 6f of last week's editorial, for "1300 slaves," read "13,

MARNIED, on the 26th ult., at Friends' meeting, S ISAAC MORGAN, Ja., of Philadelphia, to MARY, dau

at Friends' meeting-house, Mulberry I Philadelphia, the 3rd instant, BENJAMIN PHILE PHEBE, daughter of Gainer and Mary C. Moore, this city.

# FRIEND. THR

# A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

## L XXVII.

## SEVENTH-DAY, ELEVENTH MONTH 26, 1853.

#### NO. 11.

#### PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

two dollars per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions and Payments received by

JOHN RICHARDSON.

NO. 50 NORTH FOURTH STREET, UP STAIRS,

# PHILADELPHIA.

e to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, n advance, three and a quarter cents; to any he United States, for three months, if paid in six and a-half cents.

For "The Friend."

#### -THEOLOGY, OR BOTANY AND RELIGION. (Continued from page 66.)

regards their minute structure, plants have ogether in various ways; and those which ted cellular plants, and they may be illusd by mushrooms, moulds, sea weeds and

ced by true seeds,

se nodding heads of flowers so well corres- which we have been treating are microscopic." this seems to be to fix the seeds in the stored up along with it is large, soil after being scattered. Peculiar annu-

are procured."

stem, leaves, flowers, and fruit, are composed of and give abundant produce is draining. Undraincells and vessels of different kinds, either separate ed soil from having much moisture is cold, is deor combined; and by means of these simple tis- ficient in the supply of air, and prevents the consues the Almighty Creator carries on all the stant renewal of food to the roots. Draining carwondrous processes of vegetable life. The ab-ries away superabundant moisture, allows a consorption or imbibition of nourishing fluids takes stant supply of fresh fluid nourishment to penetrate place by the cells of the root; the sap then rises through the soil at the roots, permits the access of through the cells and vessels and intercellular air and heat, and thus materially contributes to canals of the stem ; it reaches the cells and ves. the health and vigour of the crops. The soil cretions given off as it descends through the cells tritious plants, the sowing will be unproductive. rided into those which are composed en- and vessels of the bark. Thus the functions of 'Man must gain his bread by the sweat of his small bladders or vesicles called cells, nutrition or nourishment are accomplished. The brow.'-(Gen. iii, 19.) The garden of the slugduction of seed.

"Besides a general movement of sap, there are which have no conspicuous flowers, and also special movements occurring in cells and roduced by small cellular germs; the latter vessels. In the cells of aquatic plants, such as the name of vascular plants, and are seen Chara, and Vallisneria, there is a distinct and case of ordinary trees, shrubs, and herbs regular motion of granules, which is easily seen nave more or less evident flowers, and are under the microscope. These movements are to become deeply buried, the proper access of air promoted by moderate heat, and they seem to is prevented, and their sprouting is retarded. It estructure of the cells and vessels of plants take place in a spiral manner round the cells. y be fully seen by the aid of the micro- They appear to be connected with the life of the imitate what occurs in nature. They should be The examination of these tissues amply individual cell, and the formation of new cells. placed at a moderate and equal depth. Hence the trouble attendant upon it. In some In the jointed hairs seen in the flowers of the Vir the necessity for regular ploughing, in order that id vessels there are seen beautiful mark-ginian spider-wort, and in the hairs of the com- all the grains may be at a proper distance from the form of dots or rings, or bars, or mon nettle, similar motions are observed. In cer-the surface of the soil, and that the growth and soiled up like a cork-screw. Hence arise tain vessels of plants called *laticiferous*, obscure progress of the plants may be uniform. When ious names of dotted, annular or ringed, movements of granular matter have been detect. ploughing is irregular, the grain sinks to different or ladder-like, and spiral cells and vessels, ed. These vessels have a peculiar structure, and depths, some plants come up before others, and along with woody tubes, may be seen in unite together freely, so as to form a sort of net-trarts of the same plant. They are best seen in plants with milky which tends to injure the harvest; for the ripe mmon mould and mushrooms are compos- or coloured juices, as the India-rubber and Gutta- grain when allowed to remain beyond a certain cells united together; so are the pith of percha plants, the Cow tree, Spurges, and Celan- period loses part of its nutritious qualities, and otton, cork from the outer bark of the cork dine. Some consider the motions in these vessels thus the produce of the field is diminished in ce-paper, and the paper of the ancients, as being connected with the return of the sap value. Seeds often lie long dormant, especially rom the papyrus-the bulrush of Scripture from the leaves to the bark. All the textures of when placed too deep in the earth, and it is only

peach, bread-fruit, and succulent roots, as ing plants, it is contained in the seed, and along under certain conditions. The seeds of white contain a large quantity of cellular there is a store of nourishment for its fu- clover may remain in the soil for many years, s object of the horticulturist in many in- ture growth. This nutritive matter is in some and yet when brought near the surface so as to is to increase it, and thus to render veget- cases incorporated with the young plant, as in the be within the action of the air germinate freely. ender and succulent, which would other bean and pea, the fleshy lobes of which are part After the great fire of London, numerous plants e tough and dry. Cells often become hard- of the young plant; in other cases it is separate sprung up, the seeds of which would appear to and thickened by matter deposited inside. From the young plant, in other cases it is separate plotting of the scote and have matter deposited inside. From the young plant, as in the coco-nut and have lain long in the ground. While seeds natu-he hard shell of seeds, and the stone of wheat. In palms generally the young plant oc-rally preserved in the soil and in peat mosses consists of woody cells. The coverings of cupies a small part of the seed, and the nourish-retain their vitality, it is not easy for man to imiseeds, as Collomia, exhibit beautiful spiral ment is abundant, although sometimes, as in the tate these conditions. All the stories about the he fibres of which, when moistened by wa- date and the ivory palm, very hard. In the germination of mummy-wheat are doubtful. There

Is are met with in Cactuses, be woody parts of plants consist of elon-germinate. In order that this process may take tubes, tapering to each end, and rendered place, it is necessary that moisture, heat, and air "The various phenomena connected with the by woody matter deposited inside. These should be present, and it is also important that sprouting of the seed are well seen in the malting

woody tubes can be separated from the bark and the plant at first should be excluded from direct stems of many plants by maceration or steeping light. The supply of these requisites must be in water; and in this way hemp, flax, and bast properly regulated, and in doing so the nature of the soil must be attended to. One of the most "Thus all the parts of plants, including root, important operations for enabling grain to grow sels of the leaf, and is there exposed to the action must therefore be prepared and fitted for the of air and light, so as to fit it for the various se- seed, otherwise, as far as regards useful and nucells and vessels of the flower, on the other hand, gard no doubt produces plants, but they are not ished not only with cells, but with long undergo various changes, so as to enable them to such as are fitted for the nourishment of man. 11 tubes called vessels. The former are de-perform the functions of reproduction, or the pro-went by the field of the slothful; and, lo, it was went by the field of the slothful; and, lo, it was all grown over with thorns, and nettles had covered the face thereof.'-(Prov. xxiv. 30, 31.) As the sluggard will not plough, he shall beg in harvest and have nothing.--(Prov. xx, 4.) "When seeds are sown naturally, they have

only a slight covering of soil, and if they happen is of importance that man in sowing seeds should when the soil is turned up and air admitted that with the statement of the prophet, 'Bow "The plant in its embryo or youngest state they spring up. Many are the instances of seeds his head as a bulrush.' All fleshy fruits, consists entirely of cells. In the case of flower, retaining vitality long, when buried in the ground, coil in a remarkable manner, and form a grains of wheat, barley, and oats, the young plant does not appear to be a single authentic case of ul object under the microscope. The ob- is minute, while the starch and glutinous matter such an occurrence having taken place. No doubt there are numerous fields of what is called "When the seed is placed in favourable cir- mummy-wheat over the country, but none can be

of barley. The grain is exposed to moisture, ments was five times greater than that of the kled with bads, or "eyes," as they are commu

it, and thus makes malt. " In many plants, the embryo, in place of hav- covery. ing only one cotyledon, as in grasses and palms, has two. These cotyledons, during the sprouting of the plant, either rise above ground, and appear It is the boy who conducts himself well, who is as temporary leaves of a peculiar form, as is seen honest, diligent and obedient in all things. It is in the lupin; or they remain below ground as fleshy lobes, and are gradually absorbed, as in the bean. In plants which have no flowers, as may direct to be done. It is the boy who is ferns, mosses, sea-weeds, and fungi, the little kind to other little boys, who respects age, and germs are simple cells without any cotyledon, who never gets into difficulties and quarrels with which seem to send out roots from various parts his companions. It is the boy who leaves no of their surface.

"Many are the illustrations in the Bible taken from the sowing and springing of the seed, and in endeavouring to do a good act towards others. seed of the Word must be sown in good soil, prepared by the Great Husbandman ; and when wabut the spark of life will ultimately break forth. and become useful men .- Selected. In the parable of the sower (Matt. xiii. 3; Mark iv. 3; Luke viji, 5), the various kinds of soil are employed to illustrate the heart of man in its natural and in its renewed state. In the former, it is hard and cold, and is not prepared for the good seed : the seed does not sink into it, or it is chokthe hearts of young converts, they are favoured into the heavenly garner.

#### (To be continued.)

best English chronometers, and also with Ameri- any one who will carefully take up a potato plant by the season or the atmosphere. It is a sin enn ones, manufactured by Bliss & Creighton, of New York. On the return of the expedition if which provide the recognized while the tubers ed throughout the world, and that even the w was found that the error of the English instru-which grow from them will be seen to be sprin- potates of Chil, &c., were attacked by it.

THE FRIEND.

be at air, and is kept in comparative darkness. It American. One of the New York chronometers, termed. Now buds are never found upon is precisely in circumstances fitted for its sprout- in particular, was subjected to the severest tests roots, and their presence is so characterist ing, or germination, as it is called. A very to which it is possible to subject instruments of the stem, that even though it is growing un marked change takes place in the contents of the such delicate construction; yet so exquisitely was ground, as in this instance, its real nature i grain. The starch, which is insoluble in water, it provided with adjustments and compensations once shown by them. and unfit for the nourishment of the plant, is con- for the very great extremes of temperature to verted into sugar, which is soluble, and easily which it has been subjected, that, having suffered plants, is subject to peculiar diseases. One taken up by the cells of the plant as food. The all sorts of exposure to which such instruments them is the card, When attacked by this dise young roots are first protruded, and then the stem are liable in a Polar winter, it was returned with the plant ceases to grow, and becomes of a sic rises, surrounded by a leaf called a cotyledon, or a change in its daily rate, during a year and a appearance just at the time when the tubers she seed-leaf. If the barley were allowed to grow, half, of only the eighteen thousandth part of one form ; so that the produce, if any, is small anthe whole of the sugar would be used by the second in time. In stating this fact it will be bad quality. This disease first made its app plant. But man wishes to get the sugar, and he borne in mind that the temperature registered ance in Lancashire, in 1764, and rapidly spr therefore stops the plant in its growth by drying during the winter in Wellington Straits was actu- over the potato districts of Britain, exciting at ally 46° below zero.-Annual of Scientific Dis- ral fears that the plant would be extermina

A Word to Little Boys .- Who is respected ? the boy who is making an effort continually to respect his father, and to obey him in whatever he effort untried to improve himself in knowledge and wisdom every day, who is busy and active from the nature of the soil on which it falls. The Show me a boy who obeys his parents, who is diligent, who has respect for age, who always has usually appears as a bluish-brown spot, en a friendly disposition, and who applies himself under side of the leaf, and very rapidly exter bend of the dew of His Spirit, it springs up and diligently to get wisdom, and to do good towards till the whole of the plant above ground is destructed by the dew of His Spirit, it springs up and diligently to get wisdom, and to do good towards till the whole of the plant above ground is destructed by the dew of His Spirit, it springs up and diligently to get wisdom, and to do good towards till the whole of the plant above ground is destructed by the dew of His Spirit, it springs up and diligently to get wisdom, and to do good towards till the whole of the plant above ground is destructed by the dew of His Spirit, it springs up and diligently to get wisdom, and to do good towards till the whole of the plant above ground is destructed by the dew of His Spirit, it springs up and diligently to get wisdom, and to do good towards till the whole of the plant above ground is destructed by the dew of His Spirit, it springs up and diligently to get wisdom, and to do good towards the dew of His Spirit, it springs up and diligently to get wisdom, and to do good towards the dew of His Spirit, and spirit and spirit above ground is destructed by the dew of His Spirit, and spirit and spirit above ground is destructed by the dew of His Spirit above ground is destructed by the dew of His Spirit above ground is destructed by the dew of His Spirit above ground is destructed by the dew of His Spirit above ground is destructed by the dew of His Spirit above ground is destructed by the dew of His Spirit above ground is destructed by the dew of His Spirit above ground is destructed by the dew of His Spirit above ground is destructed by the dew of His Spirit above ground is destructed by the dew of His Spirit above ground is destructed by the dew of His Spirit above ground is destructed by the dew of His Spirit above ground is destructed by the dew of His Spirit above ground is destructed by the dew of His Spirit above ground is destructed by the dew of His Spirit above ground is destructed by the dew of His Spirit above ground is de slow and gradual, 'first the blade, then the ear, beloved, then there is no such thing as truth in place in a single night; and a field, which then the full corn in the ear.'-(Mark. iv. 28.) the world. Remember this, little boys, and you day has looked healthy, green, and vigorous, It may lie dormant for a time, and in darkness, will be respected by others, and you will grow up but the spark of life will ultimately break forth, and become useful men.—Selferded.

From the Leisure Hour.

## OUR FRIEND-THE POTATO.

(Concluded from page 76.)

ed by weeds, or it lacks the dews and the atmos- a natural order in the vegetable kingdom remark- doubtless vivid in the recollection of all. Sp phere of heaven; and hence it brings no fruit to able for its acrid and poisonous properties-the would fail us to detail the miseries which w perfection. In the latter, there is the preparation order to which the deadly nightshade, hendane, suffered by the Irish peasantry in that awfol w of the Spirit, nourishment from on high, the for- capsicum, mandrake, thorn apple, and tobacco ter; how the privation of food, clothing, mer and the latter rain, and fruit, in some thirty, belong. It seems strange to find so valuable an warmth, in that inclement season, hurried th in some sixty, and in some an hundredfold. The article of food among such suspicious companions; sands to their graves from sheer starvation; h former and the latter rain are often referred to and it may seem equally stringe, that the only they dropped down by the way-sides; how ma as promoting the sprouting of the seed and the species of the potato genus (solanum) which inha- naut fevers, the sure successors of famine, m growth of the plant.-(Jer. v. 24; Hos. vi. 3; bit England are both of poisonous nature: they frightful havoc among those whom want l Jaci ii, 23). The first of these rains took place in Palostine after the seed was sown, and the second in the the common nightshade (solanum nightshade) spared; how corpress wanted coffins; and how when the corn was nearly ripe and hervest was and the bitter-sweet (solanum delemanra). Both dies were left without burial, from the debi when the corn was nearly ripe and hervest was at hand. So it is with the Christian life. Some- rosum) appears to have been originally a native bours; how all the better feelings of human nat times, just after the seed of eternal life is sown in of the western const of South America, where it seemed to be extinguished, by the extremity grows wild from 34° south latitude to at least 10° the distress : details such as these might be m with joyful and refreshing seasons of love and or 20° north latitude; that is, through the subtro- tip .ed in their most horrible forms, but we may peace. Others experience the most plentiful pical, tropical, and equinoctial zones. It is usu- forbear. The facts are still too fresh in gene showers of heart-reviving love just as the sickle ally found on cliffs, hills, and mountains near the recollection to require repetition. is to cut them down, that they may be gathered sea; and is most abundant near Valparaiso, Mendoza, Quito, Lima, and Santa Fe de Bogota. In for the potato disease. Some have attributed its wild state the flowers are always pure white, to an insect (aphis rapæ); others to volcanic not purple-tinted as in its cultivated state with us. halations ; others to a peculiar state of the atm American Chronometers .- Until within a recent It is needless to describe a plant so universally phere; others to minute fungi or moulds. period the chronomers of the best character used well known, or to enter into details as to the man- last supposition appears to be nearest the tra in the American marine, were exclusively of ner of its cultivation. It may surprise many, A minute fungus (botrytis infestans) appears English manufacture. Chronometers are now, however, to be told that the tuber of the potnto, be almost invariably connected with the disca however, manufactured in this country equal, if which forms so valuable an article of food, is not and is found on the decaying plants; the att not superior to any produced elsewhere. The a root, but an under-ground stem : and that this of the parasite being probably aided by some p Grinnell Arctic Expedition was supplied with the is no mere scientific refinement will be evident to disposition in the state of the vegetable, indu

The potato, like some other highly-cultiv. Many theories were framed to account for it, many remedies advised; but all in vain, till length it was found that it arose from planting seed potatoes, tubers which were quite rine. the abandonment of this plan, and by saving s for propagation as were not fully ripe, it been observed that the evil could be entirely 1 vented.

The discase which for the last six or se years has infested this useful plant, is of a v different nature. In the potato-murrain, as has been called, the plant is commonly attac after the tubers have been formed and have tained some considerable size. The leaves h been observed to be first affected. The dec tuber appears to be consequent upon that of plant : the substance of it turns brown, emit very peculiar and unpleasant odour, and soon cays to a fetid, watery matter. The fearful r ages which this disease occasioned in the pote It is a singular fact, that the potato belongs to crops of this and the sister country, in 1846-7

Various attempts have been made to acco

ly crops. Before this paper reaches the puben more definitely determined.

The potato has other uses besides its property an article of food. One important application it is for the purpose of extracting its starch. resh potatoes are rasped into a vessel full of lky appearance; and if then strained, and alred to stand, the water will become clear, the ula or starch settling at the bottom: 17 lb, of rch may thus be obtained from 100 lb. of potas. This faring or starch is very similar to ow-root; it is very nourishing, and if properly pared may be kept a long time. Even dised potatoes, if fit for no other use, may be emyed for this purpose, and their starch will be good as that of sound roots. If carefully heattill vapour rises from it, it loses its character starch, and resembles gum. In this state it is y extensively employed, under the name of ritish Gum," in the processes of calico print-, and for stiffening different fabrics.

But, important as these applications are, the in use of the potato is as an esculent. Its at value is not, however, generally apprecid. It is in part to the potato that we owe the ended term of human life that is now enjoyed ue, but a malady of great malignity and viru- our salvation.

us as were the theories as to the origin of the with the free use of salt provisions; the use of a banks of deliverance. Let us not then become ease, still more numerous were the methods vegetable diet, in persons affected with it, having like Israel of old, who though they had been faaposed for its cure. It does not appear, how always been attended with the prompt amend- voured to sing their Deliverer's prais 300 a los 20 er, that any certain preventive has yet been ment of their symptoms, and frequently with an his works, covered. Most methods proposed have an entire restoration to health. To the potato then, ered in some cases, and failed in others. The as furnishing us with an abundant, cheap, and use, whatever it may have been, though still in wholesome vegetable diet, especially during wineration, had seemed of late years to have very ter, are we mainly indebted for our almost total ich abated in virulence; and it was hoped that exemption from this disease. In some of our disease would in time disappear, where due prisons, it has occurred that the diet of the prire was taken in the cultivation. A top-dress- soners, though amply sufficient in other respects, of quicklime was considered one of the most has contained no potatoes, or only a small quancessful preventives of it. At the moment we tity of them. The consequence has been, that ite, however, the disease seems to have returned scurvy has broken out among them, but has been in some places with greater virulence than in promptly removed on the addition of a few pounds 16. We have beside us a return from various of this vegetable to the weekly dietary. During unties in England, which gives a very black the construction of the Hawick railway, the navmmary of the progress of the disease on the vies, in consequence of the high price of potatoes, lived on meat and bread; and, as the sure result, however, the extent of the calamity will have an epidemic of scurvy broke out among them. These, then, are some of the uses of the potatoa vegetable which well deserves the appellation of "the friend of man."

The Religion of Paying Debts .- One of our d water, the fluid will be found to assume a religious exchanges has the following strong remarks on this subject. They drive the nail in to the head and clinch it .- Merchant's Mugazine. " Men may sophisticate as they please; they can never make it right, and all the bankrupt laws in the universe cannot make it right, for them not to pay their debts. There is a sin in this neglect, as clear and as deserving church discipline, as in stealing or false swearing. He who violates his promise to pay, or withholds the payment of a debt when it is in his power to meet his engagement, ought to be made to feel that in the sight of all honest men he is a swindler. Religion may be a very comfortable cloak under which to hide: but if religion does not make a man & deal justly,' it is not worth having.'

For " The Friend."

#### DIVINE SUPPORT.

There is in the testimony of scripture abundant Britain: for that the average duration of life evidence of the goodness and sustaining power. considerably increased during the last century which our Almighty Leader mercifully affords ndisputable. The banishment of at least one unto those who humbly trust in him, and are parful and formidable disease also may be attri- tiently endeavouring to journey forward Zion-ed to its universal use, and the change which ward. These are often brought, in the ordering as mainly introduced into our habits as a na- of unerring wisdom, into great tribulation and has probably been the chief means of disarm- straights, wherein they can see no way for their other complaints of their virulence, and of deliverance. Their situation may be compared dering them of infrequent occurrence. Before to the Israelites when they came up out of Egypt. introduction of the potato, carrots and turnips to the Red Sca; the mountains were on either re equally unknown in England, and the main side, and the enemy pursuing behind, yet at the of the people used to be butcher's meat, with command of their leader they stood still that they and bread. During at least two-thirds of the might see the salvation of God. So it is at the r, the great bulk of the population lived on present time; the safety of those who are brought ed meat, and without any vegetables but into tried places, often consists in standing still, ad. In those days, one of the most fearful and waiting upon and trusting in that Divine and urges of England was scurvy; not that slight holy arm of strength which is felt to be underection of the skin popularly known by that neath, until we witness it to be stretched forth for ble, lowly state of mind, have become weary in

es in these northern regions, and afflicted thou- intended for our refinement, yet as we trust in the of hosts.' ds more with sufferings which caused them to arm of our heavenly Father, a way will be made ation, from the same cause, that they were language of the paints, "Happy is he that hat hearts. May we all be encouraged to press for-iged to be sent home. It has been most con- the God of Jacob for his help, whose hope is in ward for the mark, suffering all things with joy swely proved that his a will scourge was the the Lord his God." At these seasons of Divine and thanksgiving that so we may be accounted set of a deficiency of vegetable food, together favor, we can sing songs of pruise as upon the worthy to join that happy number who have

How needful is it for us at times, to be brought into deep baptisms, that we may individually know a being purged and purified, and fashioned according to the will of our Divine Master : for it is by being brought into these sufferings, that we become more and more experienced in Divine things, and are led along step by step into those inviteries of the kingdom of God; which the world knoweth not of, and which the wisdom of this world can never search out.

As we are favoured to come into that blessed state and standing in righteousness, in which we feel our whole confidence and hope to be in the mighty arm of our God, we shall witness his precious promises to be verified, to our joy and unspeakable comfort. For although we may be plunged into suffering and sorrow, on account of temporal bereavements or other afflictions; or may have to go mourning on our way, weeping as between the porch and the altar, on account of degeneracies in the church; and under a sense of the desolating effects of the unwearied enemy within our borders, may be led to exclaim with one formerly, "Spare thy people O Lord, and give not thine heritage to reproach ;" yet through all these conflicts there is a source of holy joy, and strength in a sense that the ulmighty Arm is underneath, and is able to bear us above the billows, and will, if we are faithful on our part, enable us to rise triumphant over all. As we remain faithful in times of adversity, keeping the eye single to the only Source of help, we shall be enabled at times, even in our lowest seasons, to adopt the language of one formerly who said, "I know that my Redeemer liveth, and because he lives I live also."

We have cause to be encouraged by the declaration recorded in the scriptures of truth, that "When the poor and needy seek water and there is none, and their tongue faileth for thirst, I the Lord will hear them, I the God of Israel will not forsake them; I will open rivers in high places, and fountains in the midst of the valleys, I will make the wilderness a pool of water, and the dry land springs of water." Isa. xli, 17, 18.

As we are concerned to get down into the lowly valley of humiliation, there will be raised in us a thirst for the waters of that Fountain which is set open for all, and whercof if we drink, we shall never thirst again. When all other fountains fail, and every source of joy hath passed away, then these waters will arise within our own breasts, to the renewing of our faith and hope in God, so that we shall be enabled to say in truth, " Thou art my Father, my God, and the Rock of my salvation.

But alas! how many there are in our poor degenerate, and in many places, almost obliterated Society, who for the want of dwelling in this humwell doing, and are ready at times to say with ce, accompanied with frightful ulcerations and Although we may have had to drink largely of some formerly, "It is vain to serve God, and what general putrid tendency of the fluids of the the water of affliction, and been ready to sink profit is it that we have kept his ordinance, and y. Every winter this pest swept off multi- under our sorrows, and the baptisms which are that we have walked mountfully before the Lord

O that these may remember, that there is a g on a weary existence. In the British force for our preservation and salvation, and we shall healing balm and a peaceful rest, for all those 5000 troops, stationed about a century since at at times feel his Divine and peace-giving presence that love their Saviour, and walk humbly with ebec, 1000 were swept away by seurvy in one in our hearts, so that our cups will be made to their God; for those, that keep the commandnter; and 2000 more were so shattered in con-overflow with joy, and wo can in truth adopt the ments of Him who writes his commands in their the Lamb. G. H.

Evans, Eleventh mo., 1853.

Selected.

I WILL ALWAYS PRAY. "Evening and morning and at noon will I pray." PSALMS

I will rise and pray, while the dews of morn Like gems are seattered o'er tree and thorn, Ere the sun comes up, in his glorious power, To waken the bird and open the flower I will turn from the earth to heaven aspiring, With faith unshaken, hope untiring, And for strength to walk through the weary day, To the God of love will I humbly pray.

I will pray at noon when the fervid glow Of the sultry sun is upon my brow When the flocks have sought the shading trees; When the stream is silent, and hushed the breeze, I will gaze o'er the beantiful earth abroad, And praise the doings of nature's God ; Then closing my eyes on the glorious day, To the God of love will I humbly pray.

I will pray at eve when the crimson light Is passing from the mountain's height When the holy, solemn twilight hour Is hushing the bird and closing the flower; When all is at rest and the stars come forth To keep their watch o'er the sleeping earth-To Him who hath kept and blest through the day, To the God of love, will I humbly pray.

Then will I pray, for I find it sweet To be always found at my Maker's feet; I will always pray—on the heavenly road— I ne'er shall faint while I lean on my God. I shall gather strength for my upward flight; My path will be as a shining light ; It shall heighten to perfect, eternal day, Therefore to God will I always pray.

HUMAN GRANDEUR.

We gaze on a hillow with wonder and awe, Swelling high as it threatens the shore ; Till broken and lost we forget what we saw. And think of that billow no more.

So the pomp of the great, so the fame of the hrave, So the treasures of glory and pride, Tho' they mount on the flood, like the high swelling wave

Like that too must ehh with the tide.

THE RAINBOW. My heart leaps up when I behold A rainbow in the sky; So was it when my life began; So is it now I am a man; So be it when I shall grow old. Or let me die ! The child is father of the man ; And I could wish my days to be Bound each to each by natural piety. WOADSWOATH.

From the New York Tribune. A REVOLUTION IN JOURNALISM.

Crystal Palace, which we publish this morning, good as can be made of rags. By a new chemical an instant. process, the invention reduces the fibre of straw, or

THE FRIEND.

danger of a short supply of straw. To discover scde all others, for everywhere great rapidity i a way of using it for paper has long been deside. required. And though the two of Hoe's grea rated; but, until Mr. Mellier, no seeker had found presses which we now use have cost us a larg it out. We are informed that his process is simple and cheap, and that when he ceases to claim compensation as patentce for its use, the price of chines of Beaumont's patent, in order to supply paper cannot but fall very considerably. This the enormous and increasing n will work a revolution in our journals. It will *Tribune* demanded by the public, enable those papers which are now printed on small, flimsy, and dirty sheets, to imitate the example of the Tribune, and assume an appearance more worthy of metropolitan journals; and it will enable us to use even better and more substantial paper than that we employ at present. The printing of books will also be cheapened and improved by this great discovery.

Another invention, of a character no less interesting and important to the publishers of journals of large circulation, has been patented by Mr. Victor Beaumont, a citizen of New York, though of French birth. It is a printing-press, which, at a moderate rate of speed, will deliver thirty thousand sheets, printed on both sides, in a single hour ! Its movement combines the original principles of Napier, which are applied by Hoe in his great press, with some new and beautifully simple arrangements and devices of the inventor. It has a large central cylinder, like the Hoe press, on which are fastened the forms for both sides of the sheet to be printed. The type are held fast by Hoe's patent column-rules. The paper used is a continuous strip, or band, dispensing with men to feed the separate sheets, as in other power-presses. This strip or band Mr. Beaumont arranges very ingeniously; he avoids the inconvenience inseparable from having it in the form of a roll, by laying it in a pile, folded backward and forward, like a piece of broadcloth; one end of this pile is put into the press, which then draws in its own supply, without tearing or straining the paper, till the whole sheet has passed through. As there are no feeders, room is obtained for additional printing cylinders; a moderate-sized press will have twelve of these, and will require three hands to run it, two of them being employed in carrying and looking after the paper. Each twelve-cylinder press will work four of these continuous sheets at a time, or one to each three of its cylinders. Each sheet will pass twice through; at its first passage, one of its sides will be entirely printed, the forms of the newspaper being impressed on it alternately. As it comes out, the machine lays it back again in the same sort of a pile, so that when it is all done, the attendant supplies its place with a fresh pile, and then carries it to the proper spot of life with honour and integrity, are alike entitle for it to be taken up and passed through the second time, which prints the side left blank before, Then the mechanism passes it along to the knives which cut the sheets apart, while another contrivance puts them in neat piles ready for the carriers. These knives are very ingenious. A In the review of the exhibition of paper at the serious difficulty has been experienced in other machines designed to print a continuous sheet, is a notice of a new discovery, which promises to from the fact that an ordinary knile cannot be work a revolution in the production of newspa- relied on to cut paper which is wet enough for pers, as well as of books. We refer to the straw printing. This inconvenience Mr. Beaumont obpaper of Mr. Mellier, a French chemist and ma. viates by making his serrated, or saw-shaped nufacturer. This article is made entirely from knives with long and acute teeth. The points of straw, and, as we can testify, after a careful ex. the teeth easily pierce the paper, and once having amination of specimens of various qualities, is as obtained an entrance, the cutting is completed in

other vegetable substances, into pulp, which, we der a very admirable invention. No presses wandering and variable mind to walk up an believe, is then finished as paper by the ordinary have yet been built on this plan, but when we down with a fair prospect; or a tower of stat methods. The advantage of the use of straw state that Mr. Hoe has purchased the patent and for a proud mind to raise itself upon; or a sort of

come out of great tribulation, having their gar-dance. Rags are searce, and as the demand for convince practical men that our opinion is wel ments washed and made white in the blood of paper increases, become dearce; but there is little founded. We suppose that this press must super sum of money, we look forward to being compell ed at no distant day to abandon them for ma the enormous and increasing numbers of th

#### Gleanings and Gatherings. NO REMEDY.

That is a very moving picture of God's long suffering and of man's desperate wickedness, and of the terrible judgments which follow the exhnust ed patience of the Most High: "The Lord Go of their fathers sent to them by his messengers rising up betimes, and sending; because he hacompassion on his people, and on his dwelling place : but they mocked the messengers of God and despised his words, and misused his prophets until the wrath of the Lord arose against his peo ple, till there was no remedy." 2 Chron. xxxvi 15, 16. Every impenitent man is daily an hourly approaching a condition in which there is no remedy,-American Messenger.

#### HOME

Love watches over the cradle of the infantover the couch of the aged-over the welfare o each and all; to be happy, man retires from th out-door world to his home. In the household circle the troubled heart finds consolation, the dis turbed finds rest, the joyous finds itself in its tru element. Pious souls, when they speak of death say that they go home. Their longing for hea ven is to them a home-sickness. Jesus also re presents the abodes of eternal happiness unde the picture of a home, a father's house. Doe not this tell us that the earthly home is appointed to be a picture of heaven and a foretaste of the higher home ?- National Magazine.

## WHAT CONSTITUTES A GENTLEMAN.

In the case of Wag vs. Kelson, tried at the lat Bristol Assizes, Mr. Justice Talfourd thus define the character of a gentleman. The evidence proved that the defendant, while in the theatre had said to the plaintiff, "Do not speak to me; am a gentleman, and you are a tradesman." "Gentleman," said the learned judge, "is a term which does not apply to any station, but to th mind and the feelings in every station. The ma of rank who deports himself with dignity an eandour ; the tradesman who discharges the dutie to it; nay, the humblest artisan, who fulfils th obligation east upon him with virtue and wit honour, is more entitled to the name of gentlema than the man who could indulge in offensive an ribald remarks, however high his station."-English Paper.

#### EDUCATION.

A right education is not merely the reading of many books, but the ability of making knowledg useful to ourselves and others. It is not simpl to acquire influence over our fellow-creatures, but to make that influence subservient to moral excel lence and piety.

#### RIGHT USE OF KNOWLEDGE.

Knowledge is not a couch whereon to rest These are the chief features of what we consi-searching and restless spirit; or a terrace for comes from its exceeding cheapness and abundis now ready to make them, we say enough to commanding ground for strife and contention; commanding ground for s s estate.-Lord Bacon.

For "The Friend."

#### A FAMILY OF FAITH.

BRIEF ACCOUNT OF SAMUEL WATSON, HIS VIFE, AND SOME OF THEIR CHILDREN. (Continued from page 77.)

to bless his heavenly Father, even for these e dispensations, and seemed thereby animated mocked him. Not feeling clear of them, he e 28th of the same month, wrote "a testiaced in the market-place. A portion we here

nd long forbearance should lead you to ret be gathered into his new covenant of light,

p for profit and sale; but a rich storehouse the counsel of the Lord, 'Cease to do evil, learn were translated into humility, to be true-hearted e glory of the Creator, and the relief of to do well.' Yield obedience to Truth,-so will men, and were learned at Christ's school, to be it be well with you.

"Swear not, neither by heaven nor by the of God in ancient time were and now are, they earth, nor by thy head, &c.; but in all your would labour with their hands, and work for small communication, let your yea, be yea, and your wages, to get them a living, rather than be accessary nay, nay ;--- for whatsoever is more than these, to the danger and death of so many poor souls." cometh of evil. Obedience to the commands of God would bring people into a sweet heavenly under exercise, respecting the mountebanks who composure of spirit, and produce good order in twithstanding Samuel Watson found his the families, in markets, and in all outward af- His soul had been for several weeks concerned ed ones taken away from him, he was ena- fairs. The magistrates, who fear the Lord, would about the matter, but on the 16th day of the be clear of much trouble, and would be glad to Twelfth month, he felt a command to reprove see good order. Those who mock and scoff at them for their acting, their pretended enchant-Il further dedication. In the First month, the things of God, and count it madness to preach ment, and quackcrics of various kinds. He says, , he went into the market-place of Lancaster, the gospel in public places, though the preacher "Though I would gladly have fled from this expreached the everlasting gospel of life and be never so truly sent of the Lord, will find the ercise, the spirit of the Lord wrought upon me, tion to the people, some of whom appear to Lord bring distress on their light, vain and frothy that I had no peace, till I gave up in obelience to spirits.

to be read by the inhabitants of Lancaster, strait is the way that leads to life eternal,-few done his will, they have still need of patience to uch who come to the market, in the fear of there be that walk therein; but broad is the way endure to the end,-to [enable them to] bear the ord, with godly reverence." This testimony that leads to destruction, and many there are that go therein. Let the ungodly amend their ways, and repent, for the Lord will not be mocked, for The Lord God of the whole earth hath long such as every man sows, such must they reap; d to be gracious to you, and his long suffer- they that live to the flesh bring forth the fruits of the flesh, and reap corruption, and die ; they that nce. Many of you remain ignorant and live to the spirit bring forth the fruits of the spirit, lious against the offers and manifestations of and reap life. So they that dwell in the spirit, eace and good will which he extends both to and walk in it, bring honour and glory to God, souls and bodies. He would not that any who alone is worthy of all honour, and glory, and Id die in their iniquity, but [would that] all heavenly renown for evermore. Amen."

In "an invitation to the inhabitants of Lancaspeace and salvation. Oh ! consider how he ter," written about the same time he gives this spared many whom he might have cut off in further account of his concern in the markette of sin and transgression, and so have cast place. "Jonah in ancient time, who received into hell, which is prepared for the wicked a command to go and preach repentance to all that forget God. I was lately moved, Nineveh, reasoned within himself, and consulted places, and his return was to the refreshment and g up the cross, and despising the shame, to with flesh and blood, and was not willing to go, put into my mouth to you. In obedience to made him willing to give up to his work. Then ill, in performing what he led me to, I have a good effect was wrought, for through unfeigned e, yea true peace in my inner man. The word repentance they [the inhabitants of Nineveh] e Lord shall not return in vain, but shall came to be spared. So it was in measure with t the thing for which it is sent,-and the bread me. I was very unwilling and backward to aph is cast upon the waters, after many days pear in that public place, where so much hurry, be found. Though the enemy of the soul and vain, raw conversation appeared. Yet it is many consulting for a time under his cloud, the work of true wisdom to utter her voice in the heavenly life was brought forth, which now is he seed of the kingdom will arise in the day chief places of concourse, that the universal maniod's power, over all mountains of opposition. festation of God's love might be known to every it will spring and come up in its beauty in creature, high and low, rich and poor,—that all true Bishop and Shepherd of their souls is teach-alley of humility—the prepared humble heart might be without excuse, and the Lord's servants ing them; and they know a feeding in the green ale and female. David in his day was sene be clear of the blood of all." He further says, pastures of Divine love, and a sitting down where of this when he said, 'Light is sown for his concern was to give all a summons and an none shall make them afraid-living praises to righteous, and gladness for the upright in invitation to turn from darkness to light, according to the ancient apostolic testimony, to the light vellous work for a remnant! And this I do wit-So all people, let your eye be to the Lord, of Christ Jesus in them, and from the power of ness in my travel, in the several parts of this has sown good seed in you, that your hearts Satan to the power of God and word of God in the nation; wherein I have been comforted in the be prepared by him to be the good ground, inward parts, that through obedience to it, each sweet appearance of Divine hie, and the overflowh brings forth good fruit,--holiness and may obtain forgiveness and remission of sins, and ings of heavenly love have rou forth as a glorions cousness. The seed of the kingdom, if it be be gathered to an inheritance with the saints in stream, to the watering God's heritage; and the choked and cumbered with earth and evil glory, when time here shall be no more. The plants of renown spring up together, and are rs, always brings forth good fruit,-in some invitation goes into many particulars, showing the more and more strengthened to bring forth fruit a, in some less. It is not a profession, but necessity of leaving all the works of the flesh, and to the honour and renown of Ilim, who not only fruits the Lord looks for. So in your eating becoming, through purity of heart and obedience plants but gives an increase. drinking, buying and selling, marrying and to the Lord's Holy Spirit, prepared to receive the ig in marriage, see that you do all in the fear sentence of peace at last. 'Come ye blessed, en who spring from the royal seed, where is no mice od, and in a holy sense of the grace that hath ter into the joy of your Lord.' He tells them, ture of wickedness, — you are as marrow to my ared to you in the inward parts. This will "There is as great need now to preach the cross bones, and so near to my life, that I am made to t in you a holy awe and reverence to your of Christ in his spiritual appearance, upon your rejoice in the feeling of this great work of salvator, and keep you seasoned in words and ac-crosses of stone and public places of resort as tion which God hath wrought among yon. O keep you seasoned in the tents of holiness, and to the rock of your ring,-all defrauding and cheating one and feed them with the letter, literal and brain know salvation! and then, it is the word of the Lord to r. These evils spring from the seed of the ledge, dead sacrifices, prayers, vain oblations, and you, no tempest or storm, which may come for are the tares which must be bundled and ney for. He then says, "If such as I speak of, shall be built upon Mount Zion, which cannot be at in the fire of God's wrath. Therefore take whe are your high, proud and lofty teachers, removed. Let the weak be assisted and strength

humble-hearted and self-denying as the ministers

In the year 1696 Samuel Watson was brought were acting in the streets of the town of Settle, irits. "Let all consider the path they walk in, for this matter. When the servants of the Lord have world, which lies in wickedness," He the next day drew up a paper entitled "The power of God exalted over the power of Satan; being a testimony to the mountebanks and inhabitan's of Settle."

Samuel Watson's daughter Mercy had received a gift in the ministry, and with another faithful maiden Jennet Stow travelled during the year 1697, in the western and southern parts of England and Wales. In 1699 Samuel found himself constrained in the love of the gospel in his old age, to pay a second visit to Scotland; and his daughters Mercy and Jennet Stow, both of whom appear to have been his spiritual children, bore him company. His friends say of this visit, that " he had good service, both among Friends and in public satisfaction of Friends." Before leaving Scotland,

"Hamilton, 29th of Fifth Month, 1699, "My dear Friends in Scotland,-

"The Lord of the whole earth hath drawn me out of my own country to visit you in the ancient Truth, having been formerly in this nation about forty years ago,-a time of hazarding my life for the elect's sake, when little appearance of that made manifest, and shines over the cloudy day. Many are now brought into the fold, where the our God, who hath wrought this great and mar-

"O you tender-hearted ones, and honourable !

let them never be discouraged by your neglect, of so early an entrance to where the aged whose tonnage of the ark, according to modern carne or by the want of godly care to help them, even work is done, can but hope to be : a circumstance ters' calculations, must have been 92,000 to the very hindermost of the flock ; for over these, the enemy seeks to get advantage, and Amaleklike to destroy them. But the camp of the Lord is full of love and of power, and the shout of a king is among them; and the captain of our salvation is with us, and He teacheth us to make war in righteousness, and He it is that will overcome all our enemies; everlasting praises be to Him, and that for ever more."

#### (To be continued.)

#### Row 0.72bo, Friend 1

There is much force in the remarks in the last number of "The Friend," under the head of "Practical faith in Divine revelation," in relation to the necessity of being practical believers in the guidance of the Holy Spirit in transacting the affairs of the church. Upon this subject that experienced servant of Christ, John Griffith, makes the following remarks :---

"We must live in that power at other times, if we expect its gracious assistance in the weighty affairs of the church when met for the management thereof; for that which is born of the flesh is bot flesh, and cannot enter into the kingdom of God, nor so much as see it. All is certainly of the flesh that hath its principal delight and satisfaction in sublunary things. So that, although some may maintain the character of God's people as to the outward appearance, yet if the love of earthly things has the chief room in their hearts, the love of the Father is not in them; and therefore such are not qualified to do God's work. Church-government, according to the discipline he in his wisdom has established, requires our understandings to be divinely enlightened to move rightly therein. The natural reason and understanding, whereby we manage our outward affairs, although capable of this, is altogether unfit for the other; for "the world by wisdom knows not God ;" and where persons speak and act in this, in meetings for discipline, they are not likely to understand his work; but in their pretended endeavours to promote, they mar it, and frequently darken counsel by a multitude of words without right knowledge. Instead of raising life in a meeting, they bring death and darkness over it, to the great pain of the opright-hearted, who are not always ready, like those above hinted at, bot experimentally knowing their sufficiency for every good word and work to be of God, they dare not move until it please him, by moving upon their hearts, to open their understandings and to be a spirit of judgment unto them. In this only there is a binding and loosing, remitting and retaining, with divine approbation ; which is livingly known and sealed upon the understandings of the faith fol, by the Holy Spirit of promise."

#### On the Death of a Friend.

Fourth month, 1779 .--- Alas! how is a large degree of truth, inward excellence, and whatever constitutes true loveliness, removed ! how is the beauty fullen! Affecting instance to us her Moses, and calculate them on the lowest possible little ship with the parings of his nails. friends; but to that unmortal spirit in her which scale. There are two definitions given of a cubit : I was sitting yesterday at the window, reading has long, in prospect of a future glorious admissione that is 18 inches, or a foot and a half---the when I saw a pedler with a pack upon his but so in into the celestial regions of light, been will, other that it is 1 foot 8 inches. We will take it rap at the front house of the opposite row. New sion into the celestial regions of light, been willing to descend into the deeps, and there behold at the lowest. Moses states that the ark was 300 did I see a man so determined to sell his goods the marvellous works of Him whom she served, cubits long; this would make it 450 feet long, or the pedler appeared to be, and yet his persent it is a happy lot, Though she suffered much, about the length of St. Paul's cathedral, (London.) ance seemed to be in vain. Though he wish thoogh sorrow came in the night, in the close of The breadth of it has states to be 50 cubits; we to sell, nobody wanted to buy; and though a world wherein she had many troubles, yet joy have then 75 feet in breadth. He states it to be talked much of the good quality of his cloth. has, I doubt not, sprung in the morning, in the 30 cubits high ; so that it was 45 feet in height, one appeared to believe what he said. He ga opening of an endless day. How justly may we In other words, it was as long as St. Paul's eather a single rap at every door, but no sooner w

ened by your gentle and tender care over them; rejoice on her account, who was counted worthy dral, nearly as broad, and half as high. T which the impatient mind, I believe, often wishes The largest English ship of war, the St. Vince for. A langentation for those who knew her for instance, which is of a size altogether unit worth, and who hoped for a future uniting with aginable to those who have never seen it, is 35 her in the covenant of life, and of that wisdom tons burthen; so that the ark must have be which is from above, may, with unleigned propri- equal to seventeen first-rate ships of war, and ety, be adopted.

> (when I found what thy intelligence was) seemed for 18 months. Buffon has stated that all the f struck with amazement, and was lost for a time footed animals may be reduced to 250 pairs, a in reflection on her great and awful change; but the birds to a still smaller number. On culcu when I recollected myself, that she was for ever tion, therefore, we find that the ark would ha removed; and that, through the intricacies of life, held more than five times the necessary num ) was left to move without her friendly assistance, of creatures, and more than five times the and fellow-feeling mind, a deep sense of mourn- quired quantity of food to maintain them for twe ing ensued: for from so short, and even from a months. long intercourse, I think I never reaped so much solid benefit with any. And alas! short-sighted as I was, I imagined it an earnest of some future policy," was illustrated some years since und fellowship in this life; and that, through the vari- the following circumstances, detailed by the **B** ous trials that attended it, a providential help chester Democrat. A lad was proceeding to might be dispensed as through each other. But now, I find it was the fulness allotted us, and that, and her children, when he found a wallet conta like Jonah's gourd, it sprung to me in a night, and ing fifty dollars. The aid was refused, and t like Jonah's gourd, it sprung to me in a night, and has withered before the brightness of the day; withered in a time wherein my weakness leads me boy revealed his fortune to his mother, but e too much to lean on such helps. But this shock relaxes the desire, and points to the strong tower, the refuge of the righteous, where alone is true tion-the pocket-book was advertised, and t safety ; and oh ! may we flee thither for the habi- owner found. Being a man of wealth, upon leaf tation is quiet and sure.

> I very much sympathise with you in the present trial, the loss of so near and valuable a friend, into his service, and he is now one of the mo Your attachment I believe was strong, and the successful merchants in Ohio. Honesty alwa separation hard; but how much more profitable, brings its reward-to the mind if not to t if, instead of an unvailing sorrow, we consider the pocket .- Post. church's loss; that one who filled a useful sphere is removed, and consequently, that that share is left to devolve upon the shoulders of some ; 1 say, if we consider and look sufficiently at this, being willing to step, if required, into her path, (which I know was secretly exercised, not only for herself, but for the prosperity of the great and noble cause,) and thereby redeem the loss, how acceptable must the tribute be, in the sight of Him who sees not as man sees; and if it springs from a heart devoted pal elements of success. to the work rather than the reward, how truly profitable to ourselves! The end of the righte- either on the floor, on the carpet, or on ous is desirable in whatever stage of life it arrives ; ground ? If so, I have no doubt at all you fou but for my own part, if I could hope mine would one : whereas if you had not looked for it, m be such, I own I cannot help feeling a wish, that likely you might have walked over it twen its approach might be in the early or middle part : times without seeing it at all. It is just the ca in what the desire originates, I cannot pretead to with lessons of instruction. They he in our w say, but it is, perhaps in some unjustifiable part like pins; we pass by them, we walk over the S. GRUBB. of self-love.

> to the size of the ark, and have asserted that it is proverb; let us try, then, if we cannot in futu quite absurd to suppose that ever there could be profit a little more by the things which take pla a vessel constructed large enough to hold all the around us. Some people learn nothing from t creatures that must have been placed in it, to great events of the world, while others impre gether with sufficient food-(it may be for six or the veriest trifles. I have heard of a man w twelve months)-corn for the four-footed animals, had an oak-tree lying by his cottage door seed for the birds, and so on. Now we will take years, without putting it to any use; and I had the dimensions of the ark from the record of heard of another, who when in prison, former

manned as such shins usually are, it would have For my own part, all that was within me, contained much beyond 1800 men, and provisio

> An Honest Boy .- That " honesty is the be uncle's to petition him for aid for his sick sis distressed family was pinched with want, T pressed a doubt about using any portion of t money. His mother confirmed his good reso ing the history of the family, he presented t fifty dollars to the sick mother, and took the b

# THE PEDLER.

# BY OLD HUMPHREY.

Young people are always ready enough to I gin things, but not equally ready to go on wi them when difficulties appear in the way. conquer difficulties should be an object w every one; for perseverance is one of the prin

Have you ever had occasion to look for a p every day of our lives, without so much as not Size of Noah's Ark.-Skeptics have objected for them, "Better late than never," says the c

face of the pedler seen, than the door seemed deceive and tell untruths, to attain it, and I not weuld or no.

as of no use, for the pedler would not go of my soul. v. "Do my pretty maid," said he, "look my stuff; it will not hurt you. Never was our own light sadly, for you will never again good instruction may e such an opportunity. The cloth has cost ample of a poor pedier. nothing, so that I can afford to sell it cheap. ne, you shall have it at threepence a yard aper than what it is worth, though I have red that money for it three times over within this half hour. They wanted it at that price at grocer's shop, but I would not sell it. Come, shall have it; never was there better cloth in world; but I can see very well that you know it is what as well as I do.

is wondrous what may be done by persever-, and often by flattery. The pedler opened pack, rubbed his cleth over his finger nail, talked about how well it would wash and r, until at last he persuaded the woman to half a dozen yards. Away went the pedler, ng out that he should leek in again some day ; whistling a lively tune, he once more began p at the deors that he came to.

ell, thought I, and what can I learn from the er? Why, I can learn this lesson-that perrance however unsuccessful at first, is pretty to be crowned with success; and that if a er can use such patience, and pains, and perrance to sell a few yards of linen cloth, I everance, in seeking to obtain eternal life,

ng every disappeintment, putting up with ill est in them. er and bad language, and persevering through all the energies of his body and mind, and year.

hut almost of its own accord; se quick was bestir myself to gain possession of what is worth Fifth-day, y one to get rid of the pedler. A common the whole world? Oh not let me try if I cannot would have been quite heart-broken at such outdo the pedler. Let me be ten times more pa-versity of sentiment prevailing in the previous y from the window, he bent down his head pedler went from door to door; nor did he lose a ness under the circumstances," shouted to them through the key-hole. Not single opportunity of trying to sell his cloth. Let attempt and walk away; but he went on the means of grace and the hope of glory. The was read last year, was also in attendance. stling and joking, until he had called at every pedler was importunate and would take no denial; se in the row but one, and at that one, he he persevered against every refusal; he was dened to have made up his mind, that wheever termined that he would sell his cloth. Let me an epistle from the Yearly Meetings of Ireland, e to the door should buy his cloth, whether be as importunate as he was; let me be determined, in seeking the throne of grace, not to be beatle put down his pack on the step, and gave en back by my fears and disappointments, but to rm rap at the door. The up-stairs window say with Jacob, when he wrestled with the angel, cpened, by some one who wished to see who "I will not let thee go, except thou bless me !" there; but there was a little projection over The pedler gained his object; he sold his cloth. door, and the pedler stood close under it with Let me then gain mine, not by deceit and untruth, Friend to serve as Treasurer for the meeting, pack, that he might not be seen until the door but by persevering in every good way, and word opened. For a long time he kept rapping, and work ; depending on the grace of God for all s, came down. No sooner did she see the then life. Blessed be God, that the way of obler, than she pushed the door; but the pedler taining eternal life is so plainly made known in poked his staff in the deorway, so that she the Bible ; I must believe in the Lord Jesus Christ ; Id not shut it. She scolded and stormed, but he must be the "way, and the truth, and the life"

New, if from the example of the pedler's diligence in business, in seeking things temporal, I \$435.11. There has however, been extra exre better cloth sold, and you shall have it a should become mere "fervent in spirit," in seekgain." She told him she did not want his ing things spiritual and eternal, I shall have reanpery stuff, and that he ought to be ashamed son to remember having taken notice of him; and net going away, when he had got his answer. if my readers should agree to de the same thing, 'hy now," said the pedler, " you are standing we shall all gratefully acknowledge that some able funds amounting to \$1001.02. good instruction may be gathered from the ex-

> The most important reform that has been projected for many years in the Ottoman Empire, is at length about to be accomplished. A firman will shortly be issued, authorizing the admission of Christian evidence in courts of law. Hitherto no Christian's word has been admissible as evidence against a Mussulman, and hence an immunity from punishment and a license to crime to any Mussulman who toek care to have none but tion Christian witnesses to his offence,

"Every uncommon evil is the trumpet of God, blown in that place where it comes, that the people may take warning.

# THE FRIEND.

#### ELEVENTH MONTH 26, 1853.

#### OHIO YEARLY MEETING.

From some unexplained cause we did not ret to use much more patience, and pains, and ceive a copy of the minutes of Ohio Yearly Meeting until within a few days past. We now lay all I see a man going from door to door before our readers the principal matters of inter-

or so trifling an object as that of selling a month, the Representatives being all present. On or two of cloth, while I, with a heaven be- the 6th, the Representatives reported they had me, which I must lose or obtain, am indiffer-und idle, and careless? Shall I see a man, meeting as Clerk and Assistant, and the Friends so puor a prize before him, actually de- under appointment were continued for another from the committee on Indian concerns of Indiana

No business was transacted on Fourth and

success and repeated disappointment; but the lient, and persevering, as my object is ten thous sittings of the meeting relative to the right of an ler, net a bit cast down, went on from house to sand times more important. The pedler carried individual to attend the sittings of this meeting, se as blithely, and with as much good humour, his pack patiently, yea, cheerfully. Let my bur- the transaction of the business of the meeting has f he had met with a customer at every place dens be borne, then, with patience and cheerful- been pretracted, without arriving at a united judge ad called. If rapping at the door did not do, ness toe; and if they become toe heavy for me to ment in the case, and without sanctioning any and the bell; if they shut the door, he talked bear, let me cast them upon the Saviour of sin-hem at the window; and when they went ners, who has premised to sustain them. The comes to the conclusion to proceed with its busi-

Certificates were produced for Friends present ard, hewever, of his cloth could he sell, and me be as diligent to obtain eternal life, improving from Indiana, and Philadelphia Yearly Meetings. xpected every minute that he would give up every opportunity, and seeking with earnestness D. Barker, from North Carolina, whose certificate

The printed General Epistle and the manuscript epistle from the Yearly Meeting in London, and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Indiana. respectively, and one from North Carolina Yearly Meeting, held in 1851, were read, and a committee appointed to prepare replies thereto.

A committee was appointed to examine and settle the Treasurer's account, and to propose a

"The committee to whom is intrusted the management and general concerns" of the Boarding. at last a woman of short stature and cross fea- things, and seeking his favour, which is better Schoel, made a report, from which it appears that there was an average of 85 pupils in the session commencing the 4th of Tenth menth, 1852, and an average of 36 pupils during the session commencing the 4th of Feurth month, 1853, and that there was " a balance in favour of the institution for the year ending Eighth month 19th, 1853, of penses incurred for improvements, new desks, warming apparatus, &c., costing \$510.14, and leaving a deficiency in the general account of \$75.03. The Treasurer holds in his hands avail-

"The committee believe that an advantage would arise from the purchase of a suitable supply of chemical and philosophical apparatus. And, as it would be desirable not to reduce the original fund for this purpose, we are united in proposing that the Yearly Meeting recommend the sum of \$250 to be raised by voluntary contributions from our members, in order to defray the expense of such purchase.

"Meetings for wership have been regularly held in the institution to a good degree of satisfac-

"The services of the Superintendent and those having the immediate charge of the School, have given general satisfaction. And a desire continues to prevail, that Friends will not only feel a lively interest in supplying it with pupils, but will become increasingly concerned to co-operate with the advice heretofore given in relation to having their children clad in plainness and simplicity of attire, consistent with our religious profession, thereby avoiding the necessity on the part of the superintendents of making any change in the apparel or otherwise of those intrusted to their care.

The Report was "satisfactory, and the committee continued and encouraged to persevere in its labours in promoting the usefulness of the institution." A committee was also appointed to obtain by subscription the amount proposed for The meeting assembled on the 5th of the Ninth the purchase of chemical apparatus, to report to a future session.

The committee on Indian Concerns, made the following report:

"It appears from a communication received Yearly Meeting, that our establishment among the Shawnee Indians has been carried on during extend the needful care in promoting education, ing concludes, to meet again at the appointed the past year, under the care of Cornelius Douglass, as superintendent.

"The number of scholars which attended school mation of the state thereof next year. was about thirty until in the Fourth month, since which time, on account of measles and other sickness, (of which two or three have died) toge- efit of Indian civilization, have been raised." ther with the unsettlement of the Indians, the school has been very small.

in their conduct in meeting, and in obedience, has been encouraging.

"It also appears that there has been considerably more wheat harvested than will be required draft on the Treasurer." for the use of the family, and plenty of hay and onts put up in good order, and there is upwards morrow morning. of eighty acres in corn, and about two acres in potatoes and garden vegetables.

"Reports have been received from the superintendent, with answers to the Queries, every three months, which are in a good degree satisfactory.

"He also informs that 165 garments have been made by the children, 42 pairs of socks and mit-tens have been knit for the children, and some lowing report, viz, : 'The committee appointed to linen made for sheets, &c.

lows :--

Balance in the Treasury, Eighth mo.

- \$1,363 86 13th, 1852, -. \* \* \* Receipts from different sources, 1,896 15

\$3,260 (	)1
-----------	----

#### Expenditures.

Paid out to sundry persons for the use of the committee, as per receipts,	\$1,734	30
Balance in Treasury, Eighth month		
12th, 1853,	\$1,525	71
There is yet due from Indiana Yearly		
Meeting on last year's assessment,	216	00
And from Ohio Yearly Meeting on		
last year's assessment,	300	00
Making in all,	\$2.041	71
The present indebtedness of the com-		
mittee is about -	1,200	00
Which leaves a balance of	\$841	71

"Two hundred and fifty dollars of this sum was raised for the building of a barn, and four hundred and fifty dollars of the above was expended for that purpose, and it will take from one to two hundred dollars more than has been raised to complete it.

"The committee believe it right to recommend the raising the usual sum of three hundred dollars ceive subscriptions for chemical and philosophical the present year for the use of the establishment."

"The report was united with, and the sum proposed to be raised was recommended to the attention of the Quarterly Meetings, who are directed to make report of their care next year."

"The Quarterly Meetings made report on Primary Schools, the summary whereof is as follows:

"Children of suitable age to go to school, 2112.

"Children attending Friends' schools, 800.

"Attending District schools, 721.

"The remaining 591 are reported as mostly receiving education, some in family schools, some occasionally going to Friends' schools, and to to a close, and for the evidences vouchsafed that District schools ; and there does not appear to be the ancient Arm of goodness and mercy has been any likely to be neglected in obtaining school extended around us while being together, feelings learning. Yet we desire that Friends may be of thankfulness for these tokens of his continued vigilant in our subordinate branches in promoting regard were spread over us. And commending the liberal education of all the children of Prieads. each other to the Lord and his preserving care,

in a manner consistent with the repeated advices time and place next year, if consistent with H of this meeting in years past, and forward infor- will.

"The Quarterly Meetings report, that their quotas of money directed to be raised for the ben-

"A committee was appointed to have 300 copies of the minutes of this meeting printed for "The progress of the children in learning, and the use of our subordinate meetings. And also to cause 1500 copies of the General Epistle to be reprinted, divide them among the Quarters in the usual apportionment, and defray the expense by a

"The meeting then adjourned to 9 o'clock to-

" Seventh-day morning, and 10th of Ninth month .- Near the time adjourned to, Friends again assembled.

"The committee appointed last year to visit the Quarterly Meeting of Stillwater, and its branches, on the request for the establishment of visit the Quarterly Meeting of Stillwater, and the "The accounts of the Treasurer appear as fol- Monthly Meetings composing it, on the request of a Quarterly Meeting at Pennsville, report that most of our number attended to the service, and are united in believing it will be best to grant the request.'

"Way not opening in the clearness to grant said request at this time, it is referred to the further consideration of the meeting next year.

"The state of Society, passing under review, by the reading of the Queries and Answers thereto from the Quarters, suitable counsel and admonition were imparted tending to stir up Friends to greater faithfulness to the divine gift in themselves, whereby an increase of qualification would be realized to labour successfully to build up the broken walls, and repair the waste places within our borders."

"The committee on the Treasurer's account made a report which was united with. The Friend named therein is appointed Treasurer." "The meeting then adjourned to 3 o'clock this

afternoon. "Afternoon,-At the hour adjourned to, the

meeting again assembled.

"The minutes of the Meeting for Sufferings since last year were read, and their proceedings approved.

"The filling of vacancies that have occurred in that body is referred to next Yearly Meet-

"The committee appointed yesterday to reapparatus for the Boarding-school, reported that they had received \$145.10. The committee is desired to pay it over to the superintendent, and the Friends under the appointment are continued to receive further contributions in our subordinate meetings, and forward what may be obtained to Nathan P. Hall, as early as practicable, and report next year of their care.

"Essays of epistles as directed to be prepared yesterday, were produced by the committee appointed to the service which were approved. directed to be signed by the Clerk, and placed in the care of the correspondents for forwarding.

"The meeting having now brought its business Our subordinate meetings are again enjoined to under the solemnizing feeling thereof, the meet. Northern District Monthly Meeting.

# BENJAMIN HOYLE, Clerk."

#### ITEMS OF NEWS.

By the steamship Arabia, information is received from Liverpool, to the 5th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN .--- Wheat and cotton both declined Money market somewhat easier. Disastrous floods i

RUSSIA AND TURKEY .--- Rumours of hostilities sti active. No official reports. War actively raging i Circassia. The Russians defeated.

NEW BRUNSWICK .- Winter has commenced wit severity. Good sleighing, plenty of ice, and the the mometer but eight degrees above zero on the 9th ins UNITED STATES .- Extent of territory, two millio

nine hundred and eighty-one thousand one hundred an fifty-three square miles.

Pennsylvania .- The total amount of California gol which has been received at the Mint in Philadelphia, : two hundred and four millions of dollars. The water of the Susquehanna have risen, so that the lumherme are actively at work. Flour has fallen from 25 to 5 cents a barrel during the week. Burials in Philadel phia last week, 159,-10 of them from the country Money market easier.

New York .- The Erie Railroad with its equipment cost twenty-five millions. Two destructive fires in th city of New York, on the 17th inst.,-damage estimate at \$425,000. Deaths in New York last week, 341.

Mississippi .- At Lake Providence, out of a populatio of two hundred and twenty, all died of the late epidemi hut ninety.

#### RECEIPTS.

Omitted Ninth month 17th .- Received of H. C. Pos Macedon, N. Y., \$2, vol. 27.

Received from Di. L. Heaton, \$2, vol. 27; from I Knowles, agent, for David Peckham, \$2, vol. 27; from I Knowles, agent, for Javid Peckham, \$2, vol. 27; fro P. Askew, for J. Thomasson, O., \$2, to 27, vol. 28; fro James G. Henderson, Pa., \$6, vols. 24, 25 and 26; fro Z. Webster, SS, to 52, vol. 26; from Isaac Craft, S2, ve 26; from Dr. T. H. Worthington, per B. J. Crew, S6, vol 24, 25 and 26; from John F. Hull, agent, N. Y., S10, f himself, S. C. Hull, Richard Marriott, P. B. Upton, § each, vol. 27, and for George Robinson, Hudson, \$2, ve 26; from Wm. Foulke, agent, O., for David Smith, \$ vol. 27; from St. B. Smith, agent, O., \$2, vol. 27, at for David Hall, \$2, vol. 27, for J. M. Smith, \$1, to 2 vol. 27; from Joet Evans, agent, Pa., for John Lew \$2, vol. 26, for Nathan Yarnall, Lima, Pa., \$2, vol. \$

#### WEST-TOWN SCHOOL.

The Committee to superintend the Boarding-Sche at West-town, will meet there, on Fourth-day, the 7 of next month, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Committee Instruction, meet on the preceding evening, at half-pa seven o'clock.

The Visiting Committee assemble at the School Seventh-day, the 3rd of the month. THOMAS KIMBER, Clerk

Philada., Eleventh mo. 26th, 1853.

#### PIETY PROMOTED.

The publishers of the above work have receive number of subscription papers; but as there are sub-many which have not come in, and it is desirable, them to be able to determine soon on the propriety. going on with the printing, they would respectfully of Friends in whose hands the papers may be, to co plete the subscriptions in their respective neighbor hoods, and forward them as early as may be. It is signed, if the subscription is such as to warrant it have the work ready for delivery in the Fourth mo next.

Philada., Eleventh mo. 21st, 1853.

MARRIED, at Friends' meeting, Baltimore, on the l inst., GEORGE A. WARDER, to MARY E., daughter Joseph King, Jr., all of that city.

DIED, on the 2nd of the Eighth month, 1853, in 80th year of her age, JANE HEACOCK, a member of Gr wood Particular and Muncy Monthly Meeting, Pa.

-, on the 4th of Eleventh month, 1853, Jos

# THE FRIEND.

# A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

# OL. XXVII.

#### PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

rice two dollars per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions and Payments received by

#### JOHN RICHARDSON.

AT NO. 50 NORTH FOURTH STREET, UP STAIRS, PHILADELPHIA.

stage to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, id in advance, three and a quarter cents; to any of the United States, for three months, if paid in nce, six and a-half cents.

For "The Friend."

#### YFC-THEOLOGY, OR BOTANY AND RELIGION. (Continued from page 82.)

In John xii, 24, Christ says, 'Excent a corn wheat die, it abideth alone: but if it die, it geth forth much fruit.' We see an apt illuson here. The great bulk of the grain of wheat imposed of nutritious matter, separate from little plant or embryo. This matter must all hanged and dissolved, in order that the plant spring. Unless it dies, and undergoes solu-, there can be no nourishment conveyed. in, the sprouting of the grain is taken by St. as an emblem of the resurrection. That ch is sown is not quickened except it die; and of the corruption and dissolution which it uncoes there springs up, by a wondrous metakness, it is raised in power : it is sown a na-42-44)

rist out of ruin brings forth strength and beauty; a, life and immortality from death.

ition and reproduction.

ress is hindered; they require the atmosphere ishment is exhausted.

SEVENTH-DAY, TWELFTH MONTH 3, 1853.

NO. 12.

of heaven to bring them out, 'Who is he that trust in the name of the Lord, and stay himself the stem shoots upwards and developes its leaves, and all its encumbrances, spring up in bright ef- to compensate for that lost by evaporation, or of heaven.

natives of Nepaul, upon entering Sir William in their appearance. phosis, wheat, or some other grain. 'So Jones's study, made prostrations before the flow. 'I we wish trees to be firmly rooted, we must is the resurrection of the dead; it is sown in ers of this plant, which happened to lie there for allow the branches to spread freely. When they referred to in the Song of Solomon ; while the and thus all parts are exposed to air and light l body, it is raised a spiritual body.'-(1 Cor. lilies of the field, noticed in the New Testament, equally, the roots spread vigorously and exten-Chalcedonicum,"

latt. vi. 28, our Saviour says, Consider the which protrudes from the seed. It descends into are not allowed freedom of growth and exposure, s how they grow." We fear this is not often the ground in order to fix the plant and to derive and the leaf-buds are consequently either arrested a the embryo up to the perfect state of flower applied to it. The cells situated near the extre- liable to be blown over by the wind; they exhaust of God, if we attend to the development of ishment from the soil. As plants are fixed to a languid, and thus they react on the stem and after cell by slow degrees, the formation of spot, their food must be always within reach ; and branches, so that the additions to the wood aro Here light and gladness are regarded as abled easily to accommodate themselves to the parative vigour, and form excellent timber on that is sown in the earth for the righteous. Let nature of the soil in which the plant grows. If side of the stem where light and air are admitted ; race out the illustration by reference to the roots had increased by additions throughout their while the latter, henned in on all sides, are drawn there, and will spring up. The more slightly presented to their progress they wind round about hold of the soil, are covered by the earth and the things of them, until they reach a less-resisting medium. "The roots of earth, the more readily will they develop They are thus also enabled to move from one the time when they are in active operation. Durselves. If they are deep in the earth, their part of the soil to another, according as the nour- ing the season of growth, when the branches and

" The root, in its growth, keeps pace with the walketh in darkness, and hath no light; let him development of the stem and its branches. As upon his God,' (Isa, l. 10,) This is but the from which water is constantly transpired, the sowing time; at eventime there shall be light, roots continue to spread, and to ren-w the delicate Then shall light and gladness, freed from earth cells and fibrils which absorb the fluid required fulgence and fulness of joy, and the seed sown in consumed in growth. There is a constant relaearth shall expand in all the blossoms and fruits tion between the horizontal extension of the branches and the lateral spreading of the roots, "The sowing of the seed in the mud of rivers In this way the rain which falls on a tree drops may perhaps be alluded to in the following words : from the branches on that part of the soil which Cast thy bread upon the waters, for thou shalt is situated immediately above the absorbing fibrils find it after many days."-(Eccles. xi, 1.) The of the roots. It is not by watering a tree close seeds of the Egyptian Lotus, a kind of water-lily, to the trunk that it will be kept in vigour, but by are used in the manufacture of bread, owing to applying the water on the soil at the part corresthe quantity of starch and gluten which they con-ponding to the ends of the branches, 'We have tain. These seeds are sown by being enveloped here,' says Roget, 'a striking instance of that in clay, and thrown into the water, so that they beautiful correspondence which has been estab-sink in the mud. There they germinate; and, lished between processes belonging to different after many days, the plants appear above the departments of nature, and which are made to water, bearing flowers and fruit, the seeds of concur in the production of such remate effects as which are again employed as bread. These was could never have been accomplished without these ter lilies used to abound in the Nile, and they are preconcerted and harmonious adjustments.' If not uncommon in eastern countries. Mr. Law- the roots are not allowed to extend freely, they son, in speaking of this plant, says: 'It is a exhaust the soil around them, and are prevented famous plant in ancient history, and known under from receiving a sufficient supply of food. The the name of Lotus. It is still held sacred in the plants in such a case, deprived of their proper East; and it is related that one of the benighted means of support, become stunted and deformed

uption, it is raised in incorruption : it is sown examination. The plant is considered by Royle are so planted that the branches and leaves of ishonour, it is raised in glory : it is sown in as the lifty of the Oid Testament, so frequently contiguous trees do not interfere with each other, are probably the scarlet martagon lily, or Lilium sively, so as to fix the plants firmly in the soil, and to draw up copious supplies of nourishment, "The root is the first part of the young plant But in crowded plantations, where the branches . We are content to look at the plant when nourishment. On account of its downward ten or feebly developed, the roots also are of necessity wn, but we do not examine how they grow, dency, the name of Descending Axis is sometimes injured. They do not spread, and the trees are and fruiting. We shall understand the illus- mities of the minute fibrils of the root, are those the soil in their vicinity, circumscribed by the ion better, and see more of the providential which are chiefly concerned in taking up nour. roots of the trees around; their functions become sels, the arrangement of coloured cells, the it is requisite that the roots should have the power small, and the timber is of bad quality. In such a plantation, of fluids, and the various processes of of spreading, so as to secure renewed supplies of a plantation, we may see a marked difference benutriment. A beautiful provision is made for this tween the trees on the outside and those in the In Ps. xevii. 11, it is said, 'Light is sown for by the elongation of the roots taking place at their centre; the former having their branches and righteous, and gladness for the upright in extremities, so that their advancing points are en-tt. Here light and gladness are regarded as abled easily to accommodate themselves to the parative vigour, and form excellent timber on that somena connected with the sowing of seed, whole extent in the same way as stems, they *up* like bre poles, producing a small amount of an the case of the seed, light and glatchess are would, in many instances, when meeting with an all-conditioned wood. A crowded plantation, in ad in the earth. They are much obscured impenetrable soil, have been twisted in such a which the trees are allowed to increase in size, be earthy covering : light is mixed with dark, way as to unfit them for the free transmission of unfit they interfere with each other, cannot be , as it were, and gladness with sorrow. The fluid. But by the mode of lengthening at the easily reclaimed; and every attempt at thinning were sees through a glass darkly, and has joint, they insinute themselves easily into the is accompanied with the risk of exposure to the y tears and woes. But light and gladness yielding part of the soil, and when obstacles are blasts, which speedily level trees having no firm

"The roots of plants should not be disturbed at leaves are pushing forth, the roots are also develducted. In transplanting large trees it has been grounded in love' (Eph. iii. 17), his roots extend customary to cut the roots all round at some distance from the trunk, the season before they are the production of new fibrils, which, after transplantation, are ready to absorb nourishment.

" Roots in general descend into the soil at once, but in some cases they proceed from different If there is no root, if, with a specious appearance, parts of the stem, and thus are in the first instance the man grows up, like the trees of a crowded aerial. The Banyan tree of India, exhibits these forest, under an adventitious support frem his felroots in a remarkable manner. They proceed low-men, then when mere human props are refrom all parts of its stem and branches, and ultimately reach the soil, forming numerous stems which support this wide-spreading tree. The fostering care of others, and may be loud in his is the ripening of the leaves, that gives the crin famous Nerbudda Banyan has 300 large and profession, attaining to great eminence in the son, golden, and other hues; as the blush of the 3000 small stems, and it is said to be capable of world, but if the root of the matter (Job xix. 28) sheltering 7000 men.

Such, too, the Indian fig, that built itself Into a sylvan temple, arch'd aloof With airy aisles and living colonnades.<sup>4</sup>

giving out aerial roots. These support the plant xiii. 21.) As being the source of life to his disappears.—Puritan Recorder. like wooden props. A large tree of this kind in Church, Christ is sometimes likened to the root. like wooden props. A large tree of this kind in the Palm House of the Edinburgh Botanical Gar- Thus, in describing the blessedness of the latter den, had one of its branches injured many years days, Isaiah says (xi. 10), ' And in that day there ago, and at the point of injury a root appeared shall be a root of Jesse, which shall stand for an long before its time, and thus supported a branch ensign to the people; to it shall the Gentiles seek; Merchants' Magazine," gives a very interestin which would otherwise have been cut off. This and his rest shall be glorious.' In Revelations v. circumstance is mentioned by Miss M'Nab in her 5, He is called the root of David. Though at Lessons from Bible Plants, as having struck Dr. first He was depised and rejected by men, as a is subject to frequent risings and fallings of it Chalmers very forcibly on one of his visits to the root out of a dry ground (Isa, liii, 2), yet as the waters, and by many it has been supposed the garden.

sometimes provided with reservoirs of nourish-ment which supply the means of growth during a certain period. This is seen in the case of terres-trial orchids. These reservoirs or tubercules constitute the salep of the Turks, which is used as food. In the orchids of warm climates, in place of these roots, there are large thickened We vainly imagine that in change of situation or tario is subject to great submarine convulsion bulb-like stems which serve the same purpose, circumstances we shall have less care and fewer and sometimes the waters ebb and flow every to Some plants send their roots or suckers into the troubles; forgetting that every place, every situsubstance of other plants either dead or living, ation, has its peculiar difficulties. Should work. September, 1845, which gave birth to a terrif and derive their food entirely from them. Such by prosperity, however, attend us, as disciples of thunder storm, and was accompanied by a seven are called parasites, and they may be illustrated in the case of moulds and fungi growing on the decaying stumps of trees, and causing diseases in corn and other plants-dodder, which injures fax and clover by living on their juices, broom from a mean estate to much worldly greatness, rapes, and scale-wort. These parasites have Dod sent him word that this was but like going either no leaves or only brown scales on their atems ; others, as the mistleto, have green leaves, which alter the juices taken from the stock by on the sea. Let us then wisely prepare for diff- the Schenectady and Ulica Railroad, before the exposure to the air and light. The study of the growth of parasitic fungi is a subject of great in- who holds the winds in his fists, who stills the portance, as many diseases in plants, animals, waves of the sea, and who has promised to guide and man appear to be either caused or modified his people safe into the haven of rest .- Armiby them. Dry-rot in wood, for instance, is attri- stead's Select Miscellanies. buted to the attack of a fungus, so also are certain diseases of the skin and mucous membrane in man and animals.

"The root supplies many Scripture illustrations, both as fixing the plant and as drawing up theme of remark by travellers, and others inter-places being built on the same limestone strate nourishment. Thus in Hosea xiv. 5, Israel when ested in nature. But there is a mistake often This section of the lake sometimes produces feat restored, is said to 'cast forth his roots as Leba. committed in regard to this matter. It is that of jul lightning storms, one of which visited the resolved is suite to case form ins tools as near commune in regime or the single of th

delicate absorbing extremities. Any attempt to These roots fix the tree very firmly in the soil or Green Mountains, between Pittsfield and Spring. transplant at this period is attended with serious rock, and enable it to derive a constant supply of field, where each hill-top seemed like a grand injury, because those minute fibrils are destroyed nourishment. The streams from Lebanon fur- bouquet of flowers, a gentleman said, "the work by means of which the fluid transpired by the nished water to the cedar, and hence Ezekiel, of frost." A visiter to the Wyoming Lead Mines leaves is restored. It is only in autumn, when when likening the Assyrian to this tree (xxxi, 4, (Pennsylvania,) has given us the following pas the rootlets cease to grow, and absorption becomes 5), says, that the waters made him great, and sage: languid, or in early spring before their activity that his branches became long because of the begins, that transplanting can be prudently con- multitude of waters. The believer is 'rooted and the frosty fingers of death, were changing their into the Rock of Ages (Col. ii, 7), he is watered by the dew of God's Spirit (Hos. xiv. 5), and removed. Thus an opportunity is afforded for thus it is that his root is not rottenness, nor does if it had been on fire; another was clad in a ves his blossom go up as dust (Isa. v. 24), but he ture of gold, and yet another in purple; and thes brings forth fruit to the glory of God. The root being holy, so are the branches (Rom, xi, 16.) trees, making a strange hued and surpassing moved, there is nothing to prevent him from falling. He may be drawn up as it were, under the is not in him, then all will be ruin at last. Such an one hath no root, and dureth only for a while; but when tribulation and persecution ariseth because of the word, or when temptation comes, he The Screw-pine, is another instance of a plan falls away .-- (Luke viii, 13; Mark iv. 17; Matt. all this beauty, alike in fruit, and leaf, and flower tree whose leaves are for the healing of the na- such changes were regular. This, by long obse "When roots do not extend much, they are tions (Rev. xxii. 2), He shall overshadow the vation, has been found to be incorrect; the risin

prone to seek for happiness in earthly things. Christ we should remember where we are; and tornado. Another took place on the 5th July that while in the world, we must expect to meet with tribulation.

out of a boat into a ship; and he should remember that while he was in the world he was still culties, and learn to cast all our cares on Him trains could be informed of the event.

#### Automnal Forests-A Common Mistake.

oping their rootlets, and constantly renewing their bearing a relation to the enormous branches, in passing amidst the splendid scenery of the

"The varied trees of the forest, touched by countenances before passing away. There was standing one clothed in scarlet, every leaf a bright and red from its crown to the ground, as were mingled with evergreens and parti-colourer beautiful panorama, such as the eye took in will new and constantly increasing delight."

This description itself is beautiful, as well a the grand scene it sets before us. But the mis take, as above signified, is in attributing this beauty, this variegated appearance, to frost, peach, the crimson of the plum, the golden ar pearance of the apple, and not the result of fros but of the ripening of the fruit. The "frosty fingers are, indeed, to those delicate classes of vegetation, "fingers of death." At their touch

#### Rise and Fall of Lake Ontario,

A correspondent in the last number of "Hunt account of a phenomena connected with Lak Outario. It has been long known that this lak oftentimes sudden and produce wonderful effect At Port Hope, Coborg, Graton, and Colbourn the water recedes suddenly and leaves the ha The World at Sea .- We are all of us too bour bare, and then returns with a violent rot and invades the land. This portion of Lake Or minutes. A convulsion of the lake took place i 1850, which created a terrific water-spout, which was broken by a bolt of electricity, that appear A friend of the famous J. Dod, being raised to have come from the bottom of the lake. Pa of the water-spout in a dark cloud passed over! the land depositing its waters at the heads of th Canada Creek, which raised the said creek # suddenly, as to carry away the railroad bridge (

The waters of Lake Ontario have been know to fall fourteen inches in thirty-six hours, and these waters could not have been carried away that short period by the river St. Lawrence. Th lake is underlaid with fossiliferous limestone, from the north shore in Canada, to the south shore and it is not long since Watertown and Lowvill The beauty of an autumnal forest is a frequent were severely shaken by an earthquake; the

If some convulsion of nature were to take ce so as to tumble down the falls of Niagara," s the author of the article referred to, "Lake e would become a river." Such a convulsion ild need to open a channel through the rock ve the present falls a few miles long; some pose that this was done once before, and that Falls were down at Lewiston. There is a stery connected with the rise and fall of the ers of Lake Outario, which cannot be accountfor by continued rains or the melting of ws .- Late paper.

# For UThe Friend P

# A FAMILY OF FAITH.

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF SAMUEL WATSON, HIS WIFE, AND SOME OF THEIR CHILDREN. (Continued from page 86.)

uel Watson's letter to Friends in Scotland, concluded.

And further, I declare unto you, as it appears o me. O let your hearts be tender in the love fod. This visiting again of your nation, did n stir in me as a fire in my bosom, which ld not be quenched; being of the nature of that , which it is said, 'many waters cannot nch, neither can the floods drown,' (for if it ld, I had many reasons to stop it,) but divine e is of that force, that it prevails over all, and sesses the kingdom. In which love I was hered of the Lord, and who feel divine refreshas well as those among the lost sheep of el who are not yet gathered; that they may ie and feel the touches of His love, who would

, by Mr. Drummond, respecting some earth- establishing of his people in an excellent order, my soul has been overcome with his love; and Monthly, Quarterly, and Yearly.

"Now, dear Friends, though you know these brance ; as it was in the days of Moses, it should be now with us, who are under the government and teaching of our spiritual Moses. In every God and hating covetousness, which is idolatry, should be appointed duly to inspect into the families of their particular meeting; to see that there he no neglect of the poor, no disorderly walking on the part of any person that professes the Truth, neither unfaithfulness in any degree ; and an account should be brought up to the Monthly Meeting, according to gospel order. In your meetings, light, and proved by it, whether they be wrought tabernacle, and she wished to invite them herself in God, yea or nay. Then, you can come up to to attend her funeral. your Quarterly Meeting, in a true sense, how gospel, in love and unity, being refreshed in the what revived. She told them, "Though I did love of God and one with another.

you all, and take my leave of you.

SAMUEL WATSON."

and immortality might be brought to light condition, without a saving interest in the blessed that ever I was born of her. I speak not these ugh the gospel, of which He hath made a rem- Redeemer. She had many trials of her affec- things boastingly. No,-for what am I but a t publishers, to his praise and glory forever! tionate feelings, having her children all removed poor lump of clay ? but only to extol the powerful good effects of the love of God, we have felt, from her by death, and also many of her near name and goodness of my God, who hath been he places where we have been travelling; and relatives and Friends. For her mother and her so bountiful and gracious to me. There is forcan now return to our own nation with sheaves sister's loss, she could whilst weeping, yet rejoice, giveness and mercy with him that he may be oy in our bosom, and give good tidings to our knowing that they had filed up their measure of leared. Therefore be encouraged to keep faithnds, that the Lord's power and presence is usefulness in the earthly house of their pilgrimage, ful to the Lord, all that are within the hearing a you, and his mighty and glorious work of and had been translated to receive their reward of my voice, husband, friends, and servants. I servants, and servants, is the servant of the servants is an entries of the servants is a servant of the ser ant for the Truth upon earth, and find nothing of retirement, much given to prayer, to contemute the second it and one consent, we can praise and magnify often found her in tears. He told her that if she this day, and hath loosed my tongue, that was power, which hath called us unto this great was thus seen by others, they might think she the cready to cleave to the roof of my mouth, and hath was thus seen by others, they might think she strengthened me to praise his great and honour-Finally, my Friends, brethren and sisters in reply, "there is nothing at all of that; but the able name. Ohl praise the Lord with me, my fellowship of the gospel, considering the great Lord's power and presence hath broken my heart, friends, and pray for me, as I shall do for you e and pains the Lord hath taken with us, to and tendered my spirit, in a living sense of his whilst I bave my breath, that I may be preserved re us polished stones for the building of his goodness and tender dealings towards me. I can and kept in patience to the end. It is they who rch; how great is the need we daily have, to say, he is truly good to my soul, and I have tasted hold out to the end that shall be saved. Though ) in the feeling of his power, as members of of the incomes of his heavenly love and life; and I have a dear and tender husband, and want for

kes which had taken place in North Britain. and he hath raised up many, out of the graves of although I have lost all my children, and many sin and dead formality, to meet together in his of my near relations, yet is the Lord pleased to name; so that now, we have particular Meetings, sweeten all my afflictions, and make hard things easy to me.

> Her health appeared declining some time before things, I would stir you up by way of remem- she was obliged to keep her chamber, and being advised to leave London for the sake of her health, she spent some time at Shacklewell. She was soon sensible that the change of air did not check meeting, some faithful men and women, fearing the progress of the discase, and that her end was rapidly approaching. She sent an invitation to Samuel Waldenfield, George Whitehead, and some other Friends, desiring that they would come and see her, before her death. It was not that she felt any dependence on man at that awful moment, or desired that they should do the work of preparing her immortal soul for the world to come. No! her peace was made with her a weighty course should be had, in calling each God, through the Lord Jesus Christ, and man meeting to examination, how things are amongst could do nothing for her. But she desired to enthem: that thus all things may be brought to the joy their society once more whilst in her earthly

On the 2nd day of the Second month, 1702, things are with you; and so, all being kept in Samuel Waldenfield and John Field called to see good order, you can sit down in the peaceable her. She had been very low, but was then somenot know that I should have seen the light of an-"This, I desire, as an ancient brother, in the other day, yet the Lord having spared me, I am love of God, who hath made us partakers of his glad to see your faces, that I may tell you how grace wherein, while keeping in obedience, we good and gracious the Lord hath been to my soul, feel a being bound up in the bundle of Divine love, I can truly say, I have sought him with many vailed with, to come and visit you who are never to be separated. In which love I salute tears in my secret chamber, and poured out my soul unto him, and said, O Lord, do thou come down and tabernacle in me, and take up thy We have had occasion to refer to Elizabeth abode with me. I testify this day, Jacob's seed Moss, Samuel Watson's step-daughter, we must hath wrestled with God for a blessing, and hath the death of any, but that all might come to now show how her deathbed, crowned a life of prevailed; and now he is become my portion, and a who is the Life, and gives life unto the dedication to the Lord's service. She was ten the lot of my inheritance forever. He hath pourts. For no other end was I drawn to visit derly watched over in her youth, and being ed of the oil of joy into my sorrowful soul, and nation, together with these two stripplings brought up in the nurture and admonition of the hath fed me with the finest of the wheat, and with are with me, the one being my own daugh-Lord, she became a dutiful and obedient child, honey out of the rock hath he sustained me, and and the other an innocent Friend, both of As the work of grace had place in her heart, she the sting of death is taken away. I say, my dear n being my spiritual relations. The Lord's became a devoted and humble child of her hea. friends, I have not the work to do now. I bless rer hath gone along with us according to our venly Father, receiving and acknowledging the my God for it, but am ready to be dissolved; and ght intention; we not coming in the enticing Truth openly, and continuing faithful therein to do freely resign up my life to my God. I remem-ds of man's wisdom, but in plain evidence and the end. She married Thomas Moss, a merchant ber my dear and tender mother, who was a woconstration of the Spirit of God; that the holy in London; and as a wife, a mother and mistress man that truly feared him, and her prayers and ness might be reached in all, and that life of his family, she was exemplary. She was petitions were often put up to the Lord on behalf ht spring in all, that death and dead works [faithful in instructing her servants, seeking to of her offspring; and we have reaped much bene-th to reigned over in every individual, and bring them to a sense of their lost and undone fit thereby. I have blessed the Lord many a time, body; every one doing some work or service I heartily wish, that all who make profession of nothing that is convenient for me, yet I can nim. Our God hath mightily wrought for the the blessed Truth, were enjoyers with me; for freely part with all: and I hope the Lord will

preserve him near to himself to the end of his to make thee believe we are not without a portion days."

him, "Neighbour Mason renember my dear love have passed along, found Him whom my soul municable name."-Wisdom of Solomon, chaj to thy wife, and dear children. She hath been loveth, in whose presence no murmuring has a xiv, 11-21. kind in visiting me, and we have lived in much right to appear. Childlike simplicity is an expelove and friendship together. I truly desire the rience which every chosen servant, however fee-Lord may keep you faithful to himself, to the end ble, ought to endeavour for. We get nothing by of your days. Now I am comforted, and can the contrary ; for by ever so much taking thought, say, Lord, here I am before thee, do with me as we cannot add one cubit to our stature, or make it scemeth good in thy sight."

merciful dealings of God with her soul, and pour- doubting. It was not the abundance of the bread, ing forth praises to him, to the comfort of all pre- nor yet the fineness of it, which fed the multitude sent. Samuel Waldenfield then spoke a few words formerly. For want of faith, we lose many miin testimony, after which he returned prnise and racles which the blessing would still effect. Rethanksgiving to the Lord, for his endless love and member poor David's sling and stone, and out of tender mercies to his servants and people. Dur- whose mouths, strength and praise are ordained." ing this the departing saint was filled with hea- -Sarah (R.) Grubb. venly joy, and at the close desired that her dear love might be remembered to all faithful Friends, with whom she said, she was in perfect unity. She then parted with the Friends who had been with her, in much sweetness and satisfaction.

Soon after they had retired, George Whitehead came in ; and though she was much fatigued, vet she was pleased to see him. She said, " Dear George, though 1 am weak of body, yet the Lord hath comforted me with his living presence, and death is no terror to me. I am freely resigned much spent, she could not raise her voice as she had before, but in love and sweetness, with a smiling countenance she spoke of the goodness of the Lord to her soul, and recommended those that were present not to leave the work to a more convenient season, but to "labour to make their calling and election sure, before they were cast upon a bed of languishing, as she was." She said that "through the love of her heavenly Father, she was waiting for her change, and desired that she much love and unity. Soon after she said, "O to the feet of the unwise. that I had wings like a dove, for then would I fly away and be at rest.'

She often declared that the Lord was her re- the corruption of life. fuge, that underneath was the everlasting arm of his power, upholding and lifting her head above neither shall they be forever. the floods of temptation and trial she met with, praises and thanksgiving to his holy and blessed shortly to an end. name.

month, 1702, being aged about 39 years.

ble, weary, yet patient and persevering traveller rifices. towards the heavenly Jerusalem, to find how others who have trodden the same path which they now seem almost ready to faint in, have been helped and strengthened to the glorious end. How animating the assurance, that the Lord will not forsake his own, but that as their day so shall their strength be. Surely the life and death of Elizabeth Moss, is calculated to strengthen the taith of the fainting disciple, to reanoint him for the race, and to impart new vigour to his hopes him that was absent, as if he were present. of happiness and heaven.

## (To be continued.)

"The Christian's life consisteth not in the abundance of the apparent consolutions and gratifications he possesses; but in the renewal from time to time, of the hidden manna which the golden pot contains, within the veil of jerishing things. the work, took him now for a god, which a little tion of all the physicians in the world, that the Thou knowest enough of such situations as ours, before was but honoured as a man.

of trials, (no doubt wisely proportioned to us;) world; for men serving either calamity or tyrar A neighbour then coming in, she addressed yet I dare not complain, having thus far, as we ny, did ascribe unto stones and stocks, the incomone hair of our head white or black. May you She continued for some time speaking of the proceed on this family visit, in the faith, nothing

For "The Friend."

#### PICTURE WORSHIP.

Having accidentally picked up a detached leaf from the Apocrypha, on which I read the following expose of the origin of picture worship, I was forcibly struck with its adaptation to the present In the hope of the crown which the victors wear. time, having my attention oceasionally arrested with the departure in many instances, among members of our religious Society, from the testimony we have professed against the pride and and given up into the hand of my God." Being wanty that induces any to procure their own like nesses, or a misapplied indulgence of natural affection in securing those of their relations or friends,-and as I believe we may almost imperceptibly slide into practices once esteemed at least inexpedient, I wish we may be willing to consider whether this does not involve a waste of precious But tempests they baffle, and bittows they brave, time, and divert the mind from subjects of greater Assured that their Pilot is mighty to save. importance.

" Therefore even upon the idols of the Gentiles might hold out to the end in true patience." George shall there be a visitation : because in the creature Whitehead was bowed in prayer and supplication of God they are become an abomination, and in her behalf, after which, she parted with him in stumbling-blocks to the souls of men, and a snare

> "For the devising of idols was the beginning of spiritual fornication, and the invention of them

> "For neither were they from the beginning,

"For by the vain glory of men they entered Saying that she was thus enabled to sound forth into the world, and therefore shall they come

"For a father afflicted with untimely mourn-She departed this life the day after the above ing, where he hath made an image of his child memorable interview, the 3rd day of the Second soon taken away, now honoured him as a god, To God and the Lamb in a world without end. which was then a dead man, and delivered to How cheering and comforting is it to the hum- those that were under him, ceremonics and sac-

"Thus in process of time an ungodly custom grown strong, was kept as a law, and graven images were worshipped by the commandments of

"Whom men could not honour in presence, because they dwelt far off, they took the counterfeit of his visage from far, and made an express image of a king whom they honoured, to the end that by this their forwardness, they might flatter

"Also the singular diligence of the artificer did help to set forward the ignorant to more superstition.

"For he peradventure willing to please one in authority, forced all his skill to make the resemblance of the best fashion,

"And so the multitude allured by the grace of

"And this was an occasion to deceive the

#### THE PILGRIMS.

Selected.

#### BY MARIA JAMES.

We met as pilgrims meet,

Who are bound to a distant shrine, Who spend the hours in converse sweet

From noon to the day's decline-

Soul mingling with soul, as they tell of their fears And their hopes as they pass'd through the valley of tears.

And still they commune with delight, Of pleasures or toils by the way

The winds of the desert that chill them by night, Or heat that oppresses by day : For One to the faithful is ever at hand,

As the shade of a rock in a weary land.

We met as soldiers meet.

Ere yet the fight is won

Ere joyful at their captain's feet

Is laid their armour down :

Each strengthens his fellow to do and to bear,

Though daily the strife they renew,

And their foe his thousands o'ercome,

Yet the promise unfailing is ever in view Of safety, protection, and home:

Where they knew that their sov'reign such favous conferr'd.

"As eye hath not seen, as the ear hath not heard."

We met as seamen meet.

On ocean's watery plain,

Where billows rise and tempests beat, Ere the destined port they gain :

They dwell on the scenes which have past, Of perils they still may endure-

The haven of rest where they anchor at last, Where bliss is complete and secure-

Till its towers and spires arise from afar, To the eye of faith as some radiant star.

We met as brethren meet,

Who are cast on a foreign strand, Whose hearts are cheer'd as they hasten to greet

And commune of their native land-Of their Father's house in that world above, Of his tender care and his boundless love.

The city so fair to behold,

The redeem'd in their vestments of white-In those mansions of rest, where, 'mid pleasures u told.

They finally hope to unite :

Where ceaseless ascriptions of praise shall ascend

#### THE TWO WORLDS.

A land where sweetest roses fade

- And smiling youth grows quickly old ; A land where sunshine turns to shade,
- And beauty takes a different mould.
- A land of change, a land of care,
- Whose fleeting joys are little worth ; A land whose smile becomes a tear,-That land is Earth !
- A land of love where nought can sever, And beauty blooms with lustre fair ;
- A land where youth is young forever, For time exerts no influence there.
- A land where streams of pleasure flow. And golden harps to all are given ;
- A land where we our God shall know,-That land is Heaven !

A. W.

Selected.

Coretousness .- Hippocrates wished a consulta might consult how to cure covetousness. It is

92

disease still continues .- Selected.

# For " The Friend."

#### iend after friend departs; who has not lost a friend?

requently during the past few months has this ruage been brought home to my feelings, as loved one after another has been called from ks to rewards. Some, in the prime of life in the midst of usefulness, have been called ce in an unexpected moment; unexpected at t to survivors, whose hearts have been filled sorrow and astonishment, in reflecting upon void thus made not only in the families of e, but in religious Society, and in a large le of mourning friends.

but when we remember, that a sparrow cannot to the ground without the notice of our healy Father, and that He, seeing the end from beginning, "doeth all things well," we should to other, than endeavour submissively to bow lis holy will. Still, these are solemn warn-, teaching us the necessity of knowing the 's work to keep pace with the day, that when night cometh there may be nothing left unfind, of that which has been given us to do. he of these, whose loss we now keenly feel, had n made sensible that there was nothing in the sures of this world alone worth living for, and it was of little moment in what part of this itable earth the few short days of their pilnage were passed, or what the trials attendant con, if they might only he prepared when e with time, for an admission into the realms urity and love.

lay the memory of these dear ones who have n early gathered home, still live with survivand in a particular manner with us in the nger walks of life, who shared their friendand their love, Do we not almost tremble, ink after link in the chain which binds us to h is severed, feeling that we know not who y be the next, called to "give an account of deeds done in the body ?" May these feels not be allowed to pass quickly away, but we be aroused to a sense of the uncertainty me, and to the necessity of making our calland election sure, ere disease invades the frame, infits us for the performance of this solemn k.

leventh mo. 20th, 1853.

#### For "The Friend." Proper Government of Families.

here has always been a godly concern in y conscientious and consistent Friends, to exse a proper control and direction of the young ple, in order to preserve them, as far as is in r power, from the pernicious influence of unable society, and from the vain fashions, and rupting sentiments of degenerate Christian proors, either within or out of our own pale. ninal Quakers who treat this concern with tempt, and ridicule the simplicity of manners, guage and dress, which the Saviour leads into, among the enemies of our own household. their professions of scriptural doctrine, let n be in whatever station in the Society they

above 2000 years since he had this desire; the Shepherd of the sheep, and drive them into end; and into this blessed Seed, the screent canal philosophers, have endeavoured to cure it, be known until the day of awful retribution. It gets, which are evil spirits," is a fearful thing to speak or to act in any way, " I remember before we were called Quakers, is visiting by his light and good Spirit.

with the hidden man of the heart, in that which is destroy the faithful, and to betray them; who for-This is that which arrays and beautifies have seen come to pass and fulfilled."-1693, price. God's church, and not the outward adorning and plaiting the hair, and every new jashion that of the name of Christ. comes up in the world. The apostle writes to Timothy, and gives him that exhortation to the church, that women adorn themselves with modest apparel (mark, modest), with shamefacedness and sobriety (mark, sobriety), not with broidered hair, Jew outward, and is to this day-or costly array ; but with that which becomes women professing godliness, with good works. So this is the adorning that all that profess godliness must be arrayed withal ; that all may be in that good behaviour, as becomes godliness and holiness. Likewise chaste and discreet, teachers of good things; that they profess.'

they read the Holy Scriptures, which is much better than to be gadding abroad. And exhort and admonish them, that every family apart may the law is written in the heart by the fager of the serve and worship the Lord, as well as in public. And that when they go to meeting, they may take their servants and families with them, that they may not go wandering up and down in the fields, fitted and prepared by the great Master-Builder or to ale-houses as many have done, to the dis- himself. Under his preparing hand these have honour of God, and to the dishonour of their mas- to pass through the fire and the water, in order ruin and destruction. Therefore for Christ's flesh and spirit, and the command to them is, sake and his pure religion, let there be care taken, "Put away thine ornaments that 1 may know to prevent all these things. For such an one as what to do with thee," All the crowns of human cannot rule well his own house, having his chil- wisdom and learning, of worldly riches and hondren in subjection with all gravity, how can he our, have to be surrendered at His feet, before take care of the church of God."

who did admonish his children; but because he cess from which the natural man doth shrink; did not restrain them from the follies and the and too many, it is to be feared, like the young evils they run into, therefore the Lord brought his man of great possessions, who was commanded judgments upon him, that he lost his children, and to sell all he had and give to the poor, torn sorhis priesthood, and his own life. And do you rowfully away, not willing to suffer, in order that think, that this was not written for an example, they might reign with Christ. that others should be warned, hear, and fear? But we cannot inherit two kingdoms, and the And was not the gospel and the law given forth endeavour to serve God and mammon will only to restrain people from sin and evil, and such tend to confusion and sorrow of heart, "If any things as distonaur God." man love the world, the love of the Father is not

prophets, which are inwardly ravened from the fruits, those who are preferring the reproach of Spirit of God, and are become wolves, though Christ to all the treasures of Egypt, will so manithey have got the sheep's clothing, and the words fest their choice as to be owned by the witness of Truth, of Christ and his apostles, whose truits for Him in the hearts of others. This witness is are as thorns and thistles. But the Seed Christ, faithful and true, and will not flatter or deceive, that discovers all these things, in him live, grow neither can it be deceived by any false testimony, 7, will only add to their final condemnation, if up, and walk and be established. And beware of or be made to regard with approbation any falso allow themselves to treat with slight, and a the leaven of the pharisees, who make an out standard under the profession of being the true, and the leaven of the holy men's words, but are This true and living standard may be advoions and scruples of those, who serve the Lord persecutors of the Seed Christ Jesus, in whom all cated in words, and yet not supported by a conhfully in true dedication to all his requirings. nations are blest, and despisers of his peaceable sistent life and conversation; and so the truth of

although thousands of divines, as well as the broad way that leads to destruction, may not not come, nor any of his instruments, or his an-

by which we may put stumbling-blocks in the as I was setting in a house in Nottinghamshire, footpath of the sheep or of the lambs, whom Christ about the year 1618, the word of the Lord came to me and said, Some of those that should come In a general epistle written by George Fox, in to be convinced with the light and Spirit of God, 1683, he says: "Now Friends, concerning put- and should come so far as Cain, and as far as ting on of apparel; the apostle in the Spirit and Balaam, to hear God's voice, and to have some power of Christ, had a care in the church of God, openings, and to come as far as Corah, Dathan that they should adorn themselves as becomes the and Abiram, these should be the deceivers, and gospel, with chaste lives and conversations; and the troublers of the church of Christ, and seek to not corruptible, even the ornament of a meek and merly had some experience to talk of, but did not quiet spirit; which is in the sight of God of great live in the Truth. Which I and many others

A solemn warning to all who make profession

For "The Friend,"

#### THE TRUE STANDARD.

That the true standard is to be found in the or gold, or pearls; for that was the practice of the heart, by obedience to the teachings of Divine Grace therein-a manifestation of which is given to every man to profit withal-is a testimony which has been borne by the Christian believer, in every age of the world; but the disposition to look for that without, which can only be found within-the sure guide into all truth-has tended to frustrate the work of redemption from dependthe word of God may not be blasphemed, which ence upon outward forms and ceremonies ; which are not the fruit of a living faith, so that many And it is desired that all Friends who have have been led into the adoption of these, and to children, families and servants, may train them raise up a standard which has not its founda-up in the pure and unspotted religion, and in the tion in Truth, and cannot therefore stand the test nurture and fear of God; and that frequently which shall try every man's work, of whatsoever sort it is.

The dispensation under which we live, in which Almighty, precludes the wisdom of man from any part in the work of building up the church ; which is to be a spiritual body, made up of lively stones, ters and mistresses' families, and to their own for their purification from every defilement of these are prepared to fill their places in the spi-"Now dear Friends, consider old Eli's case, ritual building. This is a heart-searching pro-

In another epistle he says, "Beware of false in him;" and as the tree is to be known by its

w many, such may turn aside, from following government; of the increase of which there is no our profession will be reproached by unfaithful

of the hearts of all men shall appear, but those the rollers. The sheets are either cut in the pro- recently been opened in different parts of th who have clean hands, and pure hearts which per width for lathe bands, or are stamped out for have not been lifted up to vanity, and who have not sworn deceitfully? He who commanded that of Scientific Discovery. false witness should not be borne, will not hold him guiltless who holds the truth in unrighteousness, for it is written, "the hope of the hypocrite months since the Commissioners appointed by shall perish ;" so that it becomes us all to examine the State of Alabama, to select a plnn and superdual work, which may easily be overlooked while of inspecting the various institutions, and, if posindulging in the inquiry which was rebuked by sible, combining all their advantages in the new Him whom we profess to follow, when he said, Alabama Asylum. "What is that to thee ? follow thou me."

whilever we continue to disregard the enemies of and on their departure they carried with them a our own household, and set ourselves to spy out plan drawn by Samuel Sloan, architect. the evil in others, we can never come to possess the freedom from the bondage of sin, which is the plan has been adopted without the slightest alterreward of the faithful. Other's vineyards hast ation, and the commissioners have advertised for thou kept, but thine own hast thou not kept, may proposals for putting up the structure on a farm, has been contrived by Chevalier Maus, the chie be the language applicable to us in the day of purchased for the purpose, near Tuscaloosa. The final account unless we turn inward, and do our building will have a capacity to accommodate first work. Were this the case with the members 250 patients. It will have a front of 780 feet. of our Society individually, we might hope that The centre building will be 70 feet front and 126 our waters would cease to cast up mire and dirt; and that whatsoever we might do, would be made wings, each being recessed back of the one ad- ceed in accomplishing this Herculean labour is to prosper; that ccasing to do evil we might learn joining, the communication being maintained by five years. to do well, having no tellowship with the unfruitful the wings everlapping one another. This is works of darkness, and being united by the one deemed preferable to the building being formed spirit in the one body, we might have fellowship in one subroken range, as it secures to each wing Boring the Alps! It is an event, of the possibility with Christ, and one with another, both in doing a separate current of air by means of the hall of which our ancestors never dreamed. Napolea and suffering for his cause and testimonies' sake, running through the centre, while at the same built the famous Simplon road over these moun according to our Christian profession.

is a general description of the method of preparing stories in height, and each wing will have a front into the heart of Italy; that of Chevalier Man and manufacturing guta-percha, as followed in of 128 feet. The magnitude of the building may will unit the two countries by the interest as the large Euglish establishments. The crude be imagined, from the fact that six millions of social and commercial intercourse, and will as blocks of gutta-percha, as received from the docks, bricks will be required, which will be manufac- in sending forth peace on earth and good will are in the first place cut into slices by means of tured upon the spot .- Ledger. a machine formed of a circular iron plate of about sixty inches diameter : in this iron plate are three slots placed radially for the reception of as many knives or cutters; the blocks being placed in an inclined wooden shoot, an end of each is set in commenced working the old Silver Mine in Con- roads, and sublime scenery of a passage over in the plane of rotation of the cutters; the slices thus estoga township, about a mile and a half east of mountain, to the more rapid transit of the railroad cut off are transferred in baskets, though machi- Conestoga Centre. This mine was opened and car.-Boston Journal. nery might readily be applied for the purpose, to worked to some extent prior to the Revolution, a wooden tank containing hot water, in which but with what success is not known. The prethey are left to soak until they are found to be in sumption, however, from the fact of its having miles an hour-of a race horse, from 20 to 3 a plastic state. The next part of the process is been abandoned, is, that it did not pay. But the miles-of a bird, from 50 to 60 miles-of the to subject the material to the action of a mincing great improvements made in recent years in the clouds in a violent hurricane, from 50 to 10 cylinder, somewhat similar to that used by paper science of mining and separating ores, may ren- miles-of sound, 823 miles-of a cannon-ball, a makers for the conversion of rags into pulp; der the present undertaking more successful. If lound by experiment, from 600 to 1000 miles (the afterwards, the whole is thoroughly cleaned in the amount of silver obtained should not be very common estimate is much too low)-of the earth cold water tanks; and when the gutta-percha is great, the other metals obtained, lead and zinc, found to be very impure, which is frequently the may still remunerate the labour expended. We dred times swifter than a cannon-ball)-of Mer case as an article of commerce, a solution of com- have been shown by Eli Bowen, Superintend- cury, 105,005 miles-of light, about 800,000,000 mon soda or chloride of lime is added to the wa- ent of the mining operations, an exceedingly rich ter. From the cold water tanks the material is specimen of the Argentiferous Galena obtained conveyed to the masticating machine, in which it from the mine. This ore, a combination of silver is secured by the doors being bolted down. By and lead, is said to be worth \$600 per ton. this operation it is subjected to very great pressure, and this part of the process is the same as that originally opened and abandoned under similar used in the manufacture of caoutchouc. From circumstances to the above, has now been rethe masticating muchine it is passed between opened for the past two years, and from the large metal rollers, and thus converted into exten spirit with which operations are carried on, the of a defile is often nearest the open field." sive sheets, of thicknesses regulated by the dis. company is doubtless meeting with success. tance between the rollers. Sometimes it is passvertical knives placed at the end of the web or more favourable auspices.

witnesses. But who shall stand when the Judge cloth by which the sheets are moved away from

Improvement in Asylums for the Insane .-. Some our foundation, lest we be building upon the sund intend the construction of an Asylum for the Ina structure which may be carried away by the same in that State, visited this city, in the course wind and storm of adversity. This is an indivi- of a tour throughout the country, for the purpose

That we may not stumble ourselves, nor be an of the Pennsylvania Hospital, to whom the Com- Alps, to connect the Picdmontes railways will occasion of stumbling to others our eye should be missioners were referred as being experienced in kept single to the pointing of Truth in our hearts; all the requirements of a building for the purpose, then would our whole body be full of light; but undertook to have the plans prepared in this city, daua in Savoy, by a line ten miles shorter that

Information has recently been received that the deep, on either side of which there will be three time it prevents the noises made by the more un-governable patients from alarming those of the passage *through* them. The work of Napoleon Manufacture of Gutta-percha.-The following other wards. The entire building is to be three was for the purpose of carrying war and conque

#### Mining in Lancaster County.

The Copper Mine in Bart township, which was

The Lead Mine in East Hempfield, discovered ed two or three times between the rollers. These and partially opened two or three years since, is, sheets are cut into bands of various widths by we understand, about to be tested ngain under

Several very valuable beds of iron ore hav county. C. Geiger has opened a very fine be (apparently) on Mr. Mylin's farm, a mile sout of Willow street, from which he intends supply ing his furnace in South Prince street.

In passing Camargo, in Bart township, th other day, we noticed iron ore from the beds nea that place being taken to York furnace, a distance of twelve miles. The superior quality of the on warranted its transportation that distance.-Lan caster Examiner and Herald.

A Tunnel through the Alps .- The Frenc engineers are busily employed in perfecting th Dr. Kirkbride, the efficient attending physician bold project of excavaling a tunnel under those of France | It is proposed to pass through the mountains from Susa and Bardoneche to Mo over Mont Cenis. It is to be eight miles in length and a mile below the highest point of the pass the estimated cost is a million and a half pound sterling. An excavating machine somewhat sim ilar, we should think, to our own Hoosac bore engineer, for the accomplishment of the under taking. The tunnel is to be ventilated by a tub lying on the ground, carried on as the work ad vances, and provided with fans to maintain a pro per current of air. The chevalier hopes to suc

This is an undertaking which throws our Hoo sac tunnel business entirely into the shade among men. By the completion of the tunnel the hitherto almost impassable barrier which se parates Piedmont from her neighbours will be removed; but lovers of the picturesque will doubt A company of Philadelphia capitalists have less still prefer to encounter the keen air, rough

> Speed .- The velocity of a ship is from 8 to 19 round the sun, 68,000 miles (more than a hunmiles-passing from the sun to the earth, 95, 000,000 miles, in about eight minntes, or about a million times swifter than a cannon-ball-and the exceeding velocity of the thoughts of the human mind is beyond all possible estimate.

" It may afford some encouragement to a mind in distress to remember, that the narrowest part

O that people were wise; that they would consider their latter end.

When the last hour seems to be approaching, all terrestrial advantages are viewed with indiffersregarded or forgotten. And if the same th were always predominant, we should then he absurdity of stretching out our arms inntly, to grasp that which we cannot keep, vearing out ourselves in endeavouring to add turrets to the fabric of ambition, when the lation itself is shaking, and the ground on h it stands is mouldering away .- Holt's Ex-

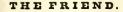
### ABUSE OF PHOTOGRAPHY.

discovery has recently been made at the of England which will cause, it is under-, a great change to be speedily effected in haracter and general appearance of the notes d by that corporation. It has just been asined that, by means of photography, fac brought into use in the common affairs of life. es can be obtained, by a skilful operator, A rightly managed boarding school affords many the greatest facility, and that fraudulent opportunities for acquiring a knowledge of the s of bank notes, thus obtained, would pass er, even with some of the most experienced ×s.

e are not aware by what means the suspiof the authorities of the Bank were originexcited on this important subject. It is stated, ever, that they were first caused by one of fraudulent notes having been exchanged for "over the counter;" its spurious character ng escaped the generally closely scrutinizing of the cashiers of that department.

nder the impression, from certain indications h manifested themselves on the note, that it been fabricated by photographic agency, exnents were made by one of the most eminent experienced photographers in the metropolis, se aid was called into requisition by the authorities,) when it was clearly proved, by esults of those experiments, that the spurious had been manufactured by the means suspectiz., Photography. So close was the resemce between the spurious note, (thus experially obtained,) and the gennine one, whence opy was taken by the photographer alluded hat not only were the signature and the primarks (the latter known only to the bank ials) imitated with the closest accuracy, but the water mark itself, in all its integrity, was as ly and closely defined as the other more inent characteristics of the genuine docu-

he process adopted to produce these effects is known to all photographers as the "waxr process," The photographic thin negative ch need not be described here,) is then in a ate to receive the impression from the genuine ; the printing, the signature, and the waterk, and in fact, every mark, however minute, h appears on the face of the note, being rly and distinctly traced and defined. This rmed the "negative," and from this "nega-seed, obtained by such an extremely simple come. od, when adopted by a skillul manipulator, sitives" (exact fac similes of the note itself) it be multiplied by means of sun-printing to extent.



TWELFTH MONTH 3, 1853.

WEST-TOWN SCHOOL.

he weather was fine and mild at the opening e present session, and the scholars came to- committee appointed to prepare replies thereto. sent, that none should go forth as such before they are

; and the value that we once set upon them gether in good health and spirits, giving a very A committee was also appointed to examine and pleasant outset to the labours of the caretakers settle the Treasurer's account, and teachers, and to the large number of pupils. Applications for admission have been so numerous, that some were necessarily deferred, owing to the want of room to accommodate them, there being 137 boys and 110 girls previously entered, which makes as large a school as it is thought proper to take into the house. They have been favoured with health since the opening of the session, except some instances of colds during the late damp weather, and we learn that the establishment generally is moving on satisfactorily. The read, lectures on Natural Philosophy delivering to both sexes by the mathematical teacher, are very interesting to the pupils. They are to be succeeded by a course on Chemistry; both subjects embracing much valuable information, that is often

> branches taught in it, not only while the pupils are in the school, but in the out-door intercourse which the teachers have it in their power to hold with the interesting objects of their kind though anxious charge. It is peculiarly ngreeable to see them in groups hanging around a beloved preceptor, and asking questions upon subjects calculated to expand and store the mind with profitable ideas. Such a seminary cannot be conducted without talent and industry, and the superintendents, governors, and teachers, have our sincere good wishes for their health and best help in the arduous, but pleasing employment, which their stations necessarily find for them. Above all, that the unslumbering Shepherd who keepeth his flock by night and by day, may guard them from all evil, and reward every one with his divine approbation in the faithful discharge of duty-both them and the flock under their supervision.

> We hear that the subscriptions for the fund to introduce gas to light the house, are very encouraging, affording the prospect of an early completion of this necessary improvement.

It is pleasant to hear that the Boarding-school under the care of our brethren of Ohio Yearly Meeting, is also in an encouraging state, the number of pupils being 100; more than have attended for some years. It is not to be expected that such establishments can be properly supported and carried on without some difficulties and exertions; but as those who have the management of them are religiously concerned for the best wel-them are religiously concerned for the best wel-thin who gives hiberally to the humble and sin-sitiation of the pupils, and engaged to ask wisdom of Friends, should be extrostly and vigitally gunded thin who gives hiberally to the humble and sin-cere seeker, endenvouring steadiasity to keep in the station of Ministers and Elders from about, set end with though one may plant and another wa and setime deswhere, is of doubfil ur filters, the same up be raid of the circular anticherous effect. The same up be raid of the circular r, after having been prepared with wax, and Him who giveth liberalfy to the humble and sinrendered sensitive by the usual method, cere seeker, endeavouring steadfastly to keep in and that on Him our dependence must be placed ; we may in humility trust and believe that His blessing will rest on the labour bestowed, and that these seminaries will be the means of sowing good seed, the fruit of which will be found in days to

#### INDIANA YEARLY MEETING.

the Ninth month last, at White-water, Wayne

Several certificates and minutes for Friends in attendance from other Yearly Meetings, were

Epistles from London, Dublin, New England, [larger body.] New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Ohio Yearly Meetings, were read, and a ledge, when a greater care was called for than at pre-

Sixth-day, the 30th .- Elijah Coffin, Levi Jessup, and Charles F. Coffin, were appointed, the former Clerk, and the two latter Assistants.

The meeting proceeded to the consideration of the state of its members and meetings, by the reading of the Queries and Answers thereto received from the several Quarterly Meetings. The Reports mention the death of four ministers and eleven elders.

A memorial concerning Jeremiah Hubbard was

Seventh-day Morning, Tenth month 1st .----The Central Book and Tract Committee made a Report, which was approved; and the Monthly Meetings were directed " to open subscriptions in seasonable time, to raise money in aid of the concern.'

The Conference Committee made the following Report :---

" The Committee to meet for Conference at Baltimore, with other like committees, and to attend the Year y Meetiogs of Philadelphia, Ohio, and New England. as way might open for it; report as follows: "The Committee have given attention to the appoint-

real. Three members, who were deputed for that ser-vice, attended the last Yearly Meeting of Friends in Philadelphin; and five attended the Conference in Bal-timore, in the Fifth month. Attending to these services has given satisfaction to those who were engaged therein, as fulfiling a duty which was haid upon them by our Yearly Meeting, and which they owed in its be-half to their brethren in Christian profession.

"The Conference, after a harmonious and satisfactory intercourse for two days, conducted in entire unity of feeling, adopted a report, which is herewith laid before the Yearly Meeting, and then came to a conclusion.

"We may take this opportunity to express our opinion that these Conferences have had a cementing tendency amongst those engaged in them in the bonds of Christian love; and we have no doubt that the same effect has been extended, in some measure, to the meetngs which appointed them.

And although all has not been accomplished that could be desired, as to restoring unity and harmony in parts of the Society not represented in the Conference, et we believe that the spirit of discord has been thereby in degree checked from spreading its influence in our borders, and elsewhere ; which we esteem a favour call-ing for our gratefulness. We have to regret that the minds of Friends in two of the American Yearly Meetings have not as yet been prepared to join with us in these labours of love

"The unity of the brethren in the spirit of the gospel, In pace and good with is to be prized beyond all price. The happiness and enjoyment of religions society very much depend on its existence. It is like precious oint-ment, &c., as spoken of by the Psalmist. Whatsoever, a miscinterous eject. The same may be such of the of the solution of publications of utility and published under such influ-ence. Friends will, therefore, as they value the peace and harmony of Society, and the fellowship of its members, be cuttious how they counterance and aid such, either individually, or by minutes in their meetings; and likewise against whatever else may tend to hurt or destroy.

"And further, while we would carefully guard against the influence of wrong things from *outside* our borders, we should also look to keeping right within. An earn-INDIANA LEARLY ALEFING. This Yearly Meeting conversed on the 20th of e Ninth month last, at White-water, Wayne the work of grace and sneitheast the culturation of the Ninth month last, at White-water, Wayne the work of grace and snatcheation; the country, Indiana, the Representatives being all present but seven. mote this end.

"And while we esteem the gospel of Christ rxceed-ingly precious; and love, as the floty Spirit gives us ability, its true ministers and messengers; and could desire to see it everywhere preached, believed and obeyed, we think there never was a time, since our know-

who do go, both within and beyond our borders, should seek diligently, constantly, and with much prayer, that their words may be few and sayoury, seasoned with grace, and that their public communications may carry with them an evidence of authority which would be con vincing to the hearers, encouraging to the true hearted and arousing to the negligent and nubelieving; which would also preserve them from extending their discourses to an unsavoury length; and further, that particular care should be taken that their services should not be hurt by unsuitable conduct or movements.

"These few remarks we feel at liberty to make, and commend in this, our report, to the consideration of the Yearly Meeting."

The first annual report of the Trustees of "White's Indiana Manual Labour Institute," and the first annual report of the "White's lowa Manual Labour Institute," were read.

A minute of the Meeting for Sufferings was read, informing that that meeting "had been applied to for more copies of our book of Discipline, than it could supply. "On considering this subject us presented by the foregoing Minute, it is the judgment of the meeting to appoint a committee to take under consideration our present Discipline, and propose to next Yearly Meeting such emendations and alterations as may appear to them proper to be made, before printing a new edition."

" The subject of presenting a memorial to the Legislatures of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, and Iowa, favourable to the promotion of TEMPERANCE, and the passage of suitable laws to discourage and suppress intemperance, and also the commerce in intoxicating liquors, (except for medicinal and mechanical purposes,) being brought to the view of this meeting, the meeting came to the judgment, after consideration, to proceed therein;" and to that end a committee was appointed to prepare an essay of a memorial to each of the legislatures aforenamed, and produce it to a future sitting.

"The Friends appointed at last Yearly Meet-ing to visit the Monthly Meetings of Pleasant Plain, Richland, Spring Creek, and Three-River, on account of their request for a Quarterly Meeting; also Salem Quarterly Meeting;" reported "they have attended to the service, and are united in judgment that it would be right to grant their request."

"The meeting unites in judgment with the committee, and grants the request accordinglythe new Quarterly Meeting to be held as set out 25 and 26, for Samuel Stanley, \$6, vols. 25, 26 and 27 in our minutes of last year." A committee was appointed to attend the opening thereof in Fifth month next, in conjunction with a like committee of Women Friends.

"The minutes of the Meeting for Sufferings for the past year, are now laid before this meeting, and read, and their proceedings approved."

Second-day, the 3rd .- The committee appointed last year to visit the Quarterly Meetings, and as way might open, the Monthly Meetings, made a report, and were continued for another year.

The committee on Indian Concerns brought in n report, which was read to satisfaction. "The meeting, on consideration, is united in continuing the same committee ; and encourages them to continue their labours in the concern, as way may open and ability be afforded. The proposition to raise the sum of twelve hundred dollars (\$1200) the ensuing year for the aid of the concern, is adopted, and the subordinate meetings are directed to raise it accordingly, and forward it to William Crossman, Cinc.nuat, Ohio, Treasurer of the committee."\*

The committee on the concerns of the People

\* Extracts from this report will be published hereafter.

nnointed, qualified, and rightly sent; and that those of Colour, brought in a report, which was read. Dinah Kemp,) and SARAH, daughter of Joab Hodgi "The same committee is continued to further labour and care in the concern, as way may open and ability be afforded; and they are desired to report to next Yearly Meeting."

(To be continued.)

#### ITEMS OF NEWS.

Since our last report, the Washington, Canada, and Atlantic steamships have arrived, bringing Liverpool dates to the 16th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN .- The fleet had orders to leave Spithead on the 11th instant. Destination unknown. Flour and wheat looking up. Cotton quiet. RUSSIA.-The Czar has declared war against Tur-

key, and several battles have been fought between the contending armies. The Turks have crossed the Dannbe. and the Russians appear to have been defented

INDIA .- The English in India are in alarm, at a ramoured approach of a Russian army through Khora.

-The insurgents have captured Shanghac. CHINA. BERMUDA .- The vellow fever has been unnsually fatal. Of 400 soldiers taken ill with it. 200 died.

MEXICO .- The crops in Durango and other parts of Mexico, have been less than usual, so that some fears of a famine are entertained. The Indians is various places are committing hostilities.

UNITED STATES .- The printing of the Census has been at last completed. It is a quarte volume of 1250 pages. A Yankee by the name of Scott, is in South America shooting monkeys. He has killed 3000 in a year. The skins sell readily to the Freach, who manufacture them into gloves, sold all over the world as kid.

New York .- Almost every vessel arriving from Liverpool and Havre, has lost a portion of its passengers by the cholera on the passage. Deaths in the city last life tooler a of the prometheus, with passengers from Ca-lifornia via San Juan, brought \$1,754,868 in goldduet

Pennsylvania .- Philadelphia. Deaths last week, 132. The news from Europe appears to have put a stop to the rise in stocks which had commenced. The flour market firm.

Virginia .- At Norfolk, Margaret Douglass was tried for teaching negro children to read and write. She plead her own canse, and caused some sensation in the court. She was found gailty, but is not yet sentenced. Florida.—The cholera is in Florida.

Maine .- At Bangor, navigation is closed. From 60 to 80 vessels frozen up. Ice of considerable thickness.

#### RECEIPTS.

Received from J. W. Smith, Harrisv., O., \$2, vol. 27 from Ezekiel Bundy, agent, B. O., \$32, viz., for himself J. Bundy, Geo. Tatum, Jr., Robert H. Smith, and Wm. Green, S2 each, vol. 27, for Joel Dondna, S6, vols. 24, for Benj. Hoyle, \$4, vols. 25 and 26, for Robt. Plummer, \$4, vols. 25 and 26, for Peter Sears, \$2, vol. 26; from Dl. P. Griffith, ageut, Brownsv., Pa., for W. Blackburn, \$2, vol. 27; from John Fawcett, ngont, Salem, O., lor Z. French, F. Macrkt, Ed. Bonsall, Benj. Antram, \$2 each, vol. 26, for Robert Elyson, John Tytns, Joshua Stafford, Job Warren, Samnel Shaw, \$2 each, vol. 27, for James B. Bruff, \$4, vols. 26 and 27, for C. Allen, \$3.66, to 44, vol. 24.

#### WEST-TOWN SCHOOL.

The Committee to superintend the Boarding-School at West-town, will meet there, on Fourth-day, the 7th of next month, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Committee on Instruction, meet on the preceding evening, at half-past seven o'clock.

The Visiting Committee assemble at the School on Seventh-day, the 3rd of the month. THOMAS KIMBER, Clerk.

Philada., Eleventh mo. 26th, 1853.

A conveyance will be at West Chester on Third-day. the 6th inst., on the arrival of the morning and after noon cars, to take such members of the committee to the school, who may wish to go that way. The cars start from Market street west of Schuylkill Fifth street, sonth side, at 8 o'clock, A. M., and 3 u'clock, P. M.

MARRIED, at Friends' meeting, Rocky River, Chatham county, North Carolina, on the 20th of Seventh month last, JOSTPH KEMP, (son of Josiah Kemp, decensed, and

deceased, and Mary Hodgin.

DIED, of typhoid fever, after an illness of eight day on the 14th of Tenth month last, at the residence of h nephew, Jotham Townsend, in Plainfield, Essex count ELIZABETH VAIL, of Rockaway, Morris county, N. J., n lict of Amos Vail, in the 86th year of her age, a memb of Rahway and Plainfield Monthly Meeting of Friends

, at Tunessassah, in the State of New York, o the 15th ult., aged 36 years, SUSANNAH L. WOOD, a value able member of Westchester meeting. Penna. Having in her youthful days experienced the work of regen ration, and submitted to the restraining and regulation power of the cross of Christ, she was thereby qualified for usefulness, and became an example of humility as dedication to the cause of her Divine Master. He watchful, circumspect life and conversation, adorned th doctrine of her Saviour, showing forth the heauty of holiness, and inviting others to follow her as she follow ed Christ. For many years she was acceptably engage in teaching school; and not only laboured for the lit rary improvement of her pupils, but was deeply con-cerned for their religious welfare. Her cheerful, kin manner, and the evenness of her disposition, couple with a steady and consistent walking in the divine fea gave her a large place in the affections of the scholar which she improved for the promotion of their best we fare. Many who enjoyed the privilege of her watcht care and affectionate solicitude, have had cause to num ber it among their blessings, and to recur with gratefi acknowledgment to the profitable lessons of religion instruction which she imparted to them; the benefit of which, it may be hoped, will accompany them throng In reference to her pious concern in this respec life. it has been appropriately remarked, that it seemed t be her business "to bring children unto Christ."-I the Eleventh month, 1852, she united with her husban in an apprehension of religious duty to remove to Te nessassah, and take charge of the boarding-school Indian children, then about to be opened there, unde the direction of the Indian Committee of Philadelphi Yearly Meeting. The cheerful, quiet energy of her che racter, was evinced by the prompt and efficient manne in which she met the difficulties and trials of her ne position, and by her judicious management of her por tion of the concern ; while the meekness and gentlenes of her spirit, and her kind consideration for the comfor of those around her, won their esteem and confidence But in the midst of her usefulness and dedication, pleased her gracious Lord to permit her work to be ca short in righteousness, and that she should rest frac her labours. During the brief illness which terminate her life, she was favoured with a calm and collecte mind, and though with her characteristic humility sh said she "felt like a poor unworthy creature who l done but little," yet added, that "she did not feel any thing to rise up in judgment against her ;" and that ] way was clear. To her husband, she said, that "sh had felt more for him than her heart could tell; be there was One who could connsel and support. had earnestly craved he might he preserved on the righ hand and on the left." She desired her brothers an sisters might be informed that "her greatest concer and desire had been, that she might be permitted I reach the happy country; and she wanted them all b reach the happy country; and she wanted them are get ready and come;" adding," to be joined in the het venly communion at last, is the greatest blessing **w** can ask." Speaking of the many Friends to whom sh was united in the bonds of Christina fellowship, sh said she had often thought of them when her hands he been basily employed; and desired her love given I them all. In allusion to the concern in which she and he hnsband were engaged, she said, that "before leaving their home [at West Chester, Pa.] she believed she an assnrance it was of Divine requiring, and she had a distrusted it since, but felt satisfied with being there During the last day of her life, respiration was difficu and she was unable to converse much, but appeared co scious, and at times as if engaged in prayer. For m than an hour before the solemn close, she lay very quie and gently breathed her last. While we mourn the which the church has sustained in the removal of on so fitted for usefulness, we cannot but feel the approp ateness of the language, "Blessed are the dead who di in the Lord,-yea, saith the Spirit, that they may refrom their labours, and their works do follow them.

-, at the same place, on the 12th of Seventh month last, after a short illuess, DANIEL G., son of John and Abigail S. Wood, in the 10th year of his age.

# FRIEND.

## A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

## OL. XXVII.

#### PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

rice two dollars per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions and Payments received by

#### JOHN RICHARDSON, AT NO. 50 NORTH FOURTH STREET, UP STAIRS,

## PHILADELPHIA.

stage to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months. id in advance, three and a quarter cents; to any of the United States, for three months, if paid in ace, six and a-half cents.

#### For "The Friend."

### YTO-THEOLOGY, OR BOTANY AND RELIGION. (Continued from page 90.)

asparagus, the bamboo, ginger, arrow-root, neighbouring trees. some rushes. Many subterranean stems are leaves.

ellular."

Altiogia,"

SEVENTH-DAY, TWELFTH MONTH 10, 1853.

NO. 13.

is formed between the circles; but in trees of fruit or cones is noticed in Ps. [xxii, 16. The warm climates, this mode of estimating age may strength and durability of the tree was a subject lead into error. It would appear that in these of common remark; and the Psalmist emphatithere are often the appearance of numerous cir- cally describes the power of the Lord when he cles in one year. The age of 5000 years, attri- says, 'The voice of the Lord breaketh the cebuted to some baobabs in Senegal, may be account- dars ; yea, the Lord breaketh the cedars of Leed for in this way. Even in the trees of this banon.'-(Ps. xxix, 5.) In Ps. xcii, 12, the country, when they get old, it is found that the rightcous man is represented as growing like a different circles are so blended as to make it diffi- cedar in Lebanon; in Numb, xxiv, 6, the people cult to count them accurately.

he cowslip, dandelion, and gentianella, the causes strangulation, in consequence of the mode -(Song of Sol. iv. 15). h is so short that the leaves appear to arise of their growth, by external addition; and in pro-the root. Some stems lie along the ground cess of time, if the woody climber is sufficiently a stem of a totally different kind is seen. In

ed, in common language, roots, from which, scape of the countries in which they abound, side the last, which increase the diameter still ever, they are distinguished by the leaf-buds. They have large trunks, which produce numerous more, until at length by successive additions the ch spring from them. Thus the potato is an branches, spreading in all directions. The trunk stem is distended to the utmost. The outer porer-ground stem or branch giving off buds in tapers as it ascends, and the branches become tion becomes hard, so as sometimes to resist the form of eyes. The bulbs of lilies, tulips, cro-thinned towards their extremities. The mode in blow of a hatchet; while the inner part is compa-es, meadow-saffron, are in reality stems giving which the branches spread, and their comparative ratively soft. This woody growth has given rise puds, which are covered with scales, or modi- lengths, give rise to differences in the contour of to the name of inside growers or Endogens, apexogenous trees. When the lower branches are plied to plants having stems of this kind. The Some stems die annually, others continue largest, and they gradually diminish in length age of a palm may be ascertained by measuring nancent. Of the permanent woody stems upwards, the trees are more or less pyramidal; its height, for it is found that the growth in an e are two marked kinds. One occurs in the when the reverse takes place, they have an unupward direction is pretty nearly uniform in each s of temperate climates generally, and is re- brella-like top. The Cedar of Lebanon-a tree species. From the small increase in diameter, nized on a transverse section, by the appear-often referred to in Scripture-will serve as an and the hardness of the exterior, a twining woody s of numerous woody circles with rays pass- illustration of an exogen. In early times it ap- plant does not injure a palm-stem. When the from the pith to the bark, which is separable, pears to have grown abundantly in Lebanon, and tuft of leaves at the summit of a palm is com-s is well seen in the common oak, where the to have formed its distinguishing feature. In pletely destroyed, the plant dies, because there is in the centre is composed of cells; the cir- later times there has been a great diminution in no provision for lateral buds, as in our trees. of wood consist of woody fibres, and dotted the number of cedars in Lebanon; so that, in Williams the missionary relates, that in the South porous vessels; cellular rays extend from the 1832, there were only seven remaining, most of Sea Islands they destroy the coco-nut trees in this to the bark, which is partly fibrous and part- them apparently of a great age. The cedar is a manner. wide-spreading evergreen tree, from fifty to sixty The woody tubes in cone-bearing trees, as feet high, with a large trunk, numerous large and ter to the vegetation of tropical regions, and their spruce, larch, cedar, cypress, araucaria, ex-long branches, which extend in a horizontal man-lumbrageous foliage, particularly in the case of t markings called dises, composed, as it were, nor, nearly at right angles from the trunk, and those with fan-shaped leaves, affords an excellent circle and a dot in the centre. Sometimes with their evergreen leaves form a spacious shady shelter from the sun's rays. e discs are in single rows; in others they are covering. It is not liable to the attacks of climb-double or tripple rows. When the rows are ing-plants. How beautifully does the prophet de 'the righteous shall flourish like the palm tree.' re than one, they are arranged in parallel se-scribe the charactor of the cedar, when he speaks To those who inhabited Palestine, the illustration iness in trees of temperate and cold climates, unto the hyssop which springeth out of the wall', berremess. In Exod. xx, 27, its said that the red during the winter there is a marked inter. It is also spoken of as 'the glory of Lebanon' tion to growth, and thus a line of demarcation (Isa, xxxx, 2; Ix, 13); and the abundance of its twelve wells of water, and threescore and ten

of God are likened by the wicked prophet to "The wood in the centre of exogens is often cedar-trees beside the waters; and in Ps, lxxx, 8 altered in colour, by peculiar coloured woody -11, Israel is spoken of as sending out her matter being deposited in the tubes. Thus the boughs like the goodly cedars. How well do heart-wood of the ebony tree is black, and that of these figures picture the believer's growth in the oak deep brown, while that of the outer soft grace. He is like a goodly and excellent cedar wood is paie. The latter is the part in which the (Song of Sol, v. 15), vigorous and evergreen, The stem is the name given to that part of active processes of life go on; and hence, if it is showing forth the power and glory of God, fixed ant which bears the leaves and the flowers, destroyed, the plant dies. A woody plant, such in the Rock of Ages, whence are all his welle plants have very short and inconspicuous as honey-suckle, or some Bauhinias of foreign springs, which refresh and invigorate him even as is; others have long and conspicuous stems, countries, twining round the stems of such trees, a well of living waters and streams from Lebanon

in the iris; others are completely under strong, and does not break or yield, the vessels them the increase of growth is by additions of ad. The latter give off leaf-buds which ap- of the soft wood are impeded in their growth, and woody and porous vessels towards the centre, above ground. The banana has an under, the tree will ultimately be destroyed. Sometimes The stem is at first entirely cellular, but in the nd stem pushing out shoots which form tem-ry aerial stems or branches; so have also Britain, by the twining of the honeysuckle round among the cells. These gradually increase and distend the stem to a certain amount the first "Exogenous trees give a character to the land- year. Next year new bundles are produced in-

"Palms give a marked and distinctive charac-

"In Psalm xcii. 12, the Psalmist says, that , the discs being opposite to each other, as in of its high stature, its top among the thick boughs, would lead them to contemplate the straight and or alternate with each other, as in Araucaria its multiplied boughs, its long branches, and its ercet growth of the tree, its unbranched and unshadowing shroud.-(Ezek. xxxi. 3-7.) It was encumbered stem, and the beauteous crown of From the mode of growth in exogenous trees, pre-eminently distinguised by its exalted growth, leaves at its summit. It would also recal to their obvious that we can ascertain the age of the it is said in 1 Kings v. 33, that Solomon's pake minds that the palm flourished in the desert, and by counting the number of woody circles, for the cada-tree that is in Leanon, that is presence there always indicated moisture, sealedation can be made with tolerable correct (as being the most conspicuous and noble,) even which enabled it to flourish anidst surrounding

His stature, as Solomon says, is like the palm- and the advocates of an artificial arrangement. tree (Cant. vii. 7), and he grows up to the mensure of the stature of the fulness of Christ .- (Eph. iv. 13.) He grows in a bloak and barren wilderness, but he has sources of joy and of refreshing which the world knows not. The allurements of the world twine round him, and he is surrounded by trials and temptations, but they do not impede er than the nights, and admonitory symptoms of pletely at their wits' end. Now, then, the Spin xcii, 14.)

a large part of its vegetation.

ferns.

valm trees.' The believer's growth, like that of flowers-we follow a more useful and philosophi- ly what is to turn up next. Our venerable friend the nalm, is internal and unseen by the world, cal method, than by taking into account only one old father Longlegs, is grown a complete cripple His age is determined by his nearness to heaven. or two parts of the plant, as was done by Liunaus his six spindle shanks transformed into a set

## (To be continued.)

From the Leisure Hour.

## THE FIRM OF SPINNERS & CO.

his growth. He towers above all, pointing hea- approaching winter are perceptible in the chilly ners, like prudent managers, "come out strong venward. Linnacus called the palms the princes atmosphere. In our little suburban garden, They step forth in the shape of an armed inte of the vegetable kingdom. So the believer, as a things have within the last few weeks assumed a vention, to settle the affairs of embarrassed get prince, has power with God and prevails through new appearance; the flowerets are dying or dead, tlemen who have got into difficulties through was his living head.-(Gen. xxxii, 28.) The palm, and the walks are covered with brown leaves, of prudence during the "long vacation." his lying near-core AAAn es, The paint, and the wars are core with both wares, or provide during the "long valuation, The which used to be a frequent tree in Palestine, is solden with the showers of day-time and the issue their capitas ad respondendum in the appr now said to be rare. Like the righteous, it has dows of night. With the exception of one lag- printe form of an invisible net, and no soon been rooted out, and is, as it were, a small rem- gard nasturium, which droops its head abashed, does the suit thus commenced result in a habe mant in a laud where once it flourished in beau'y like a tardy guest arrived after the feast is over, corpus, than-how unlike the torturing progression of the second seco and vigour. The clusters of fruit which palms not a single blossom is to be seen worth looking of human litigation-there is an end of the cal produce when old, and the fatty oils which they at. The starry chrysanthemum has not yet con at once-habeas corpus being the consummatic supply, may be referred to in the statement that descended to come forth ; she waits until the night of all processes in the Spinners' court of law. the rightcaus 'shall still bring forth fruit in old of winter shall have set in, when she will shine Before taking a useror glance at the doings i age; they shall be fat and flourishing. -(Ps. alone. A few cloudy and rainy days have pre- the formidable and ferocious fraternity of spider vented our usual morning "turn in the garden," it may be as well to look for a moment at the a "Another conspicuous permanent stem is that and we are struck with the remarkable change paratus with which they are provided to ensua which occurs in ferus, especially in the tree-ferus that has taken place. Yet it is one which we their winged victims. Everybody is familiar with of New Zealand, as well as of warm countries, have often noticed as regularly occurring at this the appearance of the spiders' web; but everybod In these plants the stem is uniform in its diame time of the year-not the falling of the leaves, is not aware that, though composed of threads ter, hollow, and marked on the outside by the the withering of the flowers, and such-like autum- minute as to be almost invisible, and singly ban scars of the leaves. The stem increases by addi nal manifestations-we do not refer to these, but ly visible to the touch, yet each of these threat tions to the summit, and hence the plants are call- to a phenomenon invariably accompanying them, is a combination of as many or more strands ed summit-growers or acrogens. The stem is, in though much less generally observed. To de go to the composition of the strongest ship's e fort, formed of the bases of the leaves, which scribe the change we refer to in a few words— ble. The spider's spinning apparatus is situat carry up the growing point with them, and the our little floral paradise is suddenly transformed in the lower part of the abdomen, and consists elegant clusters of feathery leaves haug from the into the manufactory, or rather the slaughterhouse four minute barrel shaped spinnarets, and, b top. ... Ferns characterize mild and moist cli- of the firm of Spinners & Co. These long-legged neath them, a pair of jointed feeler-like appen mates, and they give a peculiar feature to the gentry, commonly known as garden spinners, ages. The extremity of each of the two upp andscape of New Zealand. At former epochs of have taken possession of it en masse, and with a spinnarets is a flattened circumference, pierce the earth's history, they appear to have constituted grand and manifold display of geometric talent, with innumerable holes like a colander, through have hung out their all but invisible banners in each of which a filament is drawn during the fa "We have thus seen the structure of the three every direction. From every bush and herb and mation of a thread. The construction of the th marked forms of permanent woody stems, which withering flower; from every projecting twig of lower spinnarets is different; for although the are met with in the vegetable world :-- 1. Exoge- the vine, where the small black grapes are ripen- are in like manner perforated with numero nous or outside-growers, consisting of pith, con- ing slowly, to perish by the first frost ere they apertures resembling those in the upper one centric circles of wood, which increase by addi- are worth the gathering; from every creeper on they are also provided with prominent tubes, fro tions on the outside, separable bark, and rays the wall, and every dry stick stuck upright in the each of which a thread is likewise furnish connecting pith and bark; exemplified in the for-rest trees of Britain. 2. Endogenous or inside-growers, consisting of a mass of cellular tissue with all the hues of the rainbow; and each one of the insect can be made to exude through 1 with bundles of woody and other vessels scattered guarded in the centre, or it may be in the cavity orifices above described. When, therefore, t irregularly through the tissue, increasing by addi- of a neighbouring leaf, which he has cabled up creature wishes to form a rope, it simply appli integrations inside; exemplified in palms. 3. Acroge- in the form of a cylinder, by a black, motionless, the ends of its spinnarets to a fixed object, and nous or summit-growers, formed by the bases of and hig-bellied member of the Spinners' Compa- drawing a filament of fluid silk through eve the leaves which carry up the growing point, ny. The insects have had it all their own way pore, its line of course cousists of so many threa additions being always made to the summit, in the garden during the long summer months, as there are holes in the perforated plates of hundles of yessels irregular; exemplified in tree- and now the spiders are taking their turn. There four barrel-like colanders. The spider is furth is, however, no necessity for attributing to the capable of spinning ropes of different qualities. "We have already seen, that the plants of the tribe of spinners the virtue of abstinence during has been ascertained that the spiral lines of t globe may be divided into three great classes by the hot months. They are an industrious frater, garden-spinner's net are both highly adhesive a the nature of their embryo, viz, :--into Dicotyle- nity, and they have done as much business as elastic, while the radii and the boundary line a donous, having two seed lobes, monocotyledo. they could. But now is their especial business inadhesive and but slightly elastic. A little nous, having one, and acotyledonous, having seasou; they always rejoice in an influx of cus- flection will suggest the reason why the spid none. These divisions correspond to those found-and confortable people begin to pack themselves construction, while in the case of other insects Thus dicotyledons have exogenous stems, mono- up for the winter. They live by carrying on single thread drawn from the orifice of a single thread drawn from the origin dr cotyledons have endogenous stems, and acotyle- war against the insect races, and their strategy is tube, is sufficient for all the required purpos dons have acrogenous stems. Here we see a that of a cunning general who defers his grand The silk, it must be remembered, is in a fl natural division of the flora of the world, and we attack until the foc is already weakened by fam-perceive part of that wonderful plan which it has incor adverse circumstances. In October, Mr. invoing caterpillar, as it leisurely produces pleased the Creator to adopt in the formation of Moth is as drowsy as a glutuon after dinner, and silken cord, gives time enough for the fluid the plants with which He has clothed the globe, as feeble as a medical patient under a dose of which it is formed to harden by degrees, as Uniting plants by affinities, such as those now morphia. Mr. Bluebottle, too, is in a state of issues by instalments from the labial pipe; b stated, is following what is called a natural sys-tem in botany. By associating plauts which day on the sunny side of a wall, rubbing his nose mode of proceeding, as its lue must be instant agree in all essential points-as, for instance, in with his criss-crossed feelers, feeling in all his converted from a fluid into a strong rope, or the structure of their seeds, stems, leaves, and pockets with all his legs, and wondering apparent- would be of no use to bind the captive prey.

unmanageable crutches, upon which he hobble with a most ungenteel gait when his failing wing can no longer support him in the air. As for th rabble of gnats and house-flies and such sma deer, having made no sort of provision for th winter which they feel coming upon them, the It is the middle of October; the days are short- hearts are dying within them, and they are con The

himself by an almost invisible line, which he coil up or let out at pleasure, with a readi and facility perfectly marvellous to witness. e will now, with the reader's permission, reto our friends in the garden, and see what are about. Here is a fine portly spinner, a back of Vandyke-brown, varied with gray bright yellow spots; he hangs "quiet as a " in the centre of his broad net, suspended

ly by his front pair of legs, as you can see e extra tension of the elastic cross bars upon h he bears the most of his weight. You see e touch with this straw the outer bounding and the long ropes more than a yard in th, which strengthen the whole fabric, and n it to the wall on one side and the rose-tree e other, that we do not disturb him ; at least, kes no notice. Observe, too, that the straw s readily away from these straight lines;

may touch any of the radii in any part withnjuring the web; but if we touch either of the I lines, it adheres to the straw, and the web is in withdrawing it. There ! the experiment disturbed the spinner; he apprehends danger, is making off; he is not, however, much tened, and merely shelters himself in the y of a curled leaf until we shall have passed when he will come back again.

it come this way ! here we are just in time itness a battle-royal, but it will be one of ing and confidence against rashness and de-An over-gorged flesh-fly is caught by the lder of one wing in the viscid and elastic which a crafty spinner has carried, by the of a projecting twig, above the level of the en wall. He is thrashing away with all his it, agitating the vine-leaves to which the net stened, and has already rent away several re inches of the snare, Master Spinner, ever, is darting round him in every direction. the rapidity of an arrow, and with an agility hich you would not have thought his heavy capable. Now the thrashing noise is hushthat frantic wing which occasioned it is bound with a dozen invisible threads strong as and veritable bands of fate to the luckless ve. Still he does not give it up, but struggles fully with his legs and with convulsive throes is body, that threaten to shake the web to s. Mr. Spinner now runs to the other side is net, and confronts the kicking legs. He vs well enough what to do with them. A

turns backwards and forwards, and the retrant members are fixed as firmly in the is as if a parish beadle had been employed he purpose. The struggles of the poor capare reduced now to a series of agonizing es and heavings with his body, expressive of horrible anticipation of his fast-impending fate. executioner, however, soon relieves him from lespairing agonies. Placing himself face to with the pinioned victim, and in a manner racing him, as it were, with his fatal arms, plunges the sharp fangs of his murderous th into his breast, and sucks the life-blood

r this reason, doubtless, that his rope is sub- and ten in the morning; the slaughtering spinner concerning justification and sanctification by issues from the spinnarets; and also to sus- that blows will clear his web of the empty shell.

(Conclusion next week.)

#### Two Armies-Muskets and Spades.

The New York Economist, in an article upon the army of the United States, makes a startling contrast between the use of muskets and of spades ; one used by government, and the other by a great railroad company.

The United States army numbers about 10,000 men, and they cost the country, last year, \$8,-225,246, for pay, subsistence, clothing, &c .-That is to say, \$820 per man, or, if we deduct the militia expenses, \$300 per man. It would puzzle any one to tell of what service were those men, living uselessly in barracks and old forts, eating three meals per day, and turning out occasionally to touch their caps to their officers.

The Illinois Central Railroad army numbers 10,000 men also, and they receive from the company \$3,700,000 per annum, in return for which they labour ten hours per day upon a work that gradually stretches itself through the most fertile plains, connecting the great lakes with the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and ultimately with the Gulf of Mexico.

society present an interesting matter for study, and are graphically sketched by the New York Post.

Railroad of Illinois alone, has added to the wealth of that State, in the appropriation of real lands, the sum of forty millions, within a strip of but twelve miles in width, and the actual construction of the road will bring to a ready market millions of acres of land now owned by the General Government, which, were the road not constructed, would be waste for years to come. The Federal Government employs ten thousand men, at an expense of eight millions of dollars, to carry muskets. The Central Railroad Company, employing ten thousand men at less than four millions, confers a vast property on the State, upon the Federal Government, and upon thousands of farmers. Year after year, the Government spends millions of dollars, effecting, and resulting in nothing but the turning loose of superannuated soldiers, made paupers by a life of idleness, to prey upon the industrious the remainder of their existence.

The Illinois Company, by three years' expenditures, establishes 700 miles of rails through prolific farms, many of them owned by the persons whom they employed to build the road-men of industry, vigour, wealth, and intelligence. The desirable. The Lord favoured her with his sus-United States, in thirty years, have spent \$300,-000,000, enough to build a double track to the Pacific, and they have nothing to show for the pleasant to her. Through this she was enabled money, but some old forts, guns, tattered uniforms, to sing praises to the Lord, the giver of all good and demoralized veteraus.

year before this learned and holy primate and and in hearing her declare the goodness of God, is quivering body. But all, be it remark, archishop died, levent to him and earnestly de-s by no means over: it is now between nine sired him to give me in writing his apprehensions clared she was not in love with the world. Near

led into numerous filaments, so attenuated has ensnared and subdued his victim, and has Christ; of which he would willingly have excused e have seen them to be, that no time is lost settled himself down to the enjoyment of a feast himself, by declaring his intention of not writing e drying, and that they at once harden into which will endure the best part of the live-long any more; adding, that if he did write, it should ity ready for immediate service. The fect day. If you come again at four or five o'clock not exceed above a sheet or two. He, coming to e spider are constructed upon a plan singu- in the afternoon, it is ten to one but you find him town some time after, was pleased to give me a suitable to his circumstances. Each foot is still sucking away at the shrunken and exhausted visit at my house, where I failed not to challenge d with strong horny claws furnished along carcase. So soon as it is drained dry, and no the benefit of the promise he had made me. He under surface with bent teeth. By means longer of any use to the spider, he will sever the replied that he had not writ, and yet he could not is apparatus he is able to dispose of his rope confining threads, and the first breath of wind charge himself with any breach of promise; for, (said he,) I did begin to write; but when I came to write of sanctification, that is, of the new creature, which God formeth by his Spirit in every soul that he doth truly regenerate, I found so little of it wrought in myself, that I could speak of it only as parrots, by rote, and without the knowledge and understanding of what I might have expressed, and therefore, I durst not presume to proceed any further upon it;' and when I seemed to be amazed to hear such a humble confession from so great and experienced a Christian, he added, 'I must tell you, we do not well understand what sanctification and the new creature are-it is no less than for a man to be brought into an entire resignation of his will to the will of God, and to live in the offering up of his soul continually in the flames of divine love, as a whole burnt-offering to Christ; and how little (says he) are many of those who profess Christianity, experimentally acquainted with this work in their soul !' By this discourse I conceived he had very excellently and clearly discovered to me that part of sanctification of which he was unwilling to write,"

Por "The Friend,"

#### A FAMILY OF FAITH.

#### The relative advantages of these two armies to OR A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF SAMUEL WATSON, HIS WIFE, AND SOME OF THEIR CHILDREN. (Continued from page 92.)

Mercy Watson, daughter of Samuel, was born The prospective building of the great Central the 7th day of the Filth month, 1670. She was mercifully visited in early life, and through submission to the Lord's will, was qualified for usefulness in the militant church. She received a gift in the ministry whilst young in years, and travelled considerably before her marriage, labouring faithfully and zealously in the Lord's work. Her bodily constitution was weak, yet through her earnestness in her Master's service, she seemed sometimes quite strong. Her labours, no doubt, were at times more than her feeble frame could well bear, yet she persevered in love, being concerned in spirit for the good of all mankind, and for the prosperity of the blessed Truth. She had no desire to lengthen her natural life, by shrinking from the measure of service which her Master called her to perform.

She married Elihu Johnson, of Manchester, to whom she was a loving wife. Towards the close of 1704, being taken ill, she desired the Lord to give her patience to undergo what might be sufered to come upon her. Her sickness soon after abated for a time, but returned again with increased violence. She was now made sensible that her end was approaching, and to her it seemed taining presence, and made her sick bed, notwithstanding the pains of her afflicted tabernacle, very things. Many Friends visited her in her sickness, and they as well as her near relatives, were The biographer of Bishop Usher says : "The comforted in feeling the Lord's presence with her,

not of this world, but of the Father-the Father's account, have your cye to the Lord,-wait to she was still able to converse with him. She to not of this words, but of the ramer-me ramer's account, nave your eye to the Loop, wait to she was sun due to enterse with him. She to kingdom-your kingdom! Friends, love God have your minds stayed upon him, and respect him how good the Lord had been to her in ber it better than all. Be faithful to the Lord every one another above yourselves for the Truth's ness, and added, "If it had not been for the hop one. I could have been glad that the whole meet-sake. Wait thus upon the Lord, [for him] to of glory which is to come, I had fainted. Now ing had been here. Surely they will remember work in you, and for you, and to open your Lord, when thou pleasest to remove me, I at what is ald the last meeting I opened my mouth mouths to speak a word in season. Reason not, content." She gave good counsel to a youn among them,--- to prize the precious time, not but give up freely to act and speak for Truth, woman who had come to see her, and then agai among them, — to prize the precious time, not out give up theory to tee and speak to round who had cone to see her, and then again knowing how long they might have time, neither whether you be young or old. Not in high-mind- dozed. Her husband seeing her awake, aske what exercises they have yet to meet withal.' edness, but in true fear before the Lord. I must her if she would drink anything; she said, " Now the time draws near that I shall go to an tell you, the humble and those that abase them- have had a full draught of the goodness of God everlasting kingdom, where all sorrow, tears, and selves, the Lord will exalt, but the high-minded, I did not so much as think of cordials." sighing, shall be done away. Glory ! glory in and those of an exalted spirit, he will abase and the highest, to the Lord, my God, who hath been humble, making them know he is God, and will with me, and borne up my head in time of great be bowed to by every high spirit. Therefore, which she had been permitted to feel she the exercises. I have nothing to do but die." Then dear friends, let the Truth have the reign in you, added, "My troubles in a little time will be over she spoke to her husband, "Oh! my dear, I have to govern your words, though never so few, that and I shall be at rest and peace with my Go in the time of my health desired to live with the they may be rightly seasoned with grace, that so Lord, and to be faithful to him, and now I see I you may edify one another. Suffer no unruly have nothing to spare. What will become of spirit to appear in your meetings, neither in old those who live a careless life, and do not make a nor young, but stand in the counsel of God, and a great and mighty King that I am to go to. Oh right use of their precious time."

the love of God, and those present were made and enable you to do the work you are called to sweetly sensible thereof. She said, "I am so in your day. Thus the Lord will bless, and more filled with God's love, I shall never be emptied and more prosper his work in you, to your comagain." She expressed a longing desire to be fort and his eternal praise, to whom all is due. released, yet waited patiently the coming of her I can tell you, it will be well for you to be faithdear Saviour to deliver her. She afterwards ful to the Lord, when you come to a dying bed, added, "My dear children ! I have prayed for as now I am. I feel peace and true consolation them, who are near and dear to me, but now I with the Lord, and my love herein dearly salutes then, who are near and dear to me, but now 1 with the loss, and my love heren beard statistics can leave them freely, and commit them into the you, and bids you all farewell." hand of my God." Then addressing her hus. A little before her close, having had some re-band, and those by her bed, she said, "I must freshing sleep, she said on waking, "Now, I am part with you all, and I will bid you all farevell. very sensible I must son go to my joy, that will The Lord bless you all, and keep you all, in all last forever." "Farewell, my dear husband, now the exercises that will come upon you. I believe I shall be well in a little while." Then addressthe Lord will be with you, as you have an eye to ing all about her, she said, "Oh ! the Lord is the him." "Have nothing to do with those of ill best Master you can serve while you live, for he spirits,-but keep to God, and he will give you will reward you in your afflictions, as he rewards power over them.

profession of the Truth, should be light and airy, praises, to his eternal name! I will praise him out of the savour of it. She said, "A day of whilst I have breath in my nostrils. He has trial will come upon them."

she said, " The sooner a period is put to this life, and will remember them no more. Oh ! praise, the sooner I shall go to my everlasting comfort." One, probably not a Friend, wishing her a "good into thy hand I commit my dear husband and night," she answered, "I shall have a good night, children, whom thou hast bestowed upon me, and let it be how it will. Blessed and praised be the will take me from. Bless and preserve them unto name of the Lord, I am full of his goodness." the end." She was then drawn forth in supplica-She said there was a great difference between her tion for all, after which, she said, "I love all, and feeling then, and when some of her sick fits were God above all, for what he hath done for me." on her. She was now free from sickness and had great comfort, but there was little comfort in it was about four in the morning. She said, "I the sickness, "only," she added, "I think it is shall surely be gone in a few hours to my everdoing the work and hastening me to my overlast- lasting rest." She then after requesting her

to dictate a few words of counsel and advice to might be still. She slept a little, and on arous-Friends, which she desired might be spread among ing, said, "Let us praise the Lord once more. them after her decease.

these may come,-my soul salutes you daily, de- filled my heart, and is near to crown my soul. I siring the welfare of your bodies and souls. I would not live if I might [have the choice] to have, in my measure, laboured among you in have the whole world. Oh! thou, the Lord, art many places for the prosperity of Truth, and the better than all. My soul magnifies thee." To good of souls, and now I shall be taken away. I her husband she then said, "The Lord united us find a great concern upon me to leave as advice in his own love together, and in his love he will and tender caution to you all, that you keep near part us. I was always satisfied before, and since, the Truth and love it, seeking its honour above that the Lord's hand brought us together." all things. Dear Friends, love one another. As "Several Friends coming to visit her, she cxyou have an eye to Truth, and seek its honour horted them to " be faithful to what God had made before your own, your love will flow one unto known to them." Her words and the power another, and whispering, backbiting, and tale- which attended them, much tendered the hearts of "The benevolence of an humble mind, may be bearing, will be removed from you. I have seen those she spoke to. Having sent for her father, compared to a rivulet in a meadow, which, though

her close she exclaimed, some of her friends be- the ill effects of such things many times. Dear who was then over eighty years of age, and live ing present, "Happy are ve whose kingdom is friends, in your meetings for business upon Truth's forty miles off, to be an her burial, he came while he will give you a word in due season to stop the live so, that you that stay a little behind ma Whilst speaking she was evidently filled with mouths of all gainsayers of the blessed Truth, come after."

me. He is a fountain set open for me in a full She was much grieved that any who made manner in my affliction. Glory ! glory ! praise ! been a merciful God to me, and has helped me Once whilst lying in a quiet frame of mind, over many things,-and has blutted out my sins, honour and glory to him forevermore, And now

On inquiring the hour of the day, she was told dear fore given to Prices, compared about for ing log." Two days before she died, she felt a concern wait her final change, desiring that all about her dear love given to Friends, composed herself to We will love him above all. Glory, praise, and "Dear Friends, both old and young, wherever eternal renown to his most worthy name; He hath

SI then broke forth into praises to the Lord for hi goodness, and the enjoyment of his presence where I shall praise him forever. Methicks in vision I have seen my dear mother and sisters, i shining garments, where I shall be soon. He i

Asking her husband to " come near," she kiss ed him, and bid him farewell. Then feeling th parting moment was indeed near, she said, " Le us bid farewell again." She then passed awa as if falling asleep, the 14th day of the Twelfi month, 1704, being in her thirty-fourth year.

(To be concluded.)

Selected.

## THE CROP OF ACORNS.

## BY LYDIA II. SIGOURNEY.

There came a man in days of old, To hire a piece of laud for gold, And urged his suit in accents meek. "One crop alone is all I seek ;" That harvest o'er, my claim I vield, And to its lord resign the field.

The owner some misgivings felt, And coldly with the stranger dealt, But found his last objection fail, And honied eloquence prevail. So took the proffered price in hand, And for one crop leased out the land.

The wilv tenant sneered with pride, And sowed the spot with acorns wide ; And first like tiny shoots they grew, Then broad and wide their branches threw; But long before these oaks sublime, Aspiring, reached their forest prime, The cheated landlord mouldering lay, Forgotten with his kindred clay.

Oh ye, whose years unfolding fair, Are fresh with youth, and free from care, Should vice or indolence desire The garden of your souls to hire, No parley hold-reject the suit, Nor let one seed the soil polute.

My child, their first approach beware ; With firmness break the insidious snare, Lest, as the acorns grew and throve Into a sun excluding grove, Thy sins a dark o'ershadowing tree, Shut out the light of heaven from thee.

#### SONNET.

Glad sight, wherever new with old, Is joined through some dear homeborn tie; The life of all that we behold

Depends upon that mystery.

Vaia is the glory of the sky, The beauty vain of field and grove, Unless, while with admiring eye

We gaze, we learn to love.

WORDSWORTH.

it received, by its increased verdure and was 11.645 inches. ulness."-Dillwyn.

young man of high connections and great ctability was induced by some gay acquaints to accompany them to a ball. Arrived at cene of dissipation, the festive company pro-ed to their amusement. The music struck up, he among the rest was highly delighted with iversion. In the midst of their enjoyment, ough a messenger had been sent immediately heaven, the clock struck one. That strikassage of Dr. Young's instantly rushed upon nind :---

he bell strikes one-we take no note of time rom its loss :- to give it then a tongue se in man. As if an angel spoke, the solemn sound. If heard aright, he knell of my departed hours. e are they? With the years beyond the flood. the signal that demands despatch. up alarmed, and o'er life's narrow verge, down--on what? A fathomless abyss,

ead eternity, how surely mine !"

viction seized the youth: alarmed and terrihe left the dissipated throng, and retired to loset; his subsequent conduct bearing testiy to a substantial change of heart .-- Selected,

## For "The Friend."

#### w of the Weather for Eleventh Month, 1853.

he meteorology of the month just closed was way remarkable, or different from what it lly is in the Eleventh month. This month as usual wrought a great change in the apance of natural objects; and once more

trees to the blast have surrendered their leaves, e heauties of summer have fled warblers departed for sunnier climes,

e herbage is withered and dead !'

he medium temperature of the month was a little gh the quantity of rain that fell was small. had no snow here, or any severe storm duremperature took place. At noon of that day streets, Philadelphia, they might be sent for. mercury stood at 61°, when a strong north-This Institution receives the destitute rs. By next morning it was still lower, and tained, or they otherwise disposed of. d at 20°; this was the coldest morning of the y was down to zero.

25th, to 71 on the 20th, or 51°. Amount of having their work done or purchasing there. 1.856 inches : rain previous Eleventh month, 22 inches.

les along unseen and without noise, refreshes months was 53  $\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ ; being  $\frac{2}{3}^\circ$  higher than the pro-ertilizes the soil, leaving it to display the vious autumn. Amount of rain for the autumn cleanliness. This department is used principally

West-town B. S., Twelfth mo. 1st, 1853.

month.	TEMPERA- TURE.			n of sun- M.					
Days of mo-	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Mean height Baro, from su rise to 10 P. M	Direction an force of th wind.		Circumstances of the wea- ther for Eleventh month, 1853.		
$\frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{3} \frac{4}{4} \frac{5}{5} \frac{6}{6} \frac{7}{7} \frac{8}{9} \frac{9}{10} \frac{11}{12} \frac{13}{14} \frac{14}{15} \frac{16}{17} \frac{16}{19} \frac{20}{212} \frac{22}{22} \frac{24}{22} \frac{25}{26} \frac{27}{22} \frac{29}{20} \frac{29}{30}$	91 33 53 38		$\begin{array}{c} 44\\ 450\\ 49\\ 42\\ 43\\ 41\\ 370\\ 38\\ 382\\ 549\\ 49\\ 45\\ 552\\ 552\\ 552\\ 552\\ 552\\ 36\\ 52\\ 49\\ 445\\ 48\\ 502\\ 42\\ 552\\ 552\\ 552\\ 552\\ 41\\ 46\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 29\ 63\\ 29\ 60\\ 29\ 73\\ 29\ 90\\ 29\ 93\\ 29\ 90\\ 29\ 83\\ 29\ 90\\ 29\ 83\\ 29\ 90\\ 29\ 83\\ 29\ 17\\ 29\ 17\\ 29\ 13\\ 29\ 17\\ 29\ 13\\ 29\ 17\\ 29\ 16\\ 29\ 29\ 83\\ 29\ 85\\ 29\ 60\\ 29\ 85\\ 29\ 60\\ 29\ 85\\ 29\ 60\\ 29\ 29\ 85\\ 29\ 60\\ 29\ 29\ 85\\ 29\ 60\\ 29\ 29\ 85\\ 29\ 60\\ 29\ 10\\ 29\ 10\\ 29\ 10\\ 20\ 10\ 10\\ 20\ 10\ 10\\ 20\ 10\ 10\\ 20\ 10\ 10\ 10\ 10\ 10\ 10\ 10\ 10\ 10\ 1$	S W. N W. N W. S E. N W. S E. S W. S S W. S E. S E. S E. S E. S E. S E. S E. S E	522111111142	Do, overcast. Some clouds-raio, Dull and drizzly. Do, do, Forgy-clear-foggy. Do, do, Rainy. Foggy and drizzly. Do, clear-foggy. Clear and cold, Do, do, Ho, some clouds.		
-		-		·		-	•		

Communicated.

Α.

## The Moyamensing House of Industry.

The Managers of "The Philadelphia Society for the Employment and Instruction of the Poor, were obliged to close their House of Industry plicants, principally women, without friends, seeking a shelter until employment can be obtained, now applying there; as the inclement winter sea-son is now at hand. The Managers have opened to colour.

Friends in the country blessed by a bountiful the month. A little hail mingled with the Creator with enough and to spare, would find this "which we see around us, belong to large proon the night of the 28th. In northern New Institution a good depository for potatoes, turnips, prietors, who plant and fence the vines, provide k, Canada, &c., considerable snow has fallen beans, and other vegetables; corn meal, salt meat, winepresses for crushing the grapes, &c., and then e rain fell on five days; twelve more were or any food suitable to feed the hungry ap let out the vineyards to husbandmen, and retire dy, damp and drizzly, and the balance were plicants, will be as acceptable there as money. to their own residences, often at considerable disr, according to the common acceptation of the Cast-off clothing, shoes, &c., have been found tances. The labourers have the sole care of . The wind was southerly a good deal of very useful in rigging up many who come almost these grounds during the year, and it is their bu-month, which accounts for the large number naked for relief. Materials for carpet rags are siness to prune and dig about the vines; also at oggy and drizzly days. On ten mornings acceptable, to employ the aged poor in cutting the time of vintage, to make ready the wine for mercury was at or below the freezing point, and sewing them. Contributions may be sent to sale; once in the year the proprietors of the vinenine days at mid-day it was above 60°. The The Moyamensing House of Industry, on Catha- gards come to receive the fruits, when the manaest period of clear weather was from the even- rine street above Seventh street, or a note address- gers of the vines, have for their wages, a certain of the 3rd till noon of the 8th ;--nearly five ed to the Matron there, or to Wistar Morris, portion of the produce, which they claim as their s. On the 24th, a great and sudden change Treasurer, south east corner of Third and Walnut own; but when any neglect or dishonesty is proved

This Institution receives the destitute poor,

Friends wanting domestics, will please apply th and quite wintry. At Montreal the mer there, or send their address to the Matron; and those having sewing to do, particularly coarse

The mean temperature of the three autumn outside poor, if they can afford to pay; and when the gifts and talents which he has bestowed upon

by coloured people, although free to all. The coloured children in the large "Ragged school" held in the House, are bathed weekly, which is believed to conduce to their health.

A dispensary (now closed) is connected with the Institution, but will be opened to administer medicine and medical advice gratuitously to the poor, as soon as there are funds received to meet the expense thereof.

We would invite all who can, to visit the House, and not merely take our word for its usefulness. H.

Philad., Eleventh mo. 26th, 1853.

## Vinevards let out to Husbandmen.

"There was a certain householder who planted a vineyard, and hedged it round about, and digged a winepress in it, and built a tower and let it out to husbandmen, and went into a far country. And when the time of the fruit drew near, he sent his servants to the husbandmen, that they might receive the fruits of it,"-Matt. xxi. 33, 34,

On leaving Neufchatel, for a journey through Italy, we had the company of a pious young woman, a native Swiss, whose acquaintance we had made during a short sojourn at the above-mentioned place, and as she was travelling the same way for a short distance, it gave us pleasure to offer her a seat in our carriage. Our road winding on the banks of the transparent lake of Neufchatel led us under the richly clad vine hills; and the grapes hanging in ripened clusters on the branches, by the wayside, added greatly to the beauty of the scene. The Swiss are amiable in three months ago, for want of lunds to meet its cur-their character, and simple in their dress; and rent expenses. There are numerous *homeless* ap-some of the more pious among them remarkably affectionate and pleasing in their manners; with agreeable company and a sunny morning, a lew hours travel were spent to mutual edification.

A remark on the luxuriant fruit by which we the House for suffering cases; and appeal to were surrounded, unexpectedly drew from our infriends who are blessed with abundance, to assist telligent companion a description of the culture of er than it usually is, and there was a good them to defray the expense of temporary shelter the vine, and the management of the vineyards. of damp, drizzly, foggy, and rainy weather, and employment of the destitute, without respect which afforded a literal illustration of the above serinture passage.

"These extensive vineyards," she observed, against the husbandman, the master of the vineyard refuses to give him that portion to which he would have been entitled had he dealt justly. t wind set in, and by 10 P. M. the temperature having them and their clothing washed, and they would have been entitled had he dealt justly. only 25°-a change of 36° in eight or ten omployed in the House, until situations are ob- By this we may well understand these words of our Saviour, 'll' ye have not been faithful in that which is another man's, who shall give you that which is your own ?'-(Luke xvi, 12.)

It is evident that our holy Redeemer made alluhe medium temperature of the month was work, as bags, comfortables, and quilting, or sion to the customs of these countries where his For the Eleventh month last year, it was wishing to purchase coarse shirts, &c., suitable blessed feet trod, while putting forth his impres-Range of the thermometer from 20 on for labouring people, will aid the Institution, by sive parables. The spiritual instruction conveyed to us, under the figure of the husbandman and the Warm and cold baths are furnished gratuitous- steward is very forcible ; that if we do not through ly to the inmates, and at a very low cost to the the grace of God, faithfully occupy and improve us, we shall run the risk of having that taken causes which induced Friends to discontinue the 343 injured; the ratio being 1 killed in 527, a away, which has been intrusted to us, and thus lose the means of acquiring more.

In the literal meaning of this parable, the church of God is represented as a vineyard; planted, hedged round, and furnished with every means for an advantageous management and improvement, and let out to the people of the Jewish nation, as husbandmen; to whom were committed the many and various privileges of the first visible church, 'When the time of fruit drew near,' God the great householder, sent his servants, the prophets, to receive that which was his due : the rebellious lows would not hear. 'They killed the prophets, and stoned those that were sent unto them.'

Afterwards came John the Baptist preaching the kingdom of heaven as being at hand; him they beheaded. At length, God sent his only Son; him they crucified! In the just treatment of these wicked husbandmen, is set forth the condign punishment which awaited the Jewish nation; seeing they rejected Christ, their religious privileges were taken from them and given to the Gentiles, who were to be called in and made partakers of life and salvation.

What is here spoken against the Jews ought to serve as a warning to us, who have much greater privileges, under the gospel dispensation, 'Because of unbelief they were broken off, and thou standest by faith. Be not high-minded, but fear.'

#### THE VINEVARD.

Where is the Vineyard by the Lord prepared? And, through his grace, to numerous servants shared? The hedge around, the wine-press, and the tower, Emblems of heavenly love's preserving power. Ah, is it not His church-composed of all Who hear, and who obey His sacred call? But there are still who, faithless to their trust, Refuse to tabour-selfish and unjust : Who, like these husbandmen, disown their Lord, And will not listen to His sacred word. Ungrateful for the mercies freely given, Madly reject the choicest gift of heaven What more could love-eternal love ! have done, Than grant the blessing of His glorious Son, To guide our steps through life's uncertain span, To suffer, and to die, for fallen man ? What shall we render at His sacred throne? A heart that seeks to live to God alone !

[Yeardley's Eastern Customs.

For "The Friend."

## Holding Meetings at time of Burials.

The following extract has been sent to us by a Friend, who says in a note accompanying it, " It refers to a former custom among Friends of holding meetings in the meeting-houses previous to interments.

"This custom has fallen into disuse, possibly within the memory of some now living, and if the editor could give an account of the views and reasons of Friends, that induced them to discontinue the custom, it might be interesting to some readers.

" Such occurrences serve as landmarks to show us the simplicity of some ancient Friends, and may give occasion for reflection as to the motives that have made us prefer mahogany and walnut, to pine and lynn, and led us to the use of flannels, &c., that are more proper for the living than the dead.

"Some would no doubt ridicule the whole affair as a crazy whimsey; but it appears to me calculated, in a practical way, to mark how much waste and extravagance is often found at interments.

"Twelfth mo. 2d, 1853."

practice of holding meetings at the time of I injured in 1058. During the years 1844-5 ourials .- Ed. of "The Friend."

## Our friend David Cooper's directions respecting his interment.

"Dear Children,-l have thought it my duty while living to show forth an example of simplicity and plainness, becoming the religious profession I made : and am desirous this example may go with me to the grave; to which end I now direct that my coffin be made in the manner they were in the days of simplicity and virtue when 1 was a youth, flat, and of pine or lynn boards; and the expense this may save, I direct my executors to give to some poor person in the neighbourhood, which will do more good than to moulder in the earth : for the folly and vanity of man never appears more idle and inexcusable, than in showing an emulation and fondness for pomn and show at funerals ; when the most humbling object of mortality and dissolution is before their eyes, and ought to impress the survivors with the most solemn and awful sense of the state of uncertainty in which themselves exist, and how fast they are also hastening to the grave ;-and if Friends see cause to have a meeting at the time of my burial, let this poor body be first covered in the earth; as the contrary practice mostly arises from a desire in the relatives to have that mark of distinction and respect shown to the deceased, and hath other exceptions in my view; and at the grave, if you are easy with it, this may be read .- And you my friends and neighbours who are now assembled to perform the last kind office to a fellow creature, may the opportunity be improved, and inspire a deep reflection of what importance it is to die the death of the righteous, and make an end like unto theirs; for such as die in their sins, we are assured where Christ is gone they cannot come. When you hear this, every hard thought will be silenced; you will not suspect me of deceit, or other views in penning it, but your good. It is that singly I covet. Your gold or silver, smiles or frowns, are now of no consequence to me. But oh ! my soul breathes at the writing hereof, that the inhabitants of this land of my nativity and neighbourhood, where I have spent my days, may increase in grace, and in the saving knowledge of God, that so their end may be (Signed) peace .- Amen. DAVID COOPER."

"30th of Fourth mo., 1783."

#### FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Railroad travelling is reduced to a perfect system in England, like nearly everything else in may be ascertained in a similar manaer. It would that exact and matter-of-fact country. A document has lately been made public, which tells the the public, and we are inclined to think, notwi rates of fare of each class, the average distance standing the apparent frequency of accidents travelled by each class, the total number of miles our roads, that the proportion of deaths to t travelled by all the passengers, the total number amount of passengers, would not be much great of passengers, the number of accidents, the pro- than is reported in England .- Presbyterian. portion of killed and injured, and a variety of other information in respect to the whole railway system in the kingdom, from 1840 to 1852. An Germania, on her last trip from Bremen to N abstract of this paper in the London Athenæum, York, put into Halifax for a supply of con contains so much that is interesting, that we copy a portion of it as follows:

" In the period of 1840-51, the number of railway passengers was 478,488,607, of whom 237 turned their backs upon Jerusalem, except, were killed, and 1416 injured, showing a ratio of some people assert, it is to be rebuilt in the We 1 killed in 2,018,939, and one injured in 337,916. ern world. About one hundred passengers a Of engine-drivers, stokers, and guards, the num- en route to California, and nearly all are seeki ber killed was 275, and the injured 274, out of a home in the far West. In a capacious roo 40,486, showing a ratio of 1 killed in 177, and 1 abaft the engines, is an aviary, containing so Perhaps some one of our readers will furnish for injured in 148. Number of porters and other three thousand five hundred feathered songste our Journal the information desired, relative to the servants, 359,683, of whom 683 were killed, and comprising starlings, canaries, goldfinches, more

7,041,469,484 miles have been travelled by pa sengers, and 176 deaths have happened through accidents from all causes. Hence 1 passeng has been killed for every 40,025,395 miles tra elled. Supposing a person to be always in m tion on a railway, and travelling at an averaspeed of 20 miles per hour, including stoppage he would travel 175,200 miles yearly, and must constantly travel 228 years to be killed accidents from all causes. The period for white he must constantly travel to be killed by accider from all causes under the control of the comp nies is 490 years; and he must be constantly tr velling 426 years to be killed by accidents fro causes beyond the control of the companies; h if the person is supposed to travel 12 hours on per diem for each of the 365 days in the yes then in 456 years he will be killed by acciden from all causes ; in 980 years he will be killed I accidents from causes under the control of the companies; and in 852 years he will be killed accidents from causes beyond the control of 1 companies. Of the 237 passengers killed in t period of 1840-51, 103 were killed by caus beyond, and 134 under the control of the comp nies. Of the 1416 persons injured, 188 were i jured by causes beyond, and 1228 from caus under the control of the companies,'

The same paper states that deaths from col sions and from trains running off have been din nishing; those from passengers falling off train about the same; while those from passenge jumping on and jumping off trains, while in m tion, have been increasing. The deaths fro causes beyond the control of the companies for 54.8 per cent. of the number of injuries; the from causes under their control, 10.9 per cer Out of every 100 injuries there are about 1 deaths. The paper further stated, that as only passenger had been killed in about 22 million the whole population of London might take average journey by rail, and lose only one of the number. A still more curious calculation w made, as follows : supposing a railway to the st possible, it would take 514 years to accompli-the journey; but even if one's years could real that period, every soul in the train would ha perished by the chances of accident in 2 years; so that, even if all the passengers we Methuselahs, they could not reach the sun alin

To come down from the sun : these calculation may be made of very great value, and it is impo ant that some system should be adopted in the country, whereby the statistics of our railroa be to the advantage of the companies as well

A Singular Cargo,-The German steam The Chronicle of that city says :- Her passe gers are a motley group, among whom are sur one hundred and fifty Jews, who have eviden is \$3, and the fanciers, whose property they the desolate aspect of this forlorn region." expect to clear from three to four thousand rs.

armers v. Trade .- John Lowell states that years ago he made a list of twenty persons went from the country to town and engaged ade, and of twenty others who staid on the where they were born. At the end of y-five years, the advantage was decidedly the farmers. More of them had prospered; n the aggregate they had acquired a larger nt of property. The general impression is ent from the above result. It is thought that hort and true road to wealth lies through the of trade; and it has too often happened, that of our best young men have left farms, on they might have done well, to engage in in which they have failed,-Peru Democrat,

## BABYLON.

wer of Babel .- H. A. Stern, in a recent t to the London Society for Promoting Chrisy among the Jews, thus describes the result visit to this celebrated site in January last : as a beautiful day; and, as we rode over ast plain of Babylon, once crowded with s, palaces, and gardens, now entirely deserted, cen and desolate, I read as it were on every us which we passed, and every broken-up embankment which we crossed, the denunns of the prophet: 'And Babylon shall beheaps, a dwelling-place for dragons, an asment and a hissing, without an inhabitant.' li. 37.) The Birs itself, which like a giant w of bygone ages rises from the midst of a n waste, even in its devastated, ruined, and d condition, still seems to utter the proud age of Nebuchadnezzar : 'Is not this great lon, that I have built for the house of the om by the might of my power, and for the ir of my majesty? This elaborate monuof ancient days is generally admitted to be te of the tower of Babel, and the renowned e of Jupiter Belus, so minutely described by lotus. The name Birs is a corruption from mmit of the huge pyramidal hill stands a the service. ent of the brickwork, about 35 feet high and oad and thick; it is shivered, broken, and on all sides, and rent in the centre. Around scattered heaps of conglomerated bricks, e, in the words of the poet of Israel, wan- subordinate meetings."]

irds, &c., in endless variety. These merry ders over 'a land of darkness and the shadow of fellows are kept in large wicker cages, divid-death,' without any object to relieve the sight, to compartments about six inches square, except the incessant tumuli (the traces of former with few exceptions have each a separate habitations), which extend to the very verge of report, which was read, and was satisfactory to the nent. Four men are in constant attendance the horizon. To the westward are lakes and meeting. "The committee was continued to furnese tiny vocalists, whose cages are thorough- swamps, the tomb of the prophet Ezekiel, and a ther service in this concern, and encouraged to sansed twice a day. The average value of few other straggling buildings, which only enhance labour therein accordingly as ability may be af-

> be fools in our own eyes, and in the eyes of ings' Committees are directed to make full reothers, are experiences not pointed to by our own ports to the Branch Committees on the several dispositions, but are indisputably the way to that subjects, as found in the appendix." kingdom which flesh and blood cannot inherit; by yielding to this way, how humbly may we commemorate that power which gives according to our advancement, the victory over a host of opposition, and dims that eye in us in which our enemies are magnified ; giving a holy confidence that binds up Number taught under care of Monthly Meetthe mind, humbly exalts it above these momentary hings, and by measurably uniting us to itself, enables to discern the origin of our feelings, and what proceeds from them, by tracing them to their spring, and proving them in the light. Our experience is small; but, I trust we mutually long for that which is good; may we each be, more and Number of Schools taught by Friends, but more, drawn from every mixture of self, and be-come as a weaned child !"-Sarah Robert Grubb.

New doctrines, however true, and however beautiful, never please men of the olden school. They like to fancy that the world has been losing wisdom, instead of gaining it, ever since they were voung.

"Those afflictions which have their proper effect on us, and humble us into true resignation, are like storms which drive rightly-directed vessels toward their designed ports."-Dillwyn.

## THE FRIEND.

## TWELFTH MONTH 10, 1853.

Our correspondent who for so long a time has kindly furnished us with a monthly meteorological report, informs us, that with the one now sent, he wishes to discontinue these contributions. He has our thanks for the care and trouble he has taken to prepare the accurate tables we have received from him, and we regret that our readers cannot longer profit by his labours in this way. Will not some other one of our friends step into irsif of the Chaldeans, and the Borsippa of the place left vacant by his withdrawal, and keep reeks. According to the Talmud it was a up the series of reports which are becoming more ty in the 'great city,' and a place unfavour-or the study of the law; for which Rashi and are constantly referred to both by those who nts with very little sagacity, by saying ' that take an interest in meteorological science, and r near it made one forget learning;' though those who indulge a laudable curiosity for comost probable reason is, because vain mortals paring the state of the weather in one year with here the first impious monument, and also that in another? We know it will be grateful to he great image was set up, before which a many of our readers, as well as to ourselves, ng pcople bent their suppliant knees. On should some one competent, be willing to perform

#### INDIANA YEARLY MEETING. (Concluded from page 96.)

As we have been inquired of whether the re- reports. ly vitrified, and as hard and unyielding as port of the Conference Committee (given in last ant. This strange phenomenon must have week's number) was united with by the Yearly caused by the most violent action of fire or Meeting, we give the minute. "The Friends c fluid; and thus were Babylon's 'high continued at last Yearly Meeting to meet with burned with fire,' and her costly temple pre- similar committees of other Yearly Meetings for as a beacon of divine vengeance, and an Conference on the General Interest of Society, igable proof of the divine source of prophe- &c., now report as below : which being read, is relation. From the top of this smitten tower, approved, and directed to the observance of the

Continuation of proceedings on Second-day, Tenth month 3rd :-

The General Committee on Education made a forded them. The Quarterly and Monthly Meetings are directed to continue their attention in the "To be stripped of ourselves, to be simple, to concern, as heretofore; and the Monthly Meet-

Children between 5 and 15 years of age, 6015 .. " 15 and 20 2-32

Total. 8847

ings' Committees, • 4125 . Number not taught in Schools under the

care of Committees, 3352

There are 112 Friends' Schools in the Yearly Meeting, open from one to ten months in the year,

not under	the care of	Committe	es,		132
Number of	<ul> <li>Meetings</li> </ul>	without	Friend	s'	
Schools,		-		-	57

"The pupils regularly attend our mid-week meetings in company with their teachers, except in a few cases

In company with their teachers, except in a new cases where schools are too remote. "Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, and English Grammar, are taught in all our Schools, and a number of the reports state that Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Physiology, Astronomy, &c., and some report instruction in the Latin language.

"The Holy Scriptures are read as a class-book, or otherwise, in all our schools.

"Reports are regularly made by our committees to the meetings that appoint them.

"On hearing the reports from our Branch Committees, a concern was felt that Friends might be more impressed with the necessity of giving suitable attention to scriptural instruction, not only in our schools, but in our families. We believe duty will lead us to give no less attention to instructing our children in the history, the precepts, and the doctrines of the Scriptures, than we do to acquaint them with Science, and Literature, inasmach as we attach more importance to their eternal than their temporal interests. We believe where Firstday Scripture Schools have been established, and conducted under a proper concern for the spiritual welfare of our youth, a blessing has attended the labour of those who have undertaken the work, and that they have been made to feel that he that watereth, shall be watered also himself; and we would carnestly recommend this method of imparting scriptural instruction to the favour-able consideration of Friends.

"But while we attach much practical value to these exercises, we would have them auxiliary to the more important service of family instruction, remembering the examples left on record of those who have been zealous to bring up their families in a knowledge of the things that have been revealed for them and their children.

"In order that this concern may be properly carried out, we would recommend that Monthly Meetings appoint suitable committees to have the superintendence of such schools, and that Friends thus appointed endeayour to give them, as much as may be, their personal attendance.

"In order that definite information may be received of the care of Friends in this respect, we would suggest the propriety of addressing to our Branch Committees the following additional query to be answered in their

What number of First-day Scripture Schools have been in operation under the superintendence of Committees of Monthly Meetings? During what length of time? What number have attended on an average ? many meetings, if any, without such schools? "We would further

"We would further recommend that the Branch Committees make full reports next year, according to the order that appears as an appendix to this report.

"From the reports given of the Manual Labour School ander the care of Western Quarterly Meeting, it appears that that school has progressed to pretty good satisfic-

their order and proficiency have given satisfaction. The supply of labour has been equal to the demand, and the resources of the school are equal to the expenditures

The Boarding School Committee brought in a report, which was read. "The labours, and care of the committee are satisfactory to the meeting. The proposition that the use and proceeds of the South Farm be appropriated to the benefit of the school, is agreed to by the meeting, and they are appropriated accordingly; the proceeds of the present year included.

"On referring to the old debt, amounting to \$1,229 10, according to the report, which has been due for some time past, it is the judgment of the meeting that it ought to be paid, and there heing no resources known to the meeting from which it may be discharged, the subordinate meetings are directed to raise the sum of \$1,300, and forward the same to the Treasurer of the committee, to be applied to the payment of the debt, and the interest thereon."

#### Extracts from the Report

"Soon after the close of our last Yearly Meeting, the committee met; and were united in judgment that it would be right to make an effort to continue the school : and, consequently, the winter session commenced on the 4th of Eleventh month, under the superintendence of considered and adopted. Isnac and Dinah Gardiner; and William Haughton, teacher in the Boys' School; and Rachel A. Johnson teacher in the Girls' Department. The school was attended by an average of about fifty students; and was conducted and closed to pretty good satisfaction. On an examination of the accounts, it was found that the school met all of its expenses, and had a surplus of \$107.38

"On further consideration, the committee were still of the mind that the school should be continued; and the summer session was accordingly commenced, under the superintendence of David and Sarah llunt; and Lewis A. Estes, teacher in the Boys' School ; and Mary A. Buffum, teacher in the Girls' School ; together with Huldah C. Estes, co-teacher with them. The school averaged about forty-three students, and was conducted and closed to pretty good satisfaction."

[The accounts show a debt against the school for the past year, of \$161.83.]

" On engaging in the work before us, one of the first objects which claimed our attention, was to raise the price of board and tuition. We thought it right at that ime to raise the price to \$40 for those studying the higher, and \$35 for those studying the lower branches; but, owing to the advance in the price of provisions, the committee deem it needful to raise it still more хc.. and we have now fixed the price for the ensuing session at \$45 per scholar, hoping this will meet every necessa-

ry expense. "The committee are also united in judgment that after the coming session, the full amount of tuition should invariably be paid in advance; owing to the difficulty of obtaining ducs in the middle of the session

"The school, for the coming session, is made up ; and a large number of applications have been made, more than the building, in its present unfinished state, can possibly accommodate.

"The committee are also united in judgment, that the premises should no more be occupied as a Boarding-house, during the time of Yearly Meeting. "Agreeably to the direction of last Yearly Meeting,

we have made a careful examination and estimate on the repairs necessary to be made, in order to place the institution in good repair; and we find that it will re-quire the sum of \$1000. In addition to this estimate, a shed for wagons, wood, &c., is very much needed; the cost of which will be about \$150 more.

"We have, in the course of the exercise and labour necessary to promote the school, and advance its interests, been introduced into an increased concern on the subject ; and in consideration of the pecuniary embarrassments under which the Institution is labouring, the committee are united in proposing to the Yearly Mccting, that it appropriate the use of the South Farm to the benefit of the school."

"By the reports from the several Quarterly Meetings it appears that additional subscriptions transact the various important concerns that have have been made during the past year, as below, come before us, in much brotherly harmony; and

have been receiving instruction since last report, and the Boarding School buildings." Total, \$2,376.33. tinued mercy and goodness of our heavenly Father "Part of the subscriptions reported last year hav- to us, on the occasion of our present meeting,-te ing expired according to conditions made when meet at the usual time and place next year, i they were received, the total which yet remains consistent with the Divine will," binding is \$7,973 07-up to the present. In addition to this, the sum of \$190 is reported from White-water, as being good until the first day of 1854, when it will expire as part of last year's by the Europa. subscription did, unless \$16,000 be subscribed by that time. In further addition, the sum of \$1,825 is subscribed in Cincinnati Monthly Meeting, on conditions which are now obviated.

A committee was appointed to take the whole subject under consideration, and report to a future sitting.

The Friends appointed to settle with the Treaurer, made a report, which was satisfactory.

By the reports from the Quarterly Meetings it ppears that the following sums have been raised by them for the School Fund. Total, \$\$4.45; which is directed to be paid over to the Treasurer.

Third-day Morning, Tenth month 4th .- The meeting convened according to adjournment.

The Friends appointed to prepare an Essay of a Memorial to the Legislatures of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, and Iowa, produced one, which was read,

The Friends appointed to consider the subject of raising funds to finish the Boarding School buildings, in its different bearings, made a report, which was accepted and adopted.

In their report, after expressing the judgment, that it would be right to have the School building completed on the original plan, and that it shall not be used as a boarding-house during the sittings of the Yearly Meeting, they recommend the appointment of a committee to collect subscriptions dant. and a building committee. The committees were appointed, and from the following it would appear that the subscription was gone into during the sitting of the meeting.

" The meeting now having gone into a subscription to aid in completing the desired sum for the finishing of the building, about \$2,800 appears to be subscribed, which with \$3,200 reported to this meeting as being subscribed by our young people, will about complete, as nearly as we can at present estimate, the whole sum of \$16,000. All the subscription papers in charge of this meeting are referred to the care of the committee appointed to circulate subscriptions and receive money; who are desired to receive the money already subscribed, and such additional subscriptions for Jr., \$4, vols. 25 and 26, for Margaretta Binos, \$2, 10 finishing and furnishing the buildings and im 27. proving the premises, as they can get, and pay over what they may receive for the use of the building committee.

"The Quarterly Meetings are directed to collect and forward the sums which have been by them reported up to this meeting as they become due."

"The Friends appointed to prepare Essays of Epistles to other Yearly Meetings of Friends, have produced an essay to each, and they have all been read and adopted, and are directed to be recorded. The clerk is directed to sign them on hehalf of the Yearly Meeting, and place them in the hands of James Thorp, Frankford. the proper Yearly Meeting's correspondents, to be forwarded; and those correspondents are nuthorized to make verbal corrections, and desired to sce that the quotations are properly cited.

"This meeting, now having finished its business, comes to a solenin conclusion. We have been favoured in this our annual assembly, to

tion the past year. Eighty-two of Friends' children toward making up the sum of \$16,000, to finish now at parting, desire to commemorale the con-

#### ITEMS OF NEWS.

Our information from Liverpool, is to the 19th ult

ENGLAND,-Cotton remains quiet. Flour slighth advanced. The ministers meet daily, but a declaration of war against Russia not issued. It is said that Frane insists on its necessity.

TURKEY .--- Various small engagements between the contending armies have taken place. The Turks and pear still generally successful. INITED STATES.— Washington.—Congress met a

the 5th inst., and organized. On the 6th received 1 President's message. The President says no change h occurred in our Foreign Relations.--that the percent tions respecting the Fisheries are likely to have a satis tory result. That all unlawful attempts on Cuba he wi promptly suppress. Defends the action of Ingrahami the Koszta case. Announces negotiations with Meric respecting the Mesilla boundary; and with Brazil, s opening the Amazon. Says that measures have be taken to remove the difficulties in procuring supplies guano from the Chincha Islands. Says the revenue the United States is too large ; recommends reduction duties, and increase of army and navy,-some chan in Patent laws, and the present Judicial system. ground against a Pacific Railroad to be constructed the United States. Thinks further augmentation territory a natural consequence of our growth. the Slavery question is settled, &c., &c.

Pennsylvania.-Deaths in Philadelphia last week, 14 Flour in quantities, \$6.75; \$6.87 for common brand extra, from \$7 to \$7.75. Corn and corn meal declining in price.

Ohio .- The journeymen printers having struck f higher wages, the master printers are employing gin Louisiana .- One hundred and seventy-nine

from cholera in New Orleans, the week before last; la week, two hundred and fourteen. Sugar crop abu

Oregon .- Governor Lane has succeeded in making treaties with the hostile Indians, and peace is resto to the territory. Considerable wheat was put in I autumn, and looks well. William H. Bonnell has h rested this year a crop of wheat on his farm, we S8000 at his door. Coal has been discovered near the sea, six miles from the entrance to Coose Bay.

California .- Large flocks of sheep and droves of cattle are entering California from New Mexico.

#### RECEIPTS.

Received from Andrew Moore, Pa., \$4, vols. 26 and 27; from W. Carpenter, agent, N. J., \$2, vol. 26, and J. M. Sinnickson, \$2, vol. 26, for Samuel Reeve, H. A len, Esther Thompson, \$2 each, vol. 27; from S. Wa ner, Pa., \$10, to 52, vol. 26; from Thomas Harvey, \$ vols. 26 and 27; Chas. E. Woodward, Marshalton, P. \$2, vol. 27; from Jesse P. Hall, agent, O., for Jon. Bin

#### FRIENDS' ASYLUM.

Committee on Admissions .- Samuel Bettle, Jr., No. 16 North Tenth street; Charles Ellis, No. 95 South Eigh-North Jenin Street; Charles Lins, No. 95 South Egg street, and No. 56 Chestnut street; William Bettle, N 14 South Third street; John C. Allen, No. 179 Sev Fifth street, and No. 227 North Front street; Horatis Wood, No. 210 Race street, and No. 37 Chestnut street William Thomas, No. 242 North Fifth street, and No. 9 South Wharves; Townsend Sharpless, No. 187 Art street, and No. 32 South Second street; John M. Wh tall, No. 161 Filbert street, and No. 138 Race street.

l'isiting Managers for the Month.-Townsend Shar less, No. 187 Arch street. William Hilles, Frankfor-

Matron .- Elizabeth B. Hopkins.

MARRIED, at Friends' meeting, Mansfield, on the lit ult., MAHLON KIRKRRIDE, of Bucks county, Pa., to Mar B., daughter of John and Ann Bishop, of Columbu Burlington county, New Jersey.

PRINTED BY KITE & WALTON, No. 3 Ranstead Place, Fourth above Chesnut street.

# THE FRIEND.

## A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL. SEVENTH-DAY, TWELFTH MONTH 17, 1853.

## L. XXVII.

## PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

e two dollars per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions and Payments received by

## JOHN RICHARDSON.

#### NO. 50 NORTH FOURTH STREET, UP STAIRS, PHILADELPHIA.

ge to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, in advance, three and a quarter cents ; to any the United States, for three months, if paid in , six and a-half cents.

For "The Friend "

## O-THEOLOGY, OR BOTANY AND RELIGION. (Continued from page 98.)

he use of the stem is to support the leaves wers, and to expose them to air and light. ark of the lace bark tree exhibits beautiful the name of liber or book applied to it.

into thorns; others, after increasing to a certain 12, 13.) extent, die and leave knots in the stem. That "Dr. Cleghorn remarks, 'That the great prethorns are, in reality, undeveloped branches, is valence of prickly shrubs all over India is observshown by the fact that they are connected with ed by every one; they are a continual source of the centre of the stem, that they bear leaves in annoyance to the traveller, and a fruitful cause of certain circumstances, and that under cultivation admission into hospitals, as every regimental surthey often become true branches. Many plants geon can testify. The prickles and spines of are thorny in their wild state, which are not so these plants wound the barefooted pilgrim, espeunder cultivation, owing to this transformation. cially during the hot months, when the leaves Thorns, as of the Hawthorn, differ totally from having dropped off, the thorns are left barc and prickles, such as occur in the rose. The latter exposed; on this account travelling is rendered are merely connected with the surface of the extremely difficult in some parts, for the spines plant, and are considered as an altered condition are so strong as to pierce a shoe or sandal of of the hairs, which become hardened in their dressed leather; and if the weary traveller seeks structure.

soil when man fell, he said, ' Cursed is the ground which infest the soil.' eneral form of stems is fitted to secure sta- for thy sake; in sorrow shalt thou eat of it all the and it is said that the bule of an oak sug- days of thy life. Thorns, also, and thistles shall became a curse for his people, the Jews mocked to Mr. Smeaton the form best suited for it bring forth to thee, -(Gen, iii. 17, 18.) May Him by putting on Him a crown of thorns; and astruction of the Eddystone Lighthouse, we not see, in the production of injurious thorns, thus, what was an indication of the fall of man, p circulates in the vessels and cells of the an arrestment by the fiat of the Almighty in the was used by them to insult the seed of the woman s well as in the spaces between them. In formation of branches, and thus a blight passed who came to bruize the head of the scrpent. The vard course, it passes chiefly through the on this part of creation, a standing memorial of removal of the curse from creation, which is Il parts, being moved onwards by the force the effects of sin on what was declared at first to now groaning and travailing in pain (Rom. viii. ibition and by capillary attraction, as mo- be very good ? The same remark may be made 22), is frequently set forth by illustrations taken by vital actions. When it has reached the in regard to prickles, which are well seen in the from the disappearance of briars and thorns. and has undergone certain changes, it re briar and bramble, and which may be considered Thus, in Isa, Iv. 13, it is said, Instead of the owards the bark in its downward course, as an alteration in the development of hairs, a thorn shall come up the fir tree, and instead of up enters by the cells of the roots ascends change on them which is associated with injury the briar shall come up the myrtle tree; and it h the central parts of the stem, reaches the to man. We often find thorns, briars, and bram-and returns by the bark. The force with bles alluded to in the Sacred Writings as indica-ing sign that shall not be cut off? Ezckiel says, The same accords is very great. It is not converting an under the same accords in the same accords in the same accords is very great. It was tons of the wrath of God against a backsliding ' There shall be no more a pricking briar unto red by Hales, by means of an instrument." and rebellious people. In Heb, vi, 8, St. Paul the house of Israel, nor any grieving thorn of all trious are the uses to which the woody says, 'That which beareth thorns and briars is that are round about them that despised them; of trees are applied. The heartwood of rejected, and is nigh unto cursing; whose end is and they shall know that I am the Lord God.'\_\_\_\_\_ ts is more durable than the outer or sap- to be burned.' In proclaiming the judgments of (xxviii, 24.) 'In that day shall the *branch* of the distribution to the same the large to the burned.' is is more variable to attacks from dry-rot, the Lord, Isaiha says, "There shall come up bri-Lord be beautiful and glorious, and the fruit of is caused by the growth of a pecular kind ars and thorns.'-(vi. 6.) 'All the land shall be-the arth shall be excellent and comely for them and in the cork oak, it supplies the import-ishes the fortnesses thereof, "-(xxiy, 13.) So is the land of the core of Jesse (Isa.) So is the fortness the core of the land shall be the who is the Branch out of the root of Jesse (Isa.) beta new part of the land shall be the of the shall be the , and is used to furnish ropes and mats. also Hosea says, "Thorns shall be in their taber- shall be nothing to hurt nor destroy in all God's

s like lace. Hemp and flax are the produce marked the abundance of prickly and thorny part of the plants which corresponds to the plants in the land. Mr. Dautrey, in his work A kind of hemp in India is procured from entitled The Bible in Palestine, states, 'That the fulfield becounded for a locest. Then judgment the tark of a species of *Hibiscus*. Many plain near Tiberias is in many places a complete shall dwell in the wilderness, and righteousness nettle tribe also yield useful fibres from the wilderness of thorns and thistles. They render remain in the fruitful field. And the work of The grass tree of China (Bochmeria some of the hills impassable, and entangle the righteousness shall be peace; and the effect of sed in some countries for manuscripts, and impenetrable barriers on account of their prickles. In the narrative of the Church of Scotland Depu- arrangement of cells and vessels. On making a anches are produced in the form of buds, tation to Palestine, it is stated -- Dr. Keith, ob-section of a leaf from the upper to the under surare connected with the centre of the woody serving one of the adjoining hills to be very ver face, and examining it under the microscrope, we They occur especially in exogens, and dant and not very steep, set out for the purpose of see the texture more clearly. . . When leaves are ave the same structure as the stem from climbling it. Alter a short absence, however, he left for a long time to micerate in water the celthey proceed. Branch-buds are arranged returned to tell us that he had fuiled in his at- lular part is destroyed, and the veins or vascular stem in a regular manner, and follow the tempt. He found the surface overgrown with parts are left, forming the skeleton. How often law of spiral symmetry as we shall see to strong brans, through which have the see the sweet which have lain in diches case with the leaves. But, owing to vari-to make his way, but without success? How during the winter exhibiting a beautiful network uses, it is rare to find all the buds properly complete the fulfilment of the prophecy, 'They of vens, In India and China, skeleton leives ped. Many lie dormant and do not make shall lament for the teats for the pleasant fields, are made from the leaf of a kind of fig (Ficus ppearance as branches unless some injury for the fruitful vine. Upon the land of my peo- religiosa). How interesting, it has been remark.-

NO. 14.

to rest himself, he must beware as much of thorns "In the curse which God pronounced on the as of red ants, tarantulæ, and other biting insects

"It is remarkable to notice that when Christ are called Russian mats are procured from nacles' (ix, 6), and 'The thorn and the thistle holy mountain; for the earth shall be full of the er bark, the bask, of the lime tree. The shall come up on their alians, -(x, 8.) knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the "Travellers in Palestine have particularly re- sea .- (Isa. xi. 9, and Ixv. 25.) Then shall the 'Spirit be poured upon us from on high, and the wilderness shall be a fruitful field, and the fruit-

"The structure of leaves exhibits a beautiful

itself

flowering plants may be divided into two great ing has entered, in his excellent work on the curves having no proper net-work, but a set of parallel less to dwell upon it here. or diverging yeins running from the base to the extremity, as in grasses and palms, or from the midrib to the margin, as in Bananas, and Indianshot. The first kind of leaf occurs in dicotyledons or exquens, the second in monocotyledons or endogens. This constitutes another means of discrimination between two great classes of plants, and is one which can be easily detected by the student of nature.

ened at their extremity, and project in the form of happens to be overloaded with business, having up the spaces between the veins, even to the very edge. The poet has alluded to this in the followimagination in attempting to give a reason for the difference in the two kinds of holly leaves :-

O render ! hast thou ever stood to see The Holly-tree? The eye that contemplates it well, perceives Its glossy leaves, Ordered by an Intelligence so wise As might confound the Atheist's sophistries.

'Below a circling fence its leaves are seen Wrinkled and keen; No grazing cattle thro' their prickty round Can reach to wound; But as they grow where nothing is to fear. Smooth and unarmed the pointless leaves appear.

"The surface of leaves presents certain pores, called stomata. The cells surrounding these pores are so constructed that in dry weather they they open the orifice. They are connected with the passage of air and fluids to and from the leaf. They are easily seen by putting a very thin piece of the skin of the leaf of a hyacinth or lily under the microscope. They vary much in their form and appearance in different plants.

"In the form and size of leaves we may per. says :-ceive many interesting adoptations. Thus the large fan-shaped leaves of palms are fitted for shade and shelter in the warm countries in which they grow ; while the narrow leaves of pines and There ! that's as good as "crowner's quest law," thews and sincews of a hunting-spider quite

ed, is the anatomy of a single leaf, which, though no nipping frosts to arrest growth, are often, as it seems to know that his liberal display of lo so fragile as to tremble in every wind, yet holds were, deceived by a few days of warmth in our legs in helter-skelter motion is more likely to connections and living communications with the northern climate, put off their winter clothing too tract attention, which may be death to him, the earth, the air, the clouds, and the distant sun, and soon, and thus sufer severely for their tementy. In omotion at all. He seems to know too, in f through theso sympathies with the universe The time of putting forth the leaves indicates the he does know, there is no doubt of it, that he nature of the seasons, as well as the time of the himself of a dark brown, almost a black colo "As regards the distribution of veins in leaves, falling of the leaves. On this subject Dr. Flemclasses : one having reticulated leaves, or exhibit- of temperature, which has appeared as one of the ing an angular net-work of vessels; the other series of the 'Christian Athenneum,' and it is need-

(To be continued.)

From the Leisure Hour.

## THE FIRM OF SPINNERS & CO.

(Concluded from page 99.)

Let us leave him to his enjoyment, which, sanguinary as it is, it is not clear that we have any he will turn to his feet before long, and steal right to disturb, and pay a little attention to the all the wiser for his experience, and construct "Sometimes the veins of leaves become hard- operations of his neighbour, Spinner No. 2, who new snare in a safer place. thorns, as seen in the holly, and the barberry, to attend upon two customers at once. A lively who has got a job in hand for which it is pre-The same remark may be made in regard to them blue bottle, and a common house-fly, have both plain, though he is the biggest we have yet se as has been applied to other thorns. They are blundered into the snare together. Mr. Spinner, that he has no stomach. What makes him st produced by an arrestment in the development of who does business very much upon the system aloof upon the boundary line of his web, under the cellular part of the leaf, and a change in the prevalent in human establishments, attends first rose-leaf, watching the devastation of his labor structure of the veins. In the holly, we see that upon the personage of most importance. The in certain circumstances it produces spineless blustering blue bottle, always a noisy and preten- he has caught a Tartar. A poor, half-stary leaves, in consequence of the cellular tissue filling tious fellow, and now in a state of especial fury, half-frozen, miserable outcast of a wasp has w is speedily reduced to the rules of good behaviour dered unconsciously into the trap, and Mr. Sp by the delicate restraints which Mr. Spinner ner, for divers good and sufficient reasons, ing lines, but he has certainly given reins to his knows so well how to administer. Being well clines to welcome the unwished for guest. So swaddled up, like a kicking baby after a cold how or other, he does not relish the look of hi bath, he is left for a few minutes to plunge about perhaps he smells daggers, and knows that r as he best can, while Spinner turns his attention rauder wasp wears a weapout; at any rate, to the house-fly, who being a customer in a much gives him a wide berth, and looks quietly smaller way, is not honoured by any very pro- while one strand after another of his filmy edit tracted ceremony. It is not worth while to waste is rent away, and the whole is going fast i any of his valuable web upon a victim who has ruin. Whiz! the wasp is off at last, and aw not strength to resist; so he takes him at once in with him flies the best half of the interior port his arms, just as we have sometimes seen a very of the web, leaving a wreck of broken ropes da small child take a very big pitcher in both hands ling in the air, which will furnish employment to drink from it, and drains him dry with a few Mr. Spinner for the next hour in repairing the sucks. Having thus whetted his appetite, he is off again to the blue bottle, to whose mortal strug- deserted by its owner, but on a careful search gles he puts a speedy end, secundum artem.

The next member of this prosperous company with whom we have to deal, is an impudent fellow who has built up his geometrical trap right collapse, and close the opening; while in moist in our path, fencing off the whole gravel-walk, weather they have a crescentic margin, by which and blocking up our way as though he had laid and bound them down in the shape of a gr himself out to catch a blue-jacket instead of a funnel closed at one end, the other opening blue-bottle. We shall teach him manners and wards his snare. There he is inside clasping modesty, and shall act upon the law in such cases his deadly arms a poor lady-bird who never inade and provided, and which was laid down into his web, but whom he doubtless hunted do long ago by Cowper in The Task. With just in a foray among the vine-leaves. But h such fellows as these spinners in his eye, the poet here! Here is a spectacle far more remarka

> " If man's convenience, health. Or safety, interfere, his rights and claims Are paramount, and must extinguish theirs."

info glow; since the information of the case of the case in the information of the case of vation of their contents. They are a sort of win- have doorned the intruder to death, we shall give flies at his breast with the rapidity of a shot, ter-quarters, in which the young leaves and him the benefit of the doubt, and content ourselves retreats again as rapidly, having perhaps indi-branches are nursed. With this view they are with watching how he will behave himself when a slight scratch or wound. He repeats the att covered with coarse external leaves, or with a his handiwork is destroyed. Prestol with a coar a dozen times, and a dozen times escapes coating of gummy or resinous matter. It is only ple of whirls of our walking stick, the whole won- spinner's attempt to grapple him. Spinner, when the genial warmth of spring calls them drous web has disappeared, being wound round apparently relishing these repeated thrusts, dri forth that they burst their cerements, and expand the top of it. Quick as thought, poor Spinner, in his legs, and reared on end, presents the their delicate structures to the air. Our native struck with mortal fear, has swung himself down woven into a kind of basket-work, as a shield plants protrude their leaves cautiously, and thus to the ground, and showing four fair pairs of heels, the assaults of the enemy; at the same time are seldom injured much from our variable is scuttling, straddling, and scrambling away as counterfaits fear and retreats a full inch neare springs; but exotics transplanted from temperate fast as he can get over the ground. But now his web. The hunter, too, takes up new grou climes, where spring is continuous, and there are mark the marvellous sagacity of the creature: he and renews his attacks with greater audac

while the gravel upon which he has alighted nearer to a light yellow. What does he d Look at him ! he scampers by the nearest possi route off the light-coloured gravel to the lin fringe of brown mould beneath the box bord and then suddenly drawing in and conceali every one of his long legs as effectually as if had pocketed them, he throws himself upon back, and simulates a small pebble or lump mould so perfectly, that you would never drea that he was anything else, if you had not wat ed the manœuvre, Let him alone, however, r

But we pass on to another member of the fit without moving a finger to prevent it? Ha, I

The next web that we come to, appears to discover him comfortably sheltered in one of leaves of the vine, which he has transformed means of some hundreds of cables judiciously plied, into a neat penthouse impervious to rain, having drawn the edges of the leaf togeth Another of these cormorant garden spinners abandoned his web for a time, and, at a dista of near a foot from it, is standing upon the la arena of a broad leaf, measuring with his eye ow is the spinner's opportunity; he plunges ing them. oon him with outstretched arms; the other rears e net of the gladiator in the circus of old Rome, cides the battle. You can see a complete cloud ce to the feast of blood.

We can notice the doings of but one more memr of this celebrated firm. He, beyond all the pers, is most fortunate this morning, having at made a grand catch of a monster daddy longs, which we should imagine is of all fish the adly wound.

The garden-spiders rarely build their snares dom survive its infliction .- Foreign paper. ry high; a distance of from three to five feet ove the ground seems to be their average range,

earving himself with fruitless headlong assaults, as we have seen it do, upon the convex surfaces a flat piece of stick (for it is not necessary to cut length he pauses for a moment to take breath. of the bubbles swimming on porter, without break- the tree) is inserted between the parts which over-

to receive him; their sixteen hairy limbs are continue but for a short period, which is always from a fountain. Hence the appropriate name of cked fast in the death struggle ; kicking, biting, very much dependent upon the state of the wea- "The Traveller's Friend." isting, writhing, and plunging over and over, it ther. Jack Frost is the grand wholesale dealer ems for a few moments doubtful as to which is in insect life. His approach strikes them dumb; e better man; but the web of the spinner, like and then the spinners shut-up shop, and retire to their winter retreats.

The spiders have but a very indifferent characthin gauze-like threads issuing from Spinner's ter among naturalists. They are stigmatized as pery, in which the poor hunter becomes soon murderers throughout their whole career. But completely wrapped up that his struggles are they have their favourable qualities, or at least longer discernible. The battle is over, and one quality of this character. If the female somee victor taking his prey, in the shape of a gray times devours her husband—as she will do, if he ndle almost as big as himself in his arms, hur- dares approach her when she is not in a good hus with it to the centre of his web, and, like a mour-she is, on the other hand, devoted to her ecdy cannibal as he is, addresses himself at offspring; she lugs them about with her wherever she goes, as long as they are unable to provide for themselves, and rather than forsake them she will die in their defence.

Singular Discovery of a Murder .- The following interesting narrative has been communicated gest that comes to the spider's net. Further, by a gentleman at present residing in Russia to his is a sort of insect whom having once caught, friends in Macclesfield :- About two years ago, a l speak. The worship you now practice, God are is no danger of losing again. There are vessel left Archangel on an expedition to the coast requires not at your hands. And if he requires it iny of the larger insects which, like the flesh-fly of Greenland, to collect walrus tusks, seal oil, d the blue bottle, would burst away from the skins, &c. On the voyage, the crew, or a part he will say, 'Who hath required this at your der's snare in a very few seconds, were it not rather, mutinied, murdered the captain, and end. hands ?' God that made the world, and all that the toils which are instantly wound round ed the tragedy by leaving two of the erew to per- is therein, dwelleth not in temples made with m by the watchful hunter. Not so with the ish on the inhospitable shores of Greenland, giving hands, --neither is he worshipped with the invenane-fly, or father long-legs; the more he kicks them little or no food whereby to prolong their tions of man's brain knowledge. What if I say, d plunges about with his unwieldly shanks and existence. One of the men, however, took on as Christ to the woman of Samaria, 'Ye worship sters with his gauze-like wings, the deeper he shore a gun, and that, eventually, led to the dis- ye know not what; God is a Spirit; the hour is into it, and the less chance there is of his covery of the mutiny and the murder. Many of cometh and now is, that they that worship the ape, Mr. Spinner still does not neglect him the Russian peasantry are very ingenious and ex. Father must worship him in spirit and in truth,that account; but he sets about his business pert in the use of the hatchet and knife, and one for he seeketh such to worship him.' This is the th more deliberation, and with far more appear- of the poor fellows, so cruelly deserted by the un- worship he established nearly seventeen hundred ce at least of system, than strikes us in his feeling crew, before he died, had succeeded in years ago. I exhort you to desist from all idolatrous alings with the others. You observe that he carving on the stock of his gun a history of the worship, and come join to the Lord that ye may lks round him at a considerable distance, and voyage, the mutiny, the murder, and the deseryou watch him closely, you will see that the tion, so clearly, that the whole story was decig legs of the struggling creature become bound phered without much difficulty. It happened that wn one at a time, parallel with and close to his another vessel, which had been sent to the same ithing body, until the whole six are thus se- coast, and for a similar purpose, touched in the rely bestowed. The wings are fast glued to spring of the year at the very place where the viscid cross lines of the web. The poor remains of the two poor fellows were lying, and etch still twists and turns his long trunk in the by the side of one of them the gun, which told the s, and all the while the spider is wrapping it whole tale. This the discoverers brought away the glory and pomp of such things do not agree in a shroud of web-work until it is as com- with them, and on their return to Archangel it tely covered as was ever the mummy of Cheops was placed before the authorities. The guilty the great Egyptian pyramid. Not till the parties were traced, but were at sea. On their suffered many things from the high and lofty ole of this business is carefully performed, and return, however, they were apprehended on land- ones of this world,-died for us, and is risen again or daddy, buried alive, has assumed the aspect ing, tried, and convicted, and are now waiting the for our justification, if we are faithful to his ap-a chrysalis in his silken coccoon, does the spin-execution of their sentence. In Russia, however, pearance in spirit. Let your eye be to him who r pause in his work, or deign to inflict the there is now no capital punishment; but the flogging inflicted is so severe, that the wretches sel-

The Traveller's Friend .- In Madagascar grows nuclear or a singular tree, which, from its property of yield-This precaution is perhaps taken on account ing water, is called "The Traveller's Friend." the birds. Be this as it may, we have seen a It differs from most other trees in having all its ition; as you may read in 1st Timothy. This is an a structure minister and bishop whom God s dealing with him, and carry him off, with the feathers of a peacock's tail. At the extreminner dangling below. It is curious that, though ty of each branch grows a broad double leaf, way of life. They have learned in Christ's spigarden spider devours gnats, there is a larger several feet in length, which spreads itself out ritual school, meekness and lowliness of mind, zeres of fly which, though it often becomes en- very gracefully. These leaves radiate heat so with all the graces and virtues of his Spirit. Such igled in his web, he never touches, but leaves rapidly after sunset, that a copious deposition of hath the Lord raised and will raise to the estabstruggle out if it can, or to die of starvation if dew takes place upon them, which, soon collect- lishing righteousness in the earth, and to the discannot; we have watched them and have known ing into drops, forms little streams, which run couraging unrighteousness and intruders into this am for days together in the snare, and have down the branches to the trunk. Here it is re- so glorious a work. . . My soul mourns in secret en released them alive without disturbing the ceived into hollow spaces of considerable magni- for your pride, and high presumptuous living, in der from his lair. The fly we speak of is small tude, one of which is found at the root of every slighting the things that belong to your salvation. d exceedingly elegant in shape, and so infinibation. These branches lie one over the other But I do believe a remnant in this city, the Lord imally light, that it will walk about leisurely, alternately, and when a knite, or, which is better, will bring from the mountains and hills of a fruit-

lap, and slightly drawn to one side, so as to cause The operations of the firm of Spinners & Co. an opening, a stream of water gushes out as if

For "The Friend,"

#### A FAMILY OF FAITH.

#### OR A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF SAMUEL WATSON, HIS WIFE, AND SOME OF THEIR CHILDREN. (Concluded from page 100.)

Samuel Watson now removed, to reside at the house of a son-in-law, who lived near the city of Chester. In the First month, 1707, he felt a concern to go to the cathedral in that city, with a warning message, but it would appear that he was forcibly turned out, before he could deliver it. He then reduced it to writing. The substance was as follows :--- " Christian people ! that which I have seen with mine eyes, heard with mine ears, and handled spiritually, I declare,- 'God is light, and in him is no darkness at all,' 'This light shineth in darkness, and the darkness comprehendeth it not.' To this light in your consciences not, you will have a sad reward in the end,-for be one in spirit with Him who loveth truth in the inward parts. In this spirit of divine knowledge, worship God in holy reverence of his great name. This will have a good reward in the end of time. Time is but short in this mortal state, and you see that great and rich men like your late bishop, are taken away, as well as the poor and small. These should not be idolized at their death, for with the birth and burial of our great Bishop, Jesus Christ, who was born to save us from our sins,maketh ministers not of the letter, but of the spirit ;--- to minister spiritual things which they have received from Him, who is the minister of the sanctuary and tabernacle which God hath pitched, not man. Let your eye be to Him who maketh bishops to oversee the flock, not for gain or filthy lucre, but of pure and blameless conversahath sent and doth send, to lead his people in the

will give eternal life.

ed to Samuel Watson, before the hour of his and could wish, all the Lord's people were pro-change came. Yet his Friends say of him, "He phets," laboured on the residue of his time in the work of old age came upon him."

youth and old age.

friend John Moore. The visit was to my great ing himself an example of condescension. He would come so far to see him. After we had week-days, for the worship of God, as well as kingdom of heaven.' So I believe, as he had to the brethren, seemed not to decay." lived in and loved the Truth, which he professed many years, so he died in the same and in true in attending the meetings of God's people, encour- and trample upon their sufferings and testimon unity with his faithful brethren.

those amongst whom he ministered. He often and edifying. advsed Friends in the ministry to be careful that what they ministered, might spring and arise thren, and brought forth fruit in old age. His is, a himself, over all, God blessed forever." him.'

"In doctrine showing uncorruptness, gravity, his works do follow him." sincerity, and sound speech. Of an exemplary hood, and unity in the Spirit of Truth, labouring eighty-eight years. for it in the churches where the Lord ordered concerned in Truth's affairs,-that every one period was principally there. might be found faithful in their places, and disthe work thereof, as will appear to such as in the and many hardships of our elder brethren in Lord that he may show mercy unto them,"

He underwent many sufferings for the Truth's fulness, sake, not counting anything too near or too dear my young years,-being as a nursing father to those that were young, and in whom was the \* Testimony of Settle Monthly Meeting

less profession, into his low valley, where they least appearance of the workings of Truth. He ly, these have been the Lord's doings, and shall hear his voice, and follow him; to them he had a mind rather to lend an hand of help, than arm has been eminently seen to be with his pe to bruize or crush anything that was tender. He ple; and his works have shown that he is G in give certain into. A long season of bodity weakness was appoint- would sometimes say, he was of Moses's mind, May all watch, having on the whole armour

Truth, according to his ability. His love to, and haling to the stocks, imprisonments, See, through that it leaven neither into covetousness al his zeal for the same was not abated, even when which he patiently went for the testimony of a riches, worldly honour, and grandeur amo good conscience. Being armed with the armour men, nor into looseness and liberty in fellows During his long confinement he would often of God,-having the faith for his shield, he turned with the unfruitful works of darkness and not his back in the day of battle, but was truly an workers thereof. Walk as we have had the ed to him since his first convincement. He fre- overcomer, and we doubt not he hath obtained the [the elder brethren] for our patterns, in the sa quently gave counsel and advice to those that promises. . . . He was serviceable in Monthly and humility and self-denial, bearing the same cross visited him. On one occasion he said, "Keep in Quarterly Meetings, which we have received the the badge of our discipleship; that so the God the pure fear of God. It is a fountain of life, benefit of, and his memory is preserved among a all our privileges and blessings may take please from whence all our conforts come. It is that remnant who are left behind. We give our tes- in us,-surround us with his salvation as we which makes people honourable both in their timony concerning him, according to our belief, and bulwarks, and continue our protector. and as his conversation did demonstrate, that he Him is our supply; let none rely on the arm His friend John Atkinson, says, " Hearing that was a man who loved Truth, and the unity of the flesh, lest the end prove woe. Oh ! Israel, Isra he grew weak of body, and in all likelihood was brethren. The prosperity and preservation of put thy trust in the Lord, for he will be near his latter end, I went to visit him, with our this he lab ured for, according to his ability, be- shield, and thy rest will be sure in him." spent some time with him, we took our leave of meetings fur the affairs of the church,-and was Lord hath seen meet to gather many of the one another in much love and tenderness. He careful to come at the hour appointed, and to bring cient and faithful Friends to himself, who w expressed, 'He believed we should never more his family with him. In this showing his love early witnesses of the breaking forth of his gle meet here in this mortal life; but he did believe, to, and zeal for the Truth. He lived to a good ous day, after a long night of apostacy, is, t as we kept to the Truth, we should meet in the old age, yet his zeal for the Truth, and his love we all be faithful to the Truth we make profess

ing and stirring up others so to do, even till old As they have left good footsteps behind them, From the various testimonies issued concerning age came upon him. When he grew weak in let it be every one's care to walk therein, and ministry was pretty large, which he faithfully extions and discourse was much upon heavenly That the God of all our mercies may take pl ercised to the comfort, edification, and benefit of things, so that his company was very pleasant sure to dwell among us, and that we, through

from a true ground, and be without mixture. He memorial is sweet to a remnant, and he is to be was sound in judgment, of a good understanding, recorded among the faithful as one of Israel's of a family of faith, is now closed. We ka and able to give an answer to those who inquired worthies. As he lived to serve the Lord in his not how many others of the descendants of t concerning his faith, and the hope that was in generation, so we are fully persuaded he died in faithful worthy fought the good fight against the Lord, and is at rest from his labours, and that corruptions of their own hearts, the temptatic

conversation,-being one that loved the brother. 24th of the Nmth month, 1705, being aged about victory on earth, and glory in heaven. But the

him, or his lot was cast, buth in Monthly, Quar. testimony concerning this beloved Friend, whose come down to us. It seems to show forth terly, and other meetings. Good counsel was ministry was very effectual in the first gathering plainly, the effect of a living concern in pare often with him to Friends and brethren, who were of that meeting, and whose labour for so long a

charge themselves aright in the trust God had to say, not only as a duty, to continue the memo- the hearts of parents who have read the narrati committed to them. He wrote several epis. ry of our deceased Friend, but also for the benefit must warm with desires that they too may, throu tles, letters, and other writings, procreding from of those who are a succeeding generation. To holy help, see the same blessed effect in their of the openings of Truth, and a living experience of make them acquainted with the trials, sufferings, spring, fear of the Lord, do peruse them. They may be Christ, together with the patience, self-denial, and of service to them that are brought into the deeps, Christian confidence with which they endured that they may see the wonders of the Lord,-also them,-and being made truly victorious, the crown as warnings to the wicked to forsake their ways they received as a recompense of reward. Let will yet choose Israel, and will set them in the and the ungodly their thoughts, and turn to the all be provoked to consider the privileges we now enjoy, who have entered into their labours, and them, and they shall cleave to the house of Jacol "He was a faithful and valiant soldier in the reap the precious fruits thereof, and the ubligations Lamb's warfure, and was willing to hear the bur- we are under to walk before the Lord in all dili- disordered condition into which our beloved \$ then in the heat of the day, denying himself the gence and circumspection for these great favours. ciety has been introduced, my mind was use glory of the world, of which, according to out. That none may overlook, disesteem, or under- pectedly comforted in the remembrance of the second se ward appearance, he might have had large share, value what has been obtained through their faith language of the Most High, through one of his Pi

to part with for the sike of Him who had called rich or poor, would beware of forgetfulness, un secret-consoling evidence, that He who was me him." "He was an instrument of help to me in thankfulnoss, and an evil heart of unbelief. Sure- cifully disposed towards Israel in that day, is st

"Many were the scoffings, beatings, stonings, we enjoy. Take heed of the spirit of the wor

The meeting of ministering Friends of Yo

"Now that which remains for us, seeing . of. That none by an undue liberty in going fr "He was very diligent, and therein exemplary, the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ, make ve enjoyment of His love shed abroad in our hear

Our labour of love in preparing this narrat of the world and the devil,-and through the m He died at Chester, and was buried there the cy of God in Christ Jesus, were crowned w is a beautiful harmony in the experience of t The Monthly Meeting of Settle thus closes its members of the family, whose memories he for the spiritual welfare of their children,-of the blessed influence of holy example,-of sec "Thus much have we found ourselves engaged prayers and outward restraining love, that sur

For " The Friend.

## The Lord's Mercy to his People,

"The Lord will have mercy upon Jacob, a own land: and strangers shall be joined un

Being deeply prostrated in soul in viewing t phets formerly, to rebellious and backsliding Israe "Oh! that all Friends, whether old or young, accompanied, as I have apprehended, with a lit graciously near to receive us as a people. An although there are many up and down among all cleave to the house of Jacob."

falls, Twelfth mo., 1853.

## For "The Friend." Diligence in the Lord's Work.

D. H.

It is well to recollect that Satan is at hand. apting his suggestions to the disposition, and circumstances immediately operating upon us. those who have gifts to be occupied for the nefit of the church, he can present many reans, why they had better refrain from the duty juired of them. The unpleasantness of attemptto peform it, the repugnance of others to it, little probable good that it may produce; and en the feeling of unfitness, are among the obcles he places in our way. The comforts and the ich the hesitating or the slothful servant may thout Divine direction; for "without me," said authority of the doctrines we hold. rist, "ye can do nothing." But as the dedicated

ged, at his bidding, to labour with their bre- from their allegiance to Him, who only has the is concerned, it is, I trust, fully mortified. I have

who have wandered far from the true fold, and thren and sisters, and with our beloved young right to rule over them, and to point out the work have mercy upon Jacob, and will yet choose his own labour, and of the fruits of it. As through them. ael, and will set them in their own land ; and Grace he gets his vineyard dressed and pruned, the love of God which has been shed abroad in his heart, to expand to others. He will desire they may be made partakers of the same blessnow a part of the household of faith, the Master will allot to him the portion of service, which he advancement in the Truth.

We have long mourned over the degeneracy that has overtaken many, and shall probably have to feel it to the end of time; but it is needful to list, to persuade themselves, that their understandremember, there is something else besides mourn- ing as men, is now sufficient to lead in maintaining, and fearing the invasion of wrong things, ing those testimonies. But we trust that the bless-that belongs to our duty as soldiers of Christ, ed Head of the church will continue to illuminate Some want to get clear of trouble by withdrawing the dark heart, show it by the light with which from it, others by enjoying the pleasures of time he enlightens every man, his own impotence for and sense : but the elfectual way to remove wrong any good word or work, or even a good thought, ties of home sometimes seem to interpose, by all things, and to attract others to the Truth, is indi- and by his renovating Spirit and power, continue vidual dedication to its holy power and efficacy; to prepare servants and handmaids to testify to diverted from the field of labour, and put off by which we shall show borth its blessed fruits, the Truth as it is in Jesus, from heartfelt experiwork which the Lord appoints for him to do, and thus put to silence gainsayers, and be made ence, both in word and in life, is a favour to be kept from attempting to act instrumental in establishing the verity, and divine

Some dwell almost exclusively upon one Chriswant waits for the pointing of his finger, faith. tian testimony, and would persuade us to believe to follow where he leads, and entirely willing that the dictates of reason are sufficient to guide lowly mindedness, in which all would be given up keep still until he does open the way, he will us in its support, without waiting for the openings that the Lord calls upon us to surrender, and we perience preservation from right and left hand of Truth. But while there is no Christian testi-ors. The service to which he is called, is a mony to be neglected, we should recollect the rk of faith, as well as a labour of love; and if universal doctrine of regeneration, without expe-vation, and furnishing with true faith, and a holy loins are constantly girded, and his light burn- riencing which, no man can even see the kingdom magnanimity of soul to show to the world by our ;, looking for the coming of his Lord, the re- of God; and if by this new birth he has been obedience, that we love him and the spread of his isite degree of faith, and the anointing of the brought into it, then he is a subject of the King of cause, before everything else, and are not ashame of Christ gently constraining him, will in kings, and must be ordered by him, what he is to de to deny ourselves, and to concess him under a time be granted. He may go forth in fear, engage in to promote that kingdom. He will find all the circumstances of life in which we may be d in weakness, but when the time for action that the dictates of human reason will not be a placed. mes, as he is given up to the Lord's will, that sufficient guide for him to follow; for "the natuength which is his sufficiency, will be made ral man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of Last entry in the journal of T. Arnold, head receive in weakness; and relying on the Shepherd God, for they are foolishness unto him; neither master of Rugby School. He retired to bed ap-Israel, he will point out all that he requires him can he know them because they are spiritually parently in perfect health. do, and enable him to perform it to the praise discerned." If he relies upon mere reason, he

ve forsaken the alone Source and Fountain people, to raise in them a fervent zeal for their which he sees proper for them to do. There can m whence the waters of life issue, and have own salvation, and that they might be employed be no doubt that many have sudly erred in this wed, and are bewing unto themselves cisterns, for the enlargement of the Redeemer's kingdom? respect. Rather than submit to the government roken cisterns, that can hold no water." Yet Would there not be a more universal concern, of Christ, in which they must deny self, take up to verily believe, there is a sincerc-sceking under a sense of our obligation to show forth the their cross and follow him, and become as fools their way, "every man with his hands on his holy life, to encourage the young people to shun his work, they have marked out a path for themns," "weeping as between the porch and the the society of light and irreligious persons, and selves, taken the direction into their own hands, and give not his heritage to reproach." And pel standard. Can we hope to see a reformation pear noble in the eye of the world; and in this ave earnestly craved the preservation of these among us, our meetings increasing in religious course, whatever little noise they have made, they erever found, as for my own soul, desiring that weight and soleminity, unless those who make have remained the natural man still. The work y may seek diligently unto Him, for strength profession of the sunctity of our doctrines, are of regeneration and humilitation into the state of a bear all things, and to endure all things, that awakened to the responsibility, and the urgent little child, has never been experienced, or they y be suffered to befall them or the church; call of their various stations, to work while it is have lost what they had attained to; and accord-ieving, that as they faithfully, unwaveringly, day ? Let us bear in mind that not only the mining to the doctrine of Christ, acting without Him a steadiastly hold on their way, amidst all the isters, and the elders, and the overseers, have need under the direction of their own will and natural als and difficulties that may attend them in their to be quickened in their pace and their efforts, understanding, they are doing nothing to any pective allotments, each standing in his or her but also every member of the Society. The soul good purpose. For they are not in the buy of aper station and sphere in the militant church; of one is of the same value with another. Christ Christ, and consequently cannot perform the funcre are some amongst them that will live to ex-tience in the Lord's own appointed time, this grace to work in his own vineyard, and he will body, and thus fail to partake of the blessing iguage to be verified unto them, "The Lord have to give an account at the close of the day of of a growth in the Truth which he designed for

George Fox and John Woolman did what the angers shall be joined unto them, and they he will find the value of it, and will experience Lord moved them to do. It was not only by their obedience to the guidance of the Holy Spirit, that they were so successful in holding up a convincing light to others, but it was the Holy Spirit ings which have been dispensed to him, and being alone that anointed and opened the eye of their understanding, to see into the various testimonies they were called to bear, the path in which they sees fit for him to do for the benefit of others, and were to walk, and to behold in its light, the degewhich, as he is faithful, will contribute to his own generacy and darkness in which many others advancement in the Truth. were involved. It is easy for worldly persons to applaud those servants of the living God, and in their unregenerate state, acting as they

This is what is greatly wanting in our day. But if we are made willing to submit to the visitations and discoveries of Divine Grace as it appears in the heart, we should be brought back to that should know the Lord Jesus Christ to rule in us, gradually unfolding the hidden mysteries of sal-

"June 11th .- The day after to-morrow is my d honour of his grace, and to the comfort and has nothing by which to detect the deceptive in birth-day, if I am permitted to live to see it-my p of those to whom he is sent, for which he fluences of Satan; for the devil can argue power- torty-seventh birth-day since my birth. How The harvest is incomes of purper peace. The harvest is great, and the labourers among and if he can succeed in taking the place of the large a portion of my life on earth is already passed! And then—what is to follow this life? are few. But if all were properly alive to the King of kings, drawing men from his govern-low switch my outward work seems contracting portance of the harvest, even that of gathering ment, to engage in any work however plausible, and softening away into the gentler employments als to God, do we not believe that many more and apparently calculated to oppose evil, it is suivants of the Lord's preparing would be en- ficient for his purpose, provided they are diverted 'Vixi ;' and I thank God that, as far as ambition

no desires other than to step back from my pre-sent place in the world, and not to rise to a higher, say the upper 11 inches, is too hot to touch, but tion, the increase of exports has constantly doing it."

He awoke next morning, between five and six, in pain. It was heart disease. At eight o'cluck he was dead."

## For "The Friend."

## ELECTRIC LIGHT.

out the annoyances alluded to,

combined with small and close apartments, the able. effect is most trying and injurious to health : the writer of this note finds even a few hours expo- rican journal, thas been built up, as alone the in- and pronounce each a failure which does not exhi sure, once only weekly, to such influences, more dustry of a nation can be, under a system of pro- the intellect of France, the solidity and power exhausting than the labours of the busiest and tection, from time to time modified as experience England, or the enterprise, liberty, and order Innest day while free from them : that they have, has dictated, but never destroyed by specious the United States. All that should be asked i therefore, a deadly power over those who are abstractions or the dogmas of mere doctrinaires, whether a people has surpassed its own previo daily exposed to them, he cannot doubt. Where Fifty years ago manufactures were unknown there, condition, and is in the way of improvement at rebuilding is not to be thought of, a great mitiga. and the caravans trading to the interior, and sup-tion of these evils might be accomplished at small plying the wants of distant tribes in Asia, went least, Russia is in that way, her show at the E cost, by the conduction of the heated air and car- laden with the products of British and other for- hibition may safely be taken us a brilliant a bonic vapours away from the burners at once eign workshops. When the present Emperor conclusive proof. through tubes opening into the outer air under mounted the throne, in 1825, the country could proper arrangements.

col, in a subsequent number of The Builder, who coloured cloth was prohibited under severe penal- of diversification of labour and combination has another method in view for the relief of suf- ties; but through the influence of adequate pro- exertion, and more and more improving in the ferers. He says: "Having noticed how feeling, tection, as early as 1834, Russian cloth was physical and intellectual condition-the necessar ly you allude to the inconvenience you have sus-tained from the deadly power of gas in ill-venit-the fabrics of Russian looms, which in Alfghan-bated rooms, I wish to hold out the hope that such the fabrics of Russian looms, which in Alfghan-Beause among her people the habit of association evils as those you complain of, will be remedied istan and China are crowding British cloths en- is daily passing away as the few remaining m evils as those you compliant of, will be remeated it is you of sale-notwithstanding the latter have nufactures disappear, and as the travelling ped day be, in many situations where gas is now em- the advantage in transportation-while in Tarta- supersedes the resident shopkeeper." ployed. I will not now speak of the wonderful ry and Russia itself British woollens are now tendency of manufacturing industry is 'For t properties of that mode of illumination as devel. scarcely heard of. In 1812, there were in Russia most part entirely commercial; the inhabitants oped by Mr. Staite, except to notice one which 136 cloth factories; in 1824. 324; in 1812, there one village, for example, are all shoemakers, applies to voar objections to gas, viz., the cool- were 129 cotton factories; in 1824, 494. From another smiths, in a third tancers only, and ness of the electric light.

Liverpool on the subject, and I give you the result trebled, and since they have increased in a much commune mutually assist one another with ca of my inquiry. I must first premise that the greater ratio, though from the absence of official tal and labour; purchases are usually made electric light exhibited at Liverpool at Princes statistics we are not able to give the figures. Of common, and sales also invariably, but they a Dock since May 9, [a period of four months] is the total amount of manufactured articles con- ways send their manufactures in a general ma equivalent to 1000 wax candles, Trinity standard, sumed in 1843, but one-sixth were imported, to the towns and market-piaces, where they have and that the light itself is in a glass cylinder 22. And along with this vast aggrandizement of ma- a common warehouse for their disposal. inches high, and about 4 inches in diameter, nufacturing industry and commerce, there has Without diversification of employment, must This is the answer I received-The glass over been a steady increase in both imports and cx- labour would be wasted, and the people wou This is the answer received — the gass of event study increases in oral mayor use for any oral would be wasted, and the people was the light is quite cold up to userly half its height: mercase of imports has consisted of articles of machinery of cultivation. Throughout the er and is more like a sunbeam than anything else luxury and raw materials for manufacture. And, pire, the labourer appears to follow in the dire

Still there are works which, with God's permis- nothing like the heat of our ordinary gas or oil cluded more and more of the products of ag Sin I would do before the night concit, especializing internation are yet flown or broken. It culture. Thus in this empire we see wi cinlly that great work, if I might be permitted to will therefore be a great desideratum when a light we must always see under an adequate a take part in it. But, above all, let me mind my so powerful and so cool can take the place of gas judicious system of protection, that a proper tai advertation own personal work, to keep myself pure, and in all buildings where numbers are congregated, not only improves, refines, and diversifies t zealous, and believing—labouring to do Gad's and to operatives especially, the boon will be labour of the country, but enlarges its commer will, yet not anxious that it should be done by me very desirable, so that they may be able to pro-increases the prosperity of its agricultarul por rather than by others, if God disapproves of my secute their labours by an artificial light, without lation, renders the people better and better a the headache and exhaustion now produced by to contribute to the support of the Government "What a midnight epitaph | How ominous gas. The electric light requires no supply of nir, and raises the nation to a position of independent and how unconscious ! How tender and sublime ! which, therefore, it neither consumes nor vitiates. and real equality among the powers of the glo G. R. F."

## From the Plough, the Loom and the Anvil.

## RESSIAN INDESTRY.

all observers." Her position among the monar- ducts excite interest and admiration for their varie Our neighbours over the water, who are some, chies of the old world gives her an importance and excellence; her works of art provoke aste what ahead of us in the minutize of domestic which attaches to no other sovereignty on that ishment for their richness and beauty, \* \* comforts, have long been complaining of several continent. What she is to be and to do, is quite people who, half a century ago, were without inconveniences attendant upon the use of gas, and as important an inquiry, to say the least, as what manufactures of any but the rudest kind, are no longing for some substitute which may afford an may be the condition and policy of England. At able by some means to furnish forth an unsu coul amount of light, at an available cost, with the same time, we know less of Russia than of passed display, though all the world is there almost any other country. Few travellers, com- compete with them. These complaints have been recently repeated paratively, have qualified themselves for extenby a correspondent of "The Builder," a periodi- sive details, and, in several departments of inter- have no wish to exaggerate the degree of perfe cal devoted to architecture, published in London, esting inquiry, our information is very limited. tion to which Russian industry has attained. and the writer necompanied his lamentations with an inquiry for a remedy. To this the Editor re-reliable statements of the manners, customs and rons of Moscow might be found imperfect wh sponds: Much certainly may be done by those institutions of that people. We rely, to a great contrasted with one of Manchester or Lowe who are crecting buildings, by providing loftier extent, upon extracts from authors cited by Mr. We are confident that the artisans of a New Ec and more spacious rooms, properly arranged for Carcy, in his new work on the Slave Trade, and land village very far surpass those of a Russi ventilation. The heat and carbonic vapours un- his remarks in the same connection, while we add one in most qualities of intelligence and manhoo avoid by evolved are so oppressive, that when information from other sources as we may be Indeed, it is absurd to make comparison; it

not produce the cloth required to uniform its own daily. Why is it so? It is because her peop These remarks brought out another correspond. soldiers; farther back, in 1800, the exportation of are daily more and more learning the advantage ss of the electric light. To ascertain correctly this point, I wrote to mg establishments in the empire more than exactly as in a factory. The members of the

All this is indubitably proved by the example Russia, for their protection has been steady a adequate, and the consequences are what we ha described.'-N. Y. Tribune. \* \* 'Russin, we are told, is triumphant in t

"Russia at the present day is the observed of Great (London) Exhibition. Her natural pr

We are no lover of Russian power, and absurd to do what travellers insist on doing-th "' 'The industry of Russia,' says a recent Ame- is, to judge every nation by the highest standar

Russia is powerful, and is becoming more T

momizing transportation.

[Remainder next week-]

Selected.

HUMILITY.

learn that it is only by the lowly 'he paths of peace are trod ; hou wouldst keep thy garments white and holy, Valk humbly with thy God.

e man with earthly wisdom high-uplifted s in God's sight a fool ; he in heavenly truth most deeply gifted, its lowest in Christ's school.

lowly spirit God hath consecrated

s his abiding rest; d angels by some patriarch's tent have waited, When kings had no such guest.

e dew, that never wets the flinty mountain, alls in the valleys free; ght verdure fringes the small desert-fountain, ut barren sand the sea.

in the stately oak the fragrance dwelleth, which charms the general wood, in the violet low, whose sweetness telleth s unseen neighbourhood.

censer swung by the proud hand of merit, umes with a fire abhorr'd ; Faith's two mites, dropp'd covertly, inherit blessing from the Lord.

and Lowliness a gentle radiance hovers, sweet unconscious grace, ich, even in shrinking, evermore discovers he hrightness on its face.

ere God abides, Contentment is and Honour, uch guerdon Meekness knows peace within her, and His smile upon her, fer saintly way she goes.

ough the strait gate of life she passes, stooping, Vith sandals on her feet. pure-eyed Graces with link'd palms come trooping, heir sister fair to greet.

angels bend their eyes upon her goings, nd guard her from annoy; ven fills her quiet heart with overflowings f calm celestial joy.

Saviour loves her, for she wears the vesture 7ith which He walk'd on earth. through her childlike glance, and step, and gesture, c knows her beavenly birth.

now beholds this seal of glory graven n all whom He redeems, I in His own bright city, crystal-paven, a every brow it gleams.

white-robed saints, the Throne-steps singing under, heir state all meekly wear;

ir pauseless praise wells up from hearts which wonder

hat ever they came there.

A Railway under London .- Among the hills pride of life, ch have just received the sanction of Parliaat, there is one for the purpose of making a way under ground from the lower end of the

n indicated by nature, working up the materials intended that the charges shall be so moderate the land on which they are produced, and thus that the omnibusses running along the New-road though surrounded by every outward blessing, what will not have a chance against their subterranean rival. The charge for the whole distance in the first class will be only 2d. Every carriage will be abundantly lighted. It is expected that the line will be in full operation in little more than twelve months.

## For "The Friend." THE PRIDE OF LIFE.

The testimony of Truth against all outward pomp and show, as maintained by the primitive believers, we as a people have ever professed to be essential to our advancement in the way of root of all evil. holiness; but how does our practice harmonize with our profession ? Has not the desire to keep pace with others in our personal and household appearance, in worldly greatness and honour, and in the luxury and extravagance of the age in which we live, caused us more lightly to esteem the simplicity of Truth? The size of some of our houses, and the splendour of their furnishings, the costly and gay attire of the persons of many amongst us, and the desire for literary fame, and the aggrandizement of wealth, are all so many witnesses against us.

The call to come out and be separate from these things, is, in many instances, so little heeded, that the marks of "a peculiar people zealous of good works," are almost lost. The customs, the manners, and the maxims of the world, are, it is to be feared, gaining ground amongst us, for want of firmness to withstand the current of worldly prosperity, and the example of others ; and by turning aside to lying vanities, many are forsaking their own mercies. But may it not be boned that these will be brought to see, ere it is too late, the peril which awaits them, by a continuance in the broad way of sensual gratification, and to behold with indifference, and even disgust, all earthly pomp and honour ?--- so that what is now spent in vanity, may be dealt out to the needy; and they enabled, in sincerity of heart, to adopt the language. " Let others do as they may, as for me and my house we will serve the Lord."

If we were only in earnest to be delivered from the idolatry of covetousness, the blessing of contentment and peace would be vouchsafed, and instead of the slavery of sin, we should witness the freedom of Truth : but while we continue by practice to give the lie to our profession, we need not expect the blessing of heaven to rest upon us; for these blessings were pronounced by Him who all the precautions taken which seemed necessary to incame to seek and to save that which was lost, upon the meek and the lowly, the mourner, and the pure in heart. But the proud He knoweth afar off, and will plentifully reward the evil doer, whose affections are turned away from Him, to the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eye, and the

It is, we may readily believe, cause of unfeigned sorrow with not a few amongst us, as well as with some not in outward fellowship with us, to behold geware road to King's Cross. The line will, these evident marks of degeneracy ; and it would the most part, run beneath the New-road. The bc well for us, one and all, to examine, and see mated capital for the execution of the work is how our account stands with Him who has poured 00,000; and as a proof that the scheme can out his blessings so abundantly upon us. Have completed for this sum, a responsible contractor they been followed by a grateful return ? or have already offered to undertake the execution of we been as the earth which drinketh in the rain t considerably less than the amount we have that cometh of upon it, and bearing thorps and cified. What is more, a party of the highest briers, is rejected, and nigh unto cursing? We pectability has engaged to give a guarantee of arc persuaded better things of some amongst us, er cent. for a period of 20 years on the amount and things that accompany salvation, but there is capital expended. The length of this under- too much reason to fear that the eyes of others up narrespensed. The tength of this under two much reason to part that the types of others und railway will be less than two miles and a have been blinded by the gold of this world, and f. There will be stations at very short dis-who, like the heath in the desert, know not when zes-asy, at every quarter of a mile; and it is good cometh.

Without the fruits of the Spirit in the heart, are we but mere cumberers of the ground ? and how can we expect to bear up in the hour of trial and suffering, with the king of terrors full in view ? for such is death, to those whose affections have not been weaned from earth, and earthly things, "What is the hope of the hypocrite, though he hath gained, when God taketh away his soul? Will God hear his cry when trouble cometh upon him? The rich man shall lie down, but he shall not be gathered; terrors take hold on him as waters, a tempest stealeth him away in the night." Riches are a snare, and the love of money is the

## THE FRIEND.

## TWELFTH MONTH 17, 1853.

The well-known and extensive printing establishment of Harper and Brothers, in New York, which was by far the largest of the kind in this country, and perhaps not exceeded by more than one other in the world, was destroyed by fire in a lew hours on Seventh-day last, together with much valuable property immediately around it. The following account is taken from New York journals.

"The fire commeaced a little after one o'clock on Saturday afternoon in the extensive publication establishment of Harpers Brothers, just as the employees of the place were resuming their labours after the dinner hour

"Having suffered from a fire some ten years since, the Harpers had taken extraordinary precentions to prevent the recurrence of such a calamity. They had a large steam-boller in the cellar; but, with this excep-tion, no fire was ever allowed to be used about the building in any form. The gas lights were so arranged as to be perfectly safe. All the buildings were heated by steam-pipes, which had been carried, at an expense of over \$6000, into every part of them; and, instead of the charcoal furnaces generally used in bindery establishments for heating the tools, gas-burners had been provided to take their place. Under these circumstances, a fire was impossible, but for one of those accidents which cannot be foreseen, and against which, therefore, no provision can be made.

It is necessary to clean the ink-rollers used in the Adams presses; and this can only be done effectually by employing camphene. In order to render the use of this perfectly safe, a small room had been provided on the third floor of the lower building on Pearl street, adjoining the press-room, so as to be of easy access from it. This room had been carefully lined with zinc, and sure its safety. The camphene used was kept in shal-Sure its sarely. The compared used was a period in the low iron pans, and the paper, rags, &c., with which it was applied, of course, were scattered about the room. It seems that a plumber was employed in this room on Saturday, to make some repairs; and in the course of his work he had occasion to use a light. He lit an oil lamp, and threw the match into one of the camphene pans, supposing it to be water. It blazed up instantly, set fire to the paper, rags, &c., with which it was surrounded, burst through the partitious, and almost instantly swept with tremendous fury through the entire rauge of buildings. This occurred at 14 o'clock, and in less than two hours the entire establishment was in ruins. Some twenty minutes elapsed before any engine brought their streams of water to bear upon the flames, and then the conflagration had become too fierce to be checked.

"The wind was very high, and huge coals of fire were carried off to the distance of Beckman street, and even there fell thick and fast upon the roofs of buildings and the heads of the spectators.

From Harpers' buildings the flames ignited with the opposite side of Pearl street, although very wide at this place.

"As soon as the fire had extended across Pearl street. he efforts of the firemen were divided. The first build-Walton House, of Revolutionary memory. In a few moments it was spread over with flames, and nothing remained of it except the front wall and the lower Adjoining the Walton House was the Franklin

Square Hotel, which shared the fate of its neighbour, and now is a total wreck. "Next to this hotel was the extensive bakery estab-

street, which escaped with slight damage.

"At an early hour in the evening, the appearance of the ruins on Cliff street, were beautifully terrific. entire establishment of the Messrs. Harper was one mass of rubbish, comprising six houses on t'liff street, runping through to Pearl, and taking in the same number of houses on that street. Those on Cliff street were numbered \$2, \$4, \$6, \$8, 90 and 92. On the opposite side of Cliff street, the building Nos. 81 and 83, also occupied by the Messrs. Harper, were much scorched, but nothing more. Of the twelve buildings of the Harpers, between Cliff and Pearl streets, all that now marked the spot are a few smoking walls.

"Pearl street .- On this street the scene was rather more horrible than in Cliff, for here ruin meets the eye on both sides. Adjoining Harpers' building, next to Ferry street, was the large publishing house of George F. Coolidge & Brother, which also fell by the fiery blast. The fire was stopped on the side towards Ferry street, at No. 319, the drug store of W. W. Thayer. His store was much damaged, especially by water.

"On the other side, the fire was stopped at a new building which the Harpers were erecting, in addition to three other buildings. There the flames met nothing but a shell of a hoese of stone, and had it not been for this the fire would probably have extended much further than it did. There were, in all, sixteen buildings burned. Harpers occupied twelve, Coolidge one, W. W. Thayer one, and the Walton House, and Franklin Square Hotel. Besides these, there were four or five others more or less injored.

"There were flying rumours in circulation during the conflagration and yesterday, that numbers were killed and injured, but we are happy to state that they were without foundation. The only person seriously injured, as far as we can ascertain, is Ellen Totten, who, in the confusion and excitement, jumped from a second-story window of one of the buildings on the Pearl street side She was first observed by C. C. Hebbard, of 315 Pearl street, who stood in a position to partially eatch her in his arms. If held out his arms, but the female came with such force, that he was unable to save her from falling on the ground; yet the fall was somewhat broquestion-otherwise the unfortunate lady would probably have been instantly killed. As the poor girl came to the ground, she struck upon her bip, producing a dislocation, and other injuries of a serious nature internally. A coach was immediately procured, and the sufferer was conveyed to her residence in Norfolk street. Her injuries are of so severe a nature, that there are but little hopes of her recovery.

"Harper & Brothers .- The entire loss is estimated at one million four hundred thousand dollars, of which \$400,-000 was in their buildings, the remainder being the im mense stock of publications, presses, type, and the other materials of their vast publishing establishment. We understand that the insurance on the whole amount is but \$200,000. With the exception of a policy of \$20,-000 in a foreign Insurance Company, nearly every office in this city has a risk of \$5000. Their buildings fronting on Cliff street, contained a number of mammoth stenm-power presses, which were entirely destroyed. The three other beautiful buildings of the Harpers, on the corner of Cliff and Ferry streets, escaped any damage whatever. We are informed that the mass of the valuable stereotype plates owned by the Messrs. Harper are saved, as they were all packed away in the large street vaults.

There are 13 others who are losers by the fire, to the amount of about \$160,000, and whose insurance is nearly \$135,000.

#### BALTIMORE YEARLY MEETING.

We gather the following information from the printed Minutes of Baltimore Yearly Meeting.

It was held, " by adjournments from the 24th of the Tenth mo., to 27th of same inclusive, 1853." Reports were received from the Quarterly Meet-

ings, and the Half Year's Meeting of Virginia.

The Representatives were present, except two, disposition.

notice of the meeting for brethren and sisters at- leased. tending this meeting from within the limits of other Yearly Meetings.

lishment of ex-alderman James Kelly, No. 330 Pearl the Yearly Meetings of Friends held in London ests of Society and to unite with them in such h and Dublin, and one from each of the Yearly hours for the restoration of love and unity, as the Meetings on this continent, except North Carolinn.'

A committee was appointed " to prepare as way may open for it, essays of epistles in reply to those now received, also one to our brethren of North Carolina, and produce them to a future sitting

together at the close of this sitting, and agree upon two Friends to serve the meeting as clerk and assistant clerk the present year.'

Then adjourned to 3 o'clock.

"Near the time adjourned to, Friends met."

" Richard H. Thomas was appointed for clerk, and Francis T. King, for assistant clerk, the present year."

The printed General Epistle from the Yearly Meeting held in London, was read, and it was concluded to have 500 copies reprinted for distri- sittings of this meeting, as we humbly trust with hution

A committee was "appointed to examine and settle the treasurer's account, and report the state of the stock and the sum necessary to be raised the ensuing year, to a future sitting.

morning.

"Twenty-fifth of the month and the Third of the week, near the time adjourned to, Friends met."

The Epistle from Friends of North Carolina Yearly Meeting, having come to hand, was read, and referred to the Committee on Epistles.

The meeting engaged in the consideration of the state of society as brought up in the answers to the queries.

"Then adjourned to 31 o'clock in the afternoon

"Near the hour adjourned to, Friends assembled "

The minutes of the Meeting for Sufferings, were read and approved.

The Committee on Indian Concerns produced a report, which was read ; and the Subordinate Meetings were directed to raise the sum of one hundred dollars therein named, and pay it into the hands of the Treasurer of the Committee, to be applied in support of the Establishment.

"The committee were continued to the service to report to the next Yearly Meeting.

"Then adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning."

The committee appointed last year to visit the subordinate meetings, as way might open for it, made a report, which was accepted and the committee released.

It was concluded to appoint a committee, in connection with a similar Committee of the Women's Meeting, to visit such of the subordinate meetings, as way may open to attend, and to extend such help and encouragement as ability may be received to impart.

"Then adjourned to meet at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

"About the hour adjourned to, Friends assembled."

The Committee to settle the Treasurer's account made a report which was satisfactory.

The committee continued last year to meet in conference with similar Committees of other Yearly Meetings, made the following report which was one of whom was prevented from attending by in- read, together with the report adopted by the conference, and addressed to the several Yearly Meet-

"Certificates and minutes were presented to the ings. It was accepted, and the committee m

"To the Yearly Meeting : The committee cor tinned last year to confer with similar Committee "Enistles of correspondence were received from of other Yearly Meetings upon the general inter Truth might lead into, report, that all our men bers except two met in conference. Committees o New York, North Carolina and Indiana Yearl Meetings in this city, in the Fifth month last, an after a time of solid deliberation upon the interest ing concern committed to our charge, we wer favoured to unite in a report to our respectiv "The Representatives were directed to confer Yearly Meetings which is herewith submitted t the meeting."

"Then adjourned to 3 o'clock to-morrow after noon.

"27th of the month and Fifth of the week, ac cording to adjournment. Friends assembled."

The Committee to prepare essays of Epistles t other Yearly Meetings, produced them. The were read and with some corrections, approved and directed to be forwarded.

"Having been favoured through the severa a continuance of divine regard, and a fresh exten sion of best help, through which we have been en abled to transact the business which has combefore us, in harmony and love ; with hearts thank ful for the favour, the meeting concluded to mee "Then adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow at the usual time next year, if the Lord permit,"

#### ITEMS OF NEWS.

The vessels from Europe since last week, bring nothing definite from the contending armies.

Flour has fallen in England, and in consequence has eclined in this country. The steamship Humboldt, or declined in this country. The steamship Humboldt, at the line between New York and Southampton, England has gone on shore at Halifax.

Philadelphia .- Deaths last week, 158. Arrivals from Europe in the year ending with Eleventh month, 18,191 New York .- Two million dollars arrived from California during the week.

#### RECEIPTS.

Received from Francis H. Williams, agent, N. Y., S2 vol. 27, and for R. W. Wright, W. Mekeel, A. Mekeel, A. Potter, J. Wooden, S. E. Hoag, Chas. B. Owen, Chas Wood, and Geo. F. Wood, \$2 each, vol. 27; from Ste phen Hobson, agent, O., for Joshua Cory, §2, vol. 27 from Sl. Sattertbwsite, Mich., \$5, to 26, vol. 27; from C. Hill, for Phebe Meader, Tim. Varuey, and Pela. Hus sey, Vt., \$2 ench, vol. 27; from F. S. Pease, Alb., N. X. \$2, to 13, vol. 28; from Amos Thorp, Pa., \$10.40, to 0, vol. 27.

MARRIED, at Friends' meeting, Germantown, on Fifth day, the 17th of Eleventh month, 1853, GEORGE JONES of Cheltenham, to ANNA, daughter of the late Charle Keyser, of the former place.

DIED, on Third-day, the 6th inst., HANNAH WALTON a member of New Garden Monthly Meeting, Pa., in th 53rd year of her age. She had been gradually wastig away for several years, but was preserved in much pa tience and resignation. In conversation with a friend she spoke of a season of peculiar hodily suffering, which she had been passing through, when so great was he oppression, that her brenthing could be heard in differ ent parts of the house; and added, that throughout th whole, her mind had been so "quiet and comfortable, that her days and nights had not been wearisome o tedious. Not many days before her close, she agai referred to the "quiet and peaceful" state of her fee ings, saying, that in looking towards the close of life she felt nothing in her way; and though at times feat would arise lest she might be under a delusion, as sh did not see why she should be so favoured, yet on try ing the ground, it always settled the same way, and sh felt as if she must let ber friends know how it was wit her, that they might rejoice and be thankful with he

# THE FRIEND.

## A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

## OL. XXVII.

## PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

rice two dollars per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions and Payments received by

JOHN RICHARDSON,

#### AT NO. 50 NORTH FOURTH STREET, UP STAIRS, PHILADELPHIA.

stage to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, id in advance, three and a quarter cents; to any of the United States, for three months, if paid in nce, six and a-half cents.

For "The Friend."

## TTO-THEOLOGY, OR BOTANY AND RELIGION, (Continued from page 106.)

as they are everywhere in America by the pale and sickly, and deteriorate the air. opean planters, with an imprudent precipitaved by the diminution of the trees.

fessor Johnston, ' each individual of Great revive, for the clouds and mists shall pass away, is the case in animals, but they seem to be caused

SEVENTH-DAY, TWELFTH MONTH 24, 1853.

NO. 15.

Britain, young and old, to expire only 80 pounds and there will be, as it were, the clear shining of carbon in a year, the 20 millions would emit after rain .- (2 Sam. xxiii. 4.) 700,000 tons; and allowing the cattle, sheep, and all other animals to give off twice as much more, colour of leaves is due to the action of light, and the whole weight of carbon returned to the air by that when kept long in darkness they become respiration in this island, would be about two mil- pale. In preparing certain delicacies for the talions of tons.' Besides this, we must take into ble, the gardener blanches plants, that is to say, calculation the quantity derived from the combustion of about 20 million tons of coals, in order to partially covered from the light. In this way the ascertain the amount to which the atmosphere in plants lose their green colour, and they do not Britain is vitiated. All the carbon is employed form their proper secretions. In place of woody in the growth of plants.

thus made subservient by the all wise Creator to In this way, the leaf stalks of celery and sea-kale most important ends. The carbon, which in its and the shoots of asparagus are made fit for use. combination with oxygen is so deleterious, is an The heart of the cabbage is rendered white and Plants exhale fluid from their leaves, in the important ingredient in plants, and is taken up delicate by the outer leaves screening it from place, for their own benefit. But various im by them in the form of carbonic acid. Plants of light. By the same process the odours of plants ant secondary effects follow from this process. warm climates, with large evergreen leaves, and are weakened or destroyed. of these is maintaining a suitable portion of under the blaze of a tropical sun, contribute to idity in the air. Not only do they attract supply the pure air to other regions where the condense the moisture suspended in the air, leaves fade and the light is deficient. Licking borne by the wind over the earth's surface, says: 'The proper, constant, and inexhaatstible ch, falling from their leaves, keeps the ground sources of oxygen gas are the tropics and warm w moist and cool; but they can, by means of climates, where a sky seldom clouded permits the thes). In the latter, there is a distinct lid, which spiration from their leaves, surround them- the deficient heat of the sun, produce, on the con- in solution. One of the Indian pitcher-plants contribute, as Humboldt states, to the copi- process goes on; and if they are kept long in rive nourishment from the rain and dew which

, the springs are entirely dried up, or become illustrate the Christian life. The world lieth in alone we can derive the precious dews of heaven, abundant. The inconsiderate felling of darkness in the wicked one.—(1 John v. 19.) to refresh and invigorate our souls, ds, or the neglect to maintain them, has Satan is the prince of the power of the air (Eph. "Another interesting phenomeno nged regions noted for fertility into scenes of ii, 2), and he has poisoned the moral atmosphere, the leaves of plants, is irritability. This is mani-ility. The droughts which so often visit the The people of God are the children of the light lested by certain movements which they display ral of their forests. A disregard of this point ness, -(1 Thes. v. 5.) A new life is imparted mechanical and chemical stimuli. In the plant value interviews. A disregent of this point ness, -(1 hes v, G) A new ne is imparted instantian and summaria the summaria of the summaria o s, as in Rio Janeiro, the climate has been im- who has arisen upon them with healing in his itself, and thus enclose any insect that may have wings .- (Mal. iv. 2.) So long as they are in His alighted on it. In the Sensitive-plant, the slight-Another and most important function of leaves light, they are green and vigorous; and they are est touch causes the little leaflets to fold together, • keep up the purity of the atmosphere. A made the means, in His hand, of purifying the and if the irritation is continued, the whole leaf sonous gas, called carbonic acid gas, is con-spiritual air. They make their light shine before fails down. These movements are induced by ntly sent into the air by the breathing of man men, that others, seeing their good works, may the action of ether, chloroform, prussic acid, and hours contaios, on an average, five to eight darkness, they would pollute the atmosphere. leaf at the end of the stalk also exhibits slow

"It has been already mentioned that the green fibres, only delicate cells and spirals are pro-"The leaves of plants growing vigorously are duced, and thus the plants are rendered tender.

"Leaves exhibit peculiar forms in consequence w mass and coord out they can, by means of climates, where a sky schedul closed portion in the limit of the pitcher at first,  $r \cos s_{\mu}$  may be up on an immea-big and, raising it into the atmosphere, diffuse surably luxuriant vegetation. The temperate and but ultimately rises. The fluid in the pitcher be very the face of the country. Trees, by the icold cones, where a trifficial warmth must replace for the lid open contains certain scaling matters. es with an atmosphere constantly cold and [rary, carbonic acid in superstundance, which is called *Dischilia Raffestana*, climbs to the top of st. They also shelter the soil from the direct expended on the nutrition of the tropical plants. In this way composing power. During the night no such out little rootlets which enter the pitchers and generation [It is only during light that leaves have their de. ness of streams. When forests are destroy darkness, leaves lose their green colour, become are thus collected. So it is that in rising to places of eminence and distinction, we ought ever "These functions of leaves may be used to to carry with us that reservoir of Truth, whence

"Another interesting phenomenon exhibited by ility. The droughts which so often visit the The people of God are the children of the night rested by contain hyperbolic state influence of e de Verde Islands are attributed to the re- and of the day; they are not of the night or dark either spontaneously or under the influence of the de Verde Islands are attributed to the re- and of the day; they are not of the night or dark either spontaneously or under the influence of the de Verde Islands are attributed to the re- and of the day; they are not of the night or dark either spontaneously or under the influence of the dark either spontaneously or under the influence of the dark either spontaneously or under the influence of the dark either spontaneously of the dark either spontaneously or the dark either spontaneously or under the influence of the dark either spontaneously or under the influence of the dark either spontaneously or under the influence of the dark either spontaneously or under the influence of the dark either spontaneously or under the influence of the dark either spontaneously or under the influence of the dark either spontaneously or under the influence of the dark either spontaneously or under the influence of the dark either spontaneously or under the influence of the dark either spontaneously or under the influence of the dark either spontaneously or under the influence of the dark either spontaneously or under the influence of the dark either spontaneously or under the dark either spontaneously or the dark either spontaneously of the dark either spontaneously or the dark either spontaneously or the dark either spontaneously or the dark either spontaneously of the dark either spontaneously of the dark either spontaneou 1 animals, and by the various processes of glorify their Pather who is in heaven. ---(Matt, v, many other substances. If the cause of irritation abustion; and this gas is decomposed by leaves 16.) Their presence on the earth is made by is removed, and the plant is left undisturbed, it It be green parts of plants, under the influence God the reason of His sparing the inhabitants gradually recovers its natural state. During the ight, They are thus enabled to separate the intereof. Ten righteous would have saved So hight, the leaflets close and the leaf is depressed. bon for their own use as food, and to give out dom. - (Gen. xvii, 32.) How little do the world In the Avving-plant of India, there are two little rgen gas, which constitutes the part of the air think of what it owes to the despised people of leaflets which are in constant motion, jerking essary for breathing. The carbonic acid gas God! Of themselves, however, they can do no-aled from the lungs of a single individual in thing : it is only in the light of Christ. If left in ner both during light and darkness. The large ces of carbon-a substance familiar to all in The more fully the Sun of Righteousness shipes movements, rising and falling, and moving from form of wood-charcoal. A full-grown man, on them, the more spiritual vigour and grown ho one side to the other. During darkness, the large refore, will give off from his longs, in the they display. Often He hides H is face under a leaf always hungs down. These remarkable rese of a year, 110 to 180 pounds of carbon in cloud, but still there is light; and although in movements exhibited by the leaves of plants are form of carbonic acid. 'If we suppose,' says such seasons their faith may languish, yet it will not dependent on nervous and muscular power, as

considered, the Root, Stem, and Leaves, consti- genous plants. tute what are called the organs of nutrition or nourishment. Fluid matters are taken up by the cells of the roots from the soil, they are conveyed to the leaves, and there, under the influence of air and light, they are fitted for the purposes of plant life, and for the production of various secretions, oils, resins, &c. The nature of the soil has a purposes of those substances which, in the activiis adopted.

organs of reproduction, innsmuch as they are same principle has been applied to mechanical as that the demands for the various kinds of woollen concerned in the production of seed which con-well as to natural science-to manufactures as flocks in England and Scotland amounts to seve tains the combryo or young plant. The parts of well as to agriculture. The paper on which we ral thousand tons a year. a flower are usually arranged in four series, or as write is an illustration of this in relation to wornthey are called whorls :--- 1. The calyx. 2. The out cotton materials, being made, as is well ed to Holland, is displayed the largest and mas corolla. 3. The stamens. 4. The pistil. These known, from the old rags which once formed the complete assortment of blankets. Holland wool i are all considered as formed by leaves altered so under garments of the active population of the very long and fleecy, it being commonly known it as to suit the particular functions which each part world. . . . Mattrasses, beds, cushions, and some grow ten inches in length. These blankets are pa performs. They sometimes appear in the form other useful articles require to be filled with some culiar, as having an extraordinary length of ner of true leaves without any marked modification. elastic material; and there is no more justifiable resembling the coat of a white polar bear. The inner two of the scries are essentially con-application of old woollens than to the manufac-wool of which they are made is undoubtedly of the scries are essentially in the scriet with the scriet of the scries are essentially connected with the production of seed, and are call- ture of what, in the early part of the trade were excellent quality, being white and strong. ed essential organs. The outer two are protec. called "woollen flocks," but which in the progress spinning and weaving are good; and so full and tive and nutritive organs, and are called floral of the manufacturing art have been entitled suc- strong is the nap, that when looked at edgewise envelopes. When flowers become double, the cossively "water-flocks," mill-puff," and latterly some of them appear to be three-quarters of ar stamens and pistil are more or less completely "curled wool." stamens and pistil are more or less completely "curled wool." changed into parts resembling the outer series, and when the alteration is complete, no seed is the shoddy, which ennot he made into yarn, is doubt will be found proof against the severes produced. In the eyes of a florist, the more per- sold by the manufacturers to flock dealers, who weather. fect the change, the finer is the flower; while the travel to the various towns of England, and sell botanist looks upon such as monstrous, and im- the flocks to the upholsterers, and bed and mat- vonshire, Gloucestershire, and Dorsetshire, haw

ranged like leaves on the principle of alternation, lowest goods of this class are made from linseys, Yorkshire has become a successful rival in the and there is a remarkable symmetry as regards containing a large admixture of cotton, (worth market, it is not on account of any intrinsk the number of the parts. Throughout the veget- about £3 a ton,) and these are sometimes sold superiority of its goods, but the cheapness o able kingdom, the numbers which generally pre- even for less than one penny per lb. The waste its prices and the excellence of its finish. vail are 5 and 3, or multiples of them. Thus it wool, which is carded off the face of the blankets, a flower has 5 parts of the calyx, it has usually is also sold to the fluck dealers, and generally des Etats Unis, speaking of British manulactur 5 of the corolla alternating with them, 5, 10, 20, brings from fivepence to eightpence per Ib. The ers that they "possess in the highest degree the &c, stamens, and 5 or some multiple of 5 in the goods known as "Yorkshire flocks," have within art of giving a good appearance to the most infe parts of the pistil. So also with those flowers about seven years been superseded by Matthew rior articles," must be regarded as referring to which have 3 parts in the calyx. It is also found Grist, of Stroud, Gloucestershire, who made a the Yorkshire manufacturers rather than to those that the numbers 2 and 4 are mot with, although great improvement in this manufacture, and pro- of the West of England. All respectable tailor by no means so frequently as those already men-duced an article of a more elastic nature, called in England profess to use West of England goods tioned. It is worthy of notice that flowers exhib- "mill-puff." This remedied the principal objec- and yet Yorkshire is stated by McCulloch to have iting 5 or 4, or multiples of these numbers in tion to Yorkshire flocks, their tendency to become employed or supported \$5,096 families in 1831 their whorls, usually belong to plants having two hard by use. Mr. Grist invented a machine by in the cloth manufacture, whilst the West of Eng seed-lobes or cotyledens, and which, when they which the wool or shoddy was separated into land employed only 20,851 in the same period form permanent woody stems, exhibit distinct small globules, and each of these having a ten- There is no doubt but a large quantity of York zones or circles, and have separable bark ; while dency, by their nature, to spring from each other, shire goods are sold for West of England produc flowers, having 3, or a multiple of 3, in their the liability to become hard or solid, was, to some tions, in order to meet the prejudice which exists whorls, present only one seed-lobe, and when extent, obviated, and one of the best materials for and with renson, so strongly in favour of these they form permanent woody stems exhibit no dis- stuffing purposes was the result. By this imtinct zones nor circles, and have no separable provement the flocks were increased 50 per cent, lacturers to say that they have well sustained the bark. The numbers 2 and 4, or multiples of in marketable value, and Mr. Grist and his sons, character of English gouds; whilst they have had them, are seen also in the parts of fructification keeping the invention a secret, realized a large the cheap prices of the mungo traders of York of flowerless plants which have no seed-lobes, fortune in a very short time, as the demand soon shire to compete with. Some account, therefore such as ferns, mosses, sea-weeds, &c. The pro- became very considerable. There is scarcely a of the processes by which this high character has cesses which project from the ura-like cases of town in England or Scotland where mill puff has been secured will be useful to the manufacturer mosses, are arranged in the series, 4, 8, 12, 16, 32, not become an article of daily use among the bed as well as interesting to the general reader. 64, &c. The parts of fructification of scale-mosses and mattress manufacturers. Many have been The great distinction between the woollen ma (Jungermannite) are in fours, as also the germs the attempts, especially in Yorkshire, to imitate nufactures of the West of England and that of the of some sea-weeds. Thus the numbers 5 and 4 these goods, but without success, till the spring of North, consists in the entire use of the new woal and their multiples prevail among dicotyledonous 1852, when Henry S. Clubb, of Manchester, in- principally German and Australian, many of the

by the greater or less distension of cells connected tiples occur among monocotyledonous or endoge- certain sorts of wool and of manufacture by which with the base of the leaves and of the leaf-stalks." nous plants; while 2 and 4, and multiples of a still more elastic material was produced. This "The parts of the plants which we have now them, are met with among acotyledonous or acro- he called "curled wool." It has been pronounce

(To be continued.)

#### From the New York Tribune.

## Wool and Woollen Manufactures.

such as starch, gum, sugar, woody matter, gluten, remarkable than the application to new and useful Co. material influence on the nourishment of the plant, ties of life, have been reduced to apparently worth is that it supplies an article of medium quality and and the process of manuring is conducted with less material. No sooner has decomposition in price, being neither so good nor so expensive a the view of supplying certain substances which dend animal or vegetable tissue commenced, or hair or feathers, and much superior and a little the plant requires for its vigorous growth, and its first form ended, than life in a new shape more expensive than sea-weed, straw, and the which it cannot get from the particular soil in makes its appearance. Man avails himself of cotton waste, which is used so extensively it which it is placed. Some plants require ingredi-this circumstance, and when any material has England for the commonest kinds of beds and ents which others do not need, and it is upon this become unfit for any other purpose, it becomes mattresses. The improvements above described principle that a certain rotation or change of erop the most valuable agent in the hands of the agri- and the cheapness of these articles, compare culturist for the production of the various fruits of with hair and feathers, have tended to bring woo "The flower and its parts are denominated the the earth essential to human existence. This for stuffing into great favour, and the result is

perfect as regards the function of reproduction. tress-makers, at prices varying from one penny "The parts of each series or whorl are ar to fourpence per ib, according to quality. The broadcloths; and although the West Riding a

ed by the trude as superior in clasticity and it the quality of "filling" to any other description of wool ever employed for stuffing. The newes and longest wool is inferior for stuffing purpose to this short, curled material. This manufactum is now carried on in Manchester by the brother In the wise economy of nature, nothing is more of the inventor, of the firm of Clubb, Howorth &

The most that can be said of wool for stuffing

In the department of the Crystal Palace devot The In Yorkshire, England, the shortest portion of softness in a pre-eminent degree, and we have no

The counties of Somersetshire, Wiltshire, De long been famous for the production of the bes

The remarks of our contemporary, the Couries goods. It is due to the West of England manu

and exogenous plants; the number 3 and its mul- vented a machine and a new process of mixing manufacturers of the West being too anxious to

or mungo with any of their goods.

al importance, the natural grease as well. If bobbins or reels. operation be not well done, all subsequent

unts to over fourteen million lbs. a year.

of gall, and is then passed through the decoc- yarn. of logwood, in which the copperas is dissolv-Pyrolignite of iron is used to fix the black

Villying or willowing is performed next. It ntangles the locks of wool and cleanses it from and all loose dirt. The machine used for revolutions a minute, within an outer cylinal casing, the inner surface of which is armed

serve their character for strength and durabi- kind of wool requires to undergo this process vessel ever afloat. The entire length of the keel

h and sight, become peculiarly active. Each tooth, carried rapidly from cylinder to cylinder, world." Their principal measurements are: of wool contains many different degrees of separated completely from all entanglement, and eness, softness, strength, colour, cleanness, and finally given forth in a delicate sheet or fleece. It Mary government, and of these are particularly re-becomes wound on a revolving roller after having ded by the sorter who separates the wool into following kinds: "prime," "choice," "super," goad," "downrights," esconds," "fine abh," great number of cylinders and finer teeth or cards, great number of cylinders and finer teeth or cards, de upon this process; and it is partly owing rope of about an inch wide, the wool adhering he pains taken by the West of England manu- together by its own tenacity, which is considerurcs to secure the requisite proportion of each ably increased by the oil it now contains. Delility in the goods they manufacture, that they cate almost as a spider's web is this first form of thus separated is subjected to the action of a wool is passed on to the "slubbing billy," by about 60 feet longer than the "largest vessel in ing ley, made of stale urine and scop, at a which it is spun into a very soft yarm. It is then the world," and about 10 feet deeper in the hold;

(Conclusion next week.)

#### From The Annual of Scientific Discovery.

#### Novelties in Ship Building,

There is now building at the Clyde, at Carts' purpose is a kind of hollow truncated cone, Dyke, an immense iron steamship, to be called ing an axis running through its centre. On the Atrato, of much greater capacity and considaxis are fixed three wheels of different diam- erably larger, than that leviathan steamer, the s bearing on their circumference four longitu- Great Britain ; indeed, so large is the Atrata to I bars studded with sharp spikes. The cone be, that the Cunard steamship Arabia, of 2,400 olves with the rapidity of three or four hun- tons, might be put inside the new steamer, with a good deal of roora to spare.

ned and disentangled, the fibres of each lock instead of wood, to which the new engines might dispositions. arated, and the impurities detached. But this be adapted. They were permitted to modify the ot all. When the wool has reached the lower design of the hull so far as the length was conof the cone, it passes into a receptacle where cerned, although the retention of the original pad- Harbour, after sculling about in a very small in is revolving with great rapidity, by which a die-shafts compelled an adherence to the same boat, I was endeavouring to fasten her alongside same time a kind of revolving cage distributes mitted plans which were approved of, and are now course upset, and I fell into the water, and, not wool in a flat equable layer. The inferior being carried out in the building of the largest knowing how to swim, all my efforts to lay hold

of quality to allow the mixture of old mate- several times, but once is sufficient for the finest is laid resting on blocks. The enormous bar is qualities. These layers are carefully examined in nine pieces, joined by scarf-joints, and firmly The woollen manufacture is divided into two by wool-pickers, who remove whatever objection. Fiveted together. The stern post is in one piece, sortant branches, produced by two leading qua-is of wool. The "woollen manufacture," in The wool is next spread over a floor and sprine precise or restricted meaning, applies only to kled with olive oil. It is in this process that milk 65 cwt. Ouly one half of the ribs or frames are hs made of the short wool, and such as possess is now used in Yorkshire so extensively. The as yet in place, and even with the long length of quality of felting, or adhering together, and wool in this state is well beaten with staves. It bare keel terminated by the stem standing up elasticity; the other branch is called the is then passed on the scribbling machine, which some forty feet or more, the enormons dimensions orsted manufacture," in which long wool and consists of several cylinders covered with bent of the vessel can hardly be appreciated, but they h as possesses no particular tenacity of fabric teeth or cards. The teeth of one cylinder are will be understood from the principal measuresed. The first process, therefore, is to sepa- bent in the contrary direction to those of the cyl- ments of the Atrato, and those of the largest shipthe wool into long and short. The latter is inder against which it works; so that when all of war in the British service, the Windsor Castle, sed on to assorters, or, as they are commonly the cylinders are revolving and wool is applied to now on the stocks at Pembroke Dock Yard, ed, "sorters." In this process, the senses of the first by a creeper, it is caught from tooth to which is stated to be "the largest vessel in the

THE		Feet.							
Length of keel,		-	-	•	310				
Do, of keel and forera	ke,	•	•	-	340				
Breadth of beam, .		•	•		53				
Depth of hold,			•	•	34				
WINDSOR CASTLE.									
Length extreme, .			-	•	278				
Do, of keel and forera	ke,			•	240불				
Breadth,					25				
Depth of hold,				•	24				

perature of about 120 degrees. After soak- subjected to the spinning jenny or mule spinning the only dimension by which she is exceeded by a considerable time, according to the require- machine, by which it is considerably clongated, the Windsor Castle being in the breadth of beam, at of the wool, it is rinsed in cold water. It is and spun into very fine yarn. We shall treat on and in that particular the builders were bound 1 pressed by passing through rollers, and the this ingenious mechanism when we come to de-alt is to remove, not only the dirt, water and scribe the manufacture of cotton goods. The stated, was made for the Demarara, a much colouring matter from the wool, but what is of wool has now become yarn wound upon large shorter vessel. The floor of the new steamer will have a rise of four feet at the flattest part, so The yarn is next sized, so as to produce the that the easy curves afforded by such a sweep of rations will be impeded. The quantity of requisite stiffness and distinctness for wearing, midship section, combined with the enormous used in England for the cleaning of wool Hundloom weaving has long been adhered to by length, can only be appreciated by those conversthe woollen manufacturers, but power-loom is ra- ant with ship-building. There are to be four he next operation is *dyeing*, when it is intend-pidly superseding this slow process in almost decks; the upper or spar deck being flush from o make cloth dyed in the wool. The usual every department of the woollen manufacture, stem to stern, and presenting a promenade of portions for a good black dye for every 100 The loom is set for cloth considerably wider than about 330 feet in length, by about 33 in breadth. of wool, previously indigoed, are 5 lbs. of the finished goods, in order to allow for the shrink. The hull is to be divided into seven compartments peras, 5 lbs. of nutgalls, bruised, and 30 lbs. ing produced by the fulling process. The list on by six iron water-tight bulk heads, extending gwood. The wool is first dipped in the solu- each side of the piece of cloth is made of coarse from the keel to the main deck. This will give rigidity to the hull, and afford security against sinking.

## From the Leisure Hour.

#### Sensalions in Drowning.

The following letter, addressed by Admiral Beaufort to Dr. W. H. Wollaston, giving an account of the feelings of the former when apparently on the very point of death from drowning, was originally published in the Life of the late Sir John Barrow. It will well repay our readers' perusal.

" The following circumstances which attended The origin of the Atrato is somewhat singular. my being drowned have been drawn up at your a similar spikes. The machine is fed by Her builders, having constructed the engines (of desire; they had not struck me as being so curiins of an endless cloth or creeper, with wool, 850 horse power) for the Demerara, which got ous as you consider them, because from two or ch enters at the small end of the cone, and jammed across the Severn, and had to be broken three persons, who, like myself, had been recovrels to the larger end by virtue of the centrilution in strains she received, got an order from the ered from a similar state, I have heard a detail of force produced by the rotation. As it passes West India Mail Steamship Company, to whom their feelings, which resembled mine as nearly as rard between and among the spikes, it becomes the Demerara belonged, to build a vessel of iron was consistent with our different constitutions and

"Many years ago, when I was a youngster on rrent of air is generated, sufficient to blow breadth of beam at that line as the original ves-ty all the dust mixed with the wool; while at sel. The result has been that the engineers sub-gerates is stepped upon the gunwale, the boat of

loce the sentinel on the gangway, and therefore it was fears of the next world had lost nothing of their Spirit, keeping his commandments. not till the tide had drifted me some distance early strength, and at any other period intense astern of the ship that a man in the foretop saw interest and awful auxiety would have been ex-me splashing in the water, and gave the alarm, cited by the mere probability that I was floating The first lieutenant instantly and gallantly jump- on the threshold of eternity : yet at that inexplicaed overboard, the carpenter followed his example, ble moment, when I had a full conviction that 1 Of Ministers and Elders, and other concerned memiand the gunner hastened into a boat and pulled had crossed that threshold, not a single though: after them. With the violent but vain attempts wandered into the future-I was wrapt entirely in to make myself heard, I had swallowed much the past. The length of time that was occupied water; I was soon exhausted by my struggle, and by this deluge of ideas, or rather the shortness of the county of York, England, about the y before any relief reached me, I had sunk below time into which they were condensed, I cannot 1633. He was one who was early convinced the surface; --all hopes had fied--all exertion now state with precision, yet certainly two min-ceased---and l *fell* that I was drowning, utes could not have elapsed from the moment of ceased-and I felt that I was drowning.

bered after my recovery or supplied by those who had latterly witnessed the scene; for during an ent to pull the boat at once to another ship, where riding of Yorkshire, because they could not coa interval of such agitation a drowning person is 1 underwent the usual vulgar process of emptying too much occupied in catching at every passing the water by letting my head hang downwards, straw, or too much absorbed by alternate hope then bleeding, chafing, and even administering and despair, to mark the succession of events gin; but my submersion had been really so brief, very accurately. Not so, however, with the facts that, according to the account of the lookers-on, fordshire, which immediately ensued: my mind had then I was very quickly restored to animation. undergone the sudden revolution which appeared to you so remarkable, and all the circumstances reverse in every point of those which have been warmly opposed to the advocates of the freen of which are now as vividly fresh in my memory described above. One single but confused ideaas if they had occurred but vesterday. From the a miserable belief that I was drowning-dwelt They knew that by the trade of making preach moment that all exertion had ceased-which 1 upon my mind; instead of the multitude of clear plete suffocation-a calm feeling of the most per- through it, a helpless anxiety-a kind of continuous resignation-for drowning no longer appear. sense, and to prevent the formation of any one live injury to those really called, their trade mi ed to be an evil-I no longer thought of being distinct thought, and it was with difficulty that I be spoiled. rescued, nor was I in any bodily pain. On the became convinced that I was really alive. Again, contrary, my sensations were now of rather a instead of being absolutely free from all bodily pleasurable cast, partaking of that dull but con- pain, as in my drowning state, I was now tortured ence to his Master's requiring, notwithstand tented sort of feeling which precedes the sleep by pain all over me; and though I have been the sufferings which others had experienced produced by fatigue. Though the senses were since wounded in several places, and have often their faithfulness in that place. The meet thus deadened, not so the mind; its activity seem | submitted to severe surgical discipline, yet my came to the ears of the public authorities, and ed to be invigorated in a ratio which defies all sufferings were at that time far greater; at least, was arrested whilst delivering his gospel messdescription, for thought rose after thought with a in general distress. On one occasion I was shot to the people. He was taken before the v. rapidity of succession that is not only indescrib- in the lungs, and, after lying on the deck at night chancellor, who committed him to prison for able, but probably inconceivable by any one who for some hours bleeding from other wounds, I at has not himself been in a similar situation. The length fainted. Now, as I felt sure that the wound course of those thoughts I can even now in a great in the lungs was mortal, it will appear obvious friend, neighbour, and fellow-labourer in the g measure retrace; the event which had just taken that the overwhelming sensation which accompaplace-the awkwardness that had produced it- nies fainting must have produced a perfect con- choice in his wife, having one who felt w the bustle it must have occasioned (for I had ob- viction that I was then in the act of dying. Yet him, and accompanied him on his religi served two persons jump from the chains)-the nothing in the least resembling the operations of effect it would have on a most affectionate father my mind when drowning, then took place; and -the manner in which he would disclose it to when I began to recover, I returned to a clear the rest of the family-and a thousand other conception of my real state. irraumstances minutely associated with home, were the first series of reflections that occur. red. They then took a wider range—out last is you, they will not have been suffered quite in red. They then took a wider range—out last is you, they will not have been suffered quite in Yours, very truly, school-the progress I made there, and the time I had misspent-and even all my boyish pursuits and adventures. Thus travelling backwards, John Barrow, must give rise to various suggesevery past incident of my life seemed to glance tions. It proves that the spirit of man may retain lievers, who follow the Lamb through many in across my recollection in retrograde succession; its full activity when freed from the trammels of bulations. He was a worthy instrument in of panoramic review, and each act of it seemed the immortality of the soul. to be accompanied by a consciousness of right or compelled to contemplate our past lives ? But, unspeakably important, on such a contemplation, Lord, whose name over all we have cause however that may be, one circumstance was highly remarkable; the innumerable ideas which of Christ, which cleanses from all sin-not a mere to the earth, his memorial liveth among the right

either of the boat or the floating sculls were fruit flashed into my mind were all retrospective; yet head-faith, but one which shows its genuiner The transaction had not been observed by I had been religiously brought up ; my hopes and by loving God, and, in the strength of the H So far, these facts were either partially remem- suffocation to that of my being hauled up. " The strength of the flood-tide made it expedi-

imagine was the immediate consequence of com- and definite ideas which had recently rushed understood that Christ alone calls, and quali fect tranquillity superseded the previous tumultu- ous nightmare-seemed to press heavily on every was an unnecessary accompaniment, if not a per

Yours, very truly, F. BEAUFORT."

not, however, in mere outline, as here stated, but the flesh; at least when all the functions of the Lord's hand, against the faise teachers and hi the picture filled up with every minute and colla- body are deprived of animal power, and the spirit lings, going several times to their steeple-hous teral feature; in short, the whole period of my has become something like the type and shadow and testifying against their deceiving the peop existence seemed to be placed before me in a kind of that which we are taught to believe concerning He also went to several market towns, and

wrong, or by some reflection on its cause or its of an individual so near the confines of the eternal wife [on one such occasion], where he faithfu consequences; indeed, many trifling events which world as was the one in the case now before us, warned the people and exhorted them to repe had been long forgotten then crowded into my If all the acts of transgression, all the deeds done ance. The divine power and presence eminent imagination, and with the character of recent fa-in the body, can thus in a moment be brought attended him, which my soul was made sensil miliarity. May not all this be some indication of back by memory to view, dues it not seem to give of to my comfort and satisfaction. I can say the almost influite power of memory with which a foreshadowing of that period when man is to was of great service to me and many others, I we may awaken in another world, and thus be stand at the solernn tribunal of his Creator? How ing instrumental in bringing us near unto t

For "The Frien

#### BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

of the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia.

#### CUTHBERT HAVHURST.

Cuthbert Hayhurst was born at Easington the truth of the principles of the Society of Frier and was soon called to suffer for his faithfulry thereto. In the Eleventh month, 1660, he imprisoned along with many others in the W entiously take the oath of allegiance. Of his trance into the ministry, and the preparate exercises, we have no account, but we find l in the year 1668, labouring in the gospel in !

Oxford was a place of suffering to Friends ; " My feelings while life was returning were the those who held office in the college there, w of the gospel ministry in the church of Chi they had their living, and if it were once clea all his true ministers, and that school divir

Cuthbert Hayhurst appointed a meeting at house of Richard Betteris, in Oxford, in ob month.

It would appear from the testimony of pel, Nicholas Waln, that he had made a ri labours.

Nicholas after telling his place of birth adds, " was one of the worthies in Israel." " My spiri comforted in a sense of that power, which same, in word, life and conversation. He w This letter of Admiral Beaufort, observes Sir through many great exercises and imprisonmer and was a comfort unto the faithful and true their crosses, declared and published the truth It is seldom that we meet with the experience it is in Jesus. I accompanied him and his de



THE FRIEND.

believe he is one of those that died in the Lord. nd is at rest with him forever."

esidence in Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

#### JOHN THOMAS.

On the 3d day of the Third month, 1683, deeased at his own house in North Wales, Pennylvania, John Thomas, a ministering Friend. le was born at Larthguin, Merionethshire, Wales, of a respectable family, and was blessed with a good understanding, excelling in this most of his neighbours. In the year 1671, he attended a meeting of Friends in his own county; and brough the chlightening influence of the Holy spirit, he was convinced of the truth of the doco take up the cross in a public profession thereof. It was a time of persecution, and great sulering was the portion of those who bore a faithul testimony to the Truth, by meeting with their rgain, he was for the second offence also fined. For these two fines the informers took from him wo oxen and a horse. His love to the Truth was he was willing to suffer for its sake. At this period, persecution was hotter in that part of Wales than it had ever been, and he valiantly bore his share of it, rejoicing in tribulation, and cellent parts and good judgment euabled him to children and triends who were with him, to be advise his Friends well, and to act in their behall faithful to the Lord. It still continued to be his with efficiency.

The chief informer, through whose cupidity much of the suffering was brought upon Friends, finding that the high constable and the subordi-nate officers of the law, were loath to execute warrants upon their innocent and peaceable neighbours, whose only offence was obedience to their religious principles, determined to get an appointment of high constable for himself. This he thought would enable him to take hold of the estates of the Quakers speedily, and ensure the enriching himself by ruining them. He had secured the good will of many or most of the great men of the county, to assist him in obtaining the office.

John Thomas hearing of the man's design, set himself to frustrate it. With this view, he called upon one of the justices, who was a moderate man, and as such willing to alleviate the sufferings of the innocent, and desired him to accept him as high constable. This, it appears was in his power as justice to do, and he willingly granted the request, not often having the opportunity to confer the office on one of such standing in the community, for property and respectability. John was now high constable, and all the warrants for distraint on Friends were brought to him to execute. When the informer urged a speedy process, he told them that he was now responsible, and quietly kept the warrant. John did not doubt but will bring before them, and even to children yet them known unto their children; that the genethat eventually he would be ruined in his estate unborn, a "great cloud of witnesses," to the ration to come might know them, even the chilby the informer; for there was a clause in the soundness and the efficacy of those precious prin- dren which should be born, who should rise and act under which he held his commission, that if ciples and testimonies of the gospel opened to the declare them to their children, that they might as a constable should refuse to execute the duties of minds of George Fox and his cotemporaries; their hope in God and not forget the works of the office, he was liable to a heavy fine. Yet in which can scarcely fail, under the Divine bless- God, but keep his commandments, faith towards his Lord, and out of love to the ing, to settle the minds of those making the same As it was from a sense of religious obligation

us, and I am persuaded his soul is in the enjoy-brethren, he received the warrants as they came profession with them, in the assurance, that in nent of peace with the Lord. I was often with until nine were in his hands. At this period walking in the path cast up for them, they had in in the time of his sickness, and behed his came forth very opportunely the king's "declara-not "followed cunningly devised fables;" but that each, innocent and lamb-like deportment. [1 as] by his bedside when he departed, which was a quiet and truly resigned frame,-like one to his care for the interest of the Church of Eng Him to be their support in the hour of death.alling into a sweet sleep. So I have great cause land, by the various ways of coercion made use of under his authority, to cause dissenting persons to return to its communion, states, that it is He deceased in the First month, 1683, at his "evident by the sad experience of twelve years, that there is very little fruit of all these forcible methods." It then goes on to "declare our will and pleasure to be, that the execution of all, and all manner of penal laws in matters ecclesiastical. against whatever sort of Non-conformists or Recusants, be immediately suspended, and they are hereby suspended, and all judges, sheriffs, justices of the peace, &c., are to take notice of it, and pay due obedience thereunto." Thus John was reand his Friends were allowed to meet together but an "handful of meal" in a barrel, and a "little without molestation.

Being faithful to the gift of grace, he grew in which he was serviceable to many. He was much esteemed in his neighbourhood, insomuch that his friend and neighbour, Hugh Roberts, ined; but not being thereby deterred from going yet I know he was honoured, owned, and dearly gain, he was for the second offence also fined, beloved." Yet Hugh tells us "he was a zealous man against all kinds of hypocrisy and deceit,"

He now thought it right to remove to Pennsylgreat; its testimonies were precious to him, and vania, then just settling, and took up land amongst some of the brethren from his native country in North Wales. He continued faithful to the Truth until his dying day, and had grown and prospered much in his ministry. He had a long, tedious has been conferred on the successors to the carly labouring for the good of his brethren. His ex- illness, during which he often exhorted his wife, pleasure, to do his Master's will.

Hugh Roberts had been intimate with him from his childhood, and now was with him at the closing scene. A little before his departure, addressing those around his dying bed, he said, "Friends wait upon the Lord, for he is near." Shortly after, he added, " Blessed be thy name, Lord God everlasting! Thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven!" Hugh says, "With such expres-sions, magnifying and praising the name of the Lord, he took his leave of us, giving his hand to his power now and in ages to come; who hath every one of us; and in a sweet, heavenly frame, he departed."

#### For "The Friend." FRIENDS' BOOKS.

While an effort is being made to republish "Piety Promoted," in so extended and attractive a form as is now proposed, does it not behave every member of our religious Society who is the head of a family of children, and who retains love

their example proclaiming loudly the language uttered by an apostle, "Follow us as we have followed Christ."

Worldly-mindedness is making great inroads upon us and our children at the present time; and if we are in possession of the right kind of love for them and for the cause of Truth, we should not be easily turned aside from furnishing them, as well as supplying ourselves with that kind of reading calculated to counteract its influence, or indulge the excuse so often made-the lack of means. May these bear in mind that "the earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof;" and reap leased from all hazard, and for a short period he instruction from the widow's example, who having oil in a cruse," was about to prepare it for herself and son to eat and then die. " Fear not," said rines therein proclaimed, and was made willing religious experience, and in time a gift of the the prophet, "go and do as thou hast said, but ministry of the gospel was bestowed upon him, in make me thereof a little cake first, and bring it unto me, and after make for thee and thy son." "And she went and did according to the saying of Elijah; and she and he and her house riends in public worship. For his attendance at says of him, "though it falls out sometimes that did eat many days. And the barrel of meal he meeting in which he was convinced, he was a prophet hath not honour in his own country, wasted not, neither did the cruse of oil fail, according to the word of the Lord which he snake by Elijah." If our minds were rightly seasoned with grace, should we not see many ways in which our expenditures could be lessened, in order to make way for that which would promote our own and our children's well-being not only in time, but in eternity?

How great a blessing it must be acknowledged, Friends, by their care and concern in leaving a record of their religious exercises, travels, persecutions, and trials they went through and endured, connected with the grateful acknowledgment of the Lord's merciful dealings with them.

" Now Friends." says George Fox. " you that have been ancient labourers, and have known the dealings of the Lord these twenty years (more or less) as I have often said to you, draw up what you can of that which the Lord hath carried you through by his power, the passages and sufferings, and how by the Lord ye have been supported from the first: so that He may be exalted by been the only support, defence, and stay of his people all along, over all to himself: to whom be all glory and praise forever and ever. Amen. He deserves it in his church throughout all ages, from his living members, who return the praise to the living God, who lives and reigns over all blessed forever; who is the life, strength, health, and length of the days of his people." How accordant is this concern with that of the Psalmist, "I will open my mouth in a parable, I will utter to the principles of Truth as professed by us, seri- dark sayings of old, which we have heard and ously to consider the amount of responsibility that known, and our fathers have told us. We will rests upon them, to place before their children a not hide them from their children, showing to the work so eminently calculated to promote religious generation to come, the praises of the Lord and impressions on their minds? The deathbed ex. his strength, and his wonderful works that he pressions of Friends from the commencement of hath done. For he established a testimony in of our religious Society down to the termination Jacob, and appointed a law in Israel, which he of the fourth part of the century we are living in, commanded our fathers, that they should make

118

his people, were transmitted to posterity; is there the richest garment that the soul can wear. By His passions are so easily and violently roused not an equal obligation resting on us of the pre- this word is to be understood, not an abject poor- that like a mere tiger he fulls upon a poor helnlea sent generation, not only to do our part in this ness of spirit, that would stoop to do a mean boy, after setting a bull-dog upon him, which be work, but to make ourselves acquainted there- thing; but such an humble sense of human na- him severely, and beats him to death, for the simwith ? Especially is it needfol for the youth of ture, as sets the heart and affections right towards ple act of not presenting himself at the quarter our Society to make diligent use thereof; lest it God, and gives us every temper that is tender and as early as he had directed. Is there any proshould happen to them as it did to Israel after the inflectionate towards our fellow creatures. This portion whatever, between the dreadful crime a death of Jushua and the elders that outlived him. is the soil of all virtues, where everything that is "There aruse another generation which knew not good and lovely grows."-Selected, the Lord, nor yet the works which he had done for Israel.

Ohio, Twelfth mo., 1853.

Selected.

HYMN, DESCRIPTIVE OF HEAVEN. Addressed to the Martyrs.

Followers of the holy Jeaus Gone without the camp with him ; To the mansions ye inherit, All the glarc of earth, how dim l

Can imperial courts exhibit Aught that can with heaven compare? Halls of ivory and silver, Faint would be your brilliance there.

Gates of pearl, and gem foundations, Tbrough the heavenly city shine, Golden streets and walls of beauty, tilow with radiance divine.

There no sun nor moon is shining, No created light is known; But unmingled lustre streaming From the bright eternal throne.

There, the ransomed pations worship, Kiogs and priests to God they reign; There, the myriad harpers harping, Cease not, day nor night, their strain.

There, are meads of fadeless verdure ; There, "the living waters" flow ; There, the Lamb amidst them, leads them Where the trees of healing grow.

There, shall be that overcometh, An eternal pillar stand On his head a crown of glory, Victor | palm-brauch in his hand.

Him, the second death can never

Offer dauger or alurm, For the Alpha and Omega Rules it with victorious arm.

Welcome scourges-welcome prisons-Welcome dearth, with all its stings; Life from death, and joy from sorrow-

Honour from dishonour springs. Hallelujah ! hallelujah !

We shall one day conquer too : Whether caims or storms await us, Jeaus lives to lead us through.

#### Selected

TWO CHARACTERS. Some murmur when their sky is clear, And wholly bright to view, If one small speck of dark appear In their great heaven of blue : And some with thankful love are filled, If but one streak of light, One ray of God's great mercy, gild The darkness of their night.

In palaces are bearts that ask In discontent and pride, Why life is such a dreary task, And all good things denied And hearts in ponrest huts admire How tove has in their aid (Love that not ever seems to tire,) Such rich provision made.

that these testimonies to the Lord's goodness to his example we may be assured, that humility is constant war between the master and the slave

For "The Friend,"

## SLAVERY ITEMS.

The southern slave master cannot conceal from his own view, the abominable features of the system he upholds, and in order to screen it from others, we are told of their kindness, and the strong disinclination of the slave to leave his mas-We do not doubt there are occasionally ter. such instances, of which the most is made, as well us of the wretchedness of some idle coloured persons who have their freedom, and reside in the Northern States. But what has all this to do with the inalienable right to liberty, and the injustice of depriving human beings of it. It must be difficult to ascertain how many thousands of slaves are brutally tortured with the lash, and by other means, for which mercy would weep, when it is seen inflicted on a beast. The following is one of the instances in which the human butcher was tried and ACQUITTED.

"Washington M. was tried last week, in Charleston, for whipping his slave to death, and acquitted."-D. New

Another murder of a poor black was effected by two men; but the mode is not stated:

"A wretch, named Blackledge, who was concerned with Thomas M., in the recent horrible murder of a slave at Attleborough, S. C., has been convicted of the offence."-D. News.

Of another poor creature barbarously mutilated and beaten, until death released him in a few hours, from the power of his ferocious muster, we have the following dark picture from a southern paper:

"Murder in Sussex-A Slave Whipped to Death by his Master .- The Norfolk Intelligencer gives the following account of a horrible act of cruelty in Sussex : "We received at a late hour last night, the particu-

lars of a revolting affair which has just transpired in the county of Sussex, on the same farm at which the bloody transaction published by us a few months since, occurred. From all that we have been enabled to ascertain, it appears that H. B. so cruelly whipped and beat one of his negroes on Tuesday night last, that he died in a few hours. Mr. B., a gentleman informs ns, had given orders to his negroes that they were to report themselves to him at his dwelling, every night, at an early hour. On Tuesday night last they failed to do so, and upon one of his hoys coming into the house to for his (B.'s) shoes, to clean, he was called to account for his disobedience. Mr. B. being unusually rigorous and severe with his servants generally, the boy expected a whipping, and ran out of the house to escape it. Mr. B. followed him closely, and calling a very ferocions dog (of the hull species), started the animal in pursuit of the fugitive also. The dog soon overtook and bit him very seriously, before he was taken off. Mr. B. then tied the boy, and whipped and beat him so, that he died in a few hours. These facts coming to the knowledge of the coroner, a jury was summoned, and an inquest held, which resulted in the finding of a verdict, that the deceased came to his death by sundry blows, &c., inflicted by his master. A warrant was issued for the arrest of B., which was executed on Thursday. The accused was immediately conveyed to the county jail, and secured. We understand that the negro was most cruelly whipped and beat-one of his es having been knocked entirely out with a stick."-Daily Express.

viour opened his sermon on the mount; and from by Thomas Jefferson, that slavery is a state of him as his goods and chattels-his lawful prey,

murder, and such a failure of obedience to the regulations of a slave driver? Suppose every master, or school teacher, was to lay such violent hands upon his apprentice, or his students, and beat them until life was extinct, for the absence of an hour or two after the appointed time for them to be at his work or at school, how would the public regard such brutality? And what must the nations whose governments are contemned by Americans as despotic, think of our pretensions to superior knowledge of human rights, and the only just form of government for men, especially for Christians? Violence is inseparable from slaveholding; and if Thomas Jef. ferson spoke the truth respecting the abominable system, the slave must be held in bondage and subjection to his unrighteous owner, by terrorthe fear of his cruck hand.

It is highly probable as the country is improved by railroads, and is filling up with white men and women, who have always lived by their own labour, that property in slaves will become more uncertain. The diffusion of the knowledge of their rights, and of the advantages of freedom, nided by the increasing dislike of the "institution," among surrounding white inhabitants, will embolden the coloured man to seek his emancipation by flight. The admissions of a southern editor, show the feelings on the subject in Mis. souri:

"Slave property in Missouri is said by the St. Louis Republican, to be in a very insecure condition, and in the counties where this description of property is mostly held, a general alarm prevails. Slaves escape in gaogs across the Mississippi continually. In Marioa county, a public meeting has been held, a society formed to prevent the escape of slaves, and a system of patrols adopted. A complete description of all the slaves held by members of the association is required of them. Another meeting of the same kind has been held in Howard county, at which it was resolved to expel all free blacks from the county, and to have patrols."-Ledger.

An acknowledgment like the following, if honest, is worth being spread abroad. Interest in the South, and "the higher law" of an enlightened conscience in the North, may gradually render the Fugitive Slave Law a dead letter, "Its hard features, and the barbarous enforcement of them," have been plain to the sincere opponents of alavery from the time of its being carried into effect.

"The Fugitive Slave Law .-- The Charleston Mercury, in the following sentence, packs away a great deal of troth tom

" 'The South has gained nothing but a loss by this law. [The Fugitive Slave Law.] It was a stupid blunder on the part of Southern statesmen. The value of the slave lost, is eaten up, if capture follows, while batred to the Institution abroad, and opposition to it at home, are increased by its hard features, and the barbar-ous enforcement of them.""-Ledger.

Such cases as G. Allen, who was probably attempted to be kidnapped, are against the slavemerchant, and the Fugitive law. Did it require a legal investigation to inform the claimant that George was a free man? What proof had he that he was his slave? And would he not have been consigned to bondage for life, had proof not been found that he was free? Certainly I and the Here we have a sad proof of the fact as stated man who had no right to him, would have held

" Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.'-Thus our blessed Sas flesh and blood,

case has just been tried at Wilmington, N. C., In case nas just been tred at Wilmington, N. C., In the second proof infinites the function of the second seco

e claimant must have known that he did not him; and this decision while it stamps with niny the unfounded claim of G. Allen as a ve slave, is creditable to the North Carolina

e foreign slave trade is pursued with cruel v; a late paper stating that " within the last nonths, some 1769 slaves have been landed iba, all through Spanish vessels, and all on outh side of the island," The account furshows the continuance of the slave trade.

correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, speaking of ave trade on the coast, says :---

A few weeks since, there was an American vessel at Coast Castle, and from some suspicious circum-s about her, she was detained, but there not being ent evidence against her, she was released; and ent evidence against her, she was reveased; and xt heard of her was, that she had shipped nearly ares at Logos, or near there; the Portuguese su-go assumed the command, and the American n took passage in the steamer Hope, on her last to to England. The slave trade both in the Bights o the northward, is more active than ever."

hile this atrocious business of man-stealing nurder, is carrying on by men calling them-Christians, the messenger Death has been ting thousands from their oppression, acng to the subjoined statement :

e cholera had swept away nearly one-third of the on the sugar estates in the neighbourhood of nas, Cuba, and labour was very high."-D. News.

#### other, perhaps comprising the first, says:

rrible Ravages of Cholera .- A letter dated Reme-Juba, October 11th, says, that in the limited and Alba, October Hun, says taw in the function and by peopled district between Mantañzas and a point Sagnalo Grande, 20 leagues in extent, 13,000 have been carried off by the cholera, according official accounts, which are known to be under trk. The attacks were very short, some of them sting an hour."-Ledger.

would appear from statements in the public als, that the disposition to embark for Africa, the part in colonizing the country, is spreadnd gaining the approbation of the coloured among us. The proportion must still be , but as pioneers they may lay the foundaor settlements, which as the soil is cultivated, he arts of civilized life are cherished and ed with industry, may finally grow into great , and form governments that will exercise a ful influence for the good of the native, as is the descendant of Africa, migrating from ind. Such improvements and the civil and ous institutions arising with them, will prettractions to men of colour here, who must feel their isolated condition, prevented from part in the government and greatly hindrom reaching that stand among manufac-, merchants and agriculturists, which their , were there no such impediments, would hem to attain.

of the American Colonization Society to Governor

robably seud from 200 to 250 emigrants at that We expect to despatch a vessel from Savannah, Dec. 15th, with probably over 150 emigrants."

estimation of such traffickers in their bro- New York expedition, and over 70 had engaged pas- he guessed was the motive of the quarrel, Beyond sage."-D. News.

Another paper furnishes the following interest-

"An association of coloured meu in Pennsylvania, "An association of coloured men in Pennsyrania, called 'The Liberia Enterprise Company,' design to em-bark in a few days for Liberia, whither they go as a missionary family. The number included a clergyman, farmer, teacher, mechanic and merchant, and they settle about twenty miles from Monrovia, up the St. Paul's river. Twenty-one slaves, all young and valuable, freed by the will of their late master, James Wardlaw, of Fayette county, Ky., have left Lexington for Baltimore, in charge of an agent of the Colonization Society, to embark for Liberia. Their master left ample provision for sending them, as well as means to begin life with in Liberia."-Ledger.

"Sailing of a Ship for Liberia .- Baltimore, Nov'r 8. The ship Parmiee, chartered by the American Coloniza-tion Society, sailed this morning for Liberia. She had on board 127 emigrants. The Parmlee will touch at Norfolk, where she will take on board 168 more, and 9 white missionaries. The religious ceremonies which took place on board previous to the departure of the vessel, were quite effective and interesting."-D. News.

Teachers .- The diligent and pious teacher, who properly instructeth and traineth the young, can never be fully rewarded with money. If I were to leave my office as preacher, I would next choose that of school master, or teacher, for I know that, next to preaching, this is the greatest, best, and most useful vocation; and 1 am not quite sure which of the two is the better ; for it is hard to reform old sinners, with whom the preacher has to do, while the young tree can be made to bend without breaking .- Luther.

## How some People Live in Paris,

A gossiping correspondent of the New York Daily Times gives us the following insight to certain classes in Parisian life :----

"The Wakers or Wakeresses-for none but women follow this profession-are individuals whose occupation it is to rouse from sleep at an early nour such persons as have business at the market, and must be there betimes. Their wages are two sous a morning for each subscriber roused. It of the Guardians who alternately conducted him seems strange that a profession like this should home, after his nightly potations at the wateringrequire any particular aptitude or capability, but pot of Montmartre. it has been found that one woman will wake her customers in just half the time required by an- of a hundred of the inhabitants of Paris is aware other. In times gone by, when the market-peo of the existence of such modes of obtaining a livple lived huddled together in the immediate vici- ing. The writer of the feuilleton I have abridged, nity of the Halles, a good reveilleure would wait says that he has learned to be suprised at nothing, upon fifteen or twenty subscribers every morning, and that if he were told that there are people who and thus earn thirty or forty sous before daybreak. But now that the new Rue de Rivoli has moons, he should accept the narrative with equapierced the quarter, its denizens have been dispersed, and the wakeresses find it impossible to serve more than half a dozen customers a day. The trade is falling into disuse.

-not by that which he commits himself, but by likely to follow, were the practice continued." that perpetrated by others. The moment he hears of a murder, or any catastrophe of that sort, he immediately repairs to the scene of the affair, says of civilized and intelligent society. It is the most he knows all about it, picks up all the details he beautiful illustration of the refining power which a ican Colonization .- The plan of African coloniza- can find, adds to them, recounts it over a dozen higher development of humanity always exerts daily growing in favour with the free coloured times, gets a sort of notoriety as the individual upon our race. By courtesy is meant that beha-tion of the United States. A letter from the that was there when it happened,' leaves his viour of man toward man that he would ask for name and address at the nearest wine shop, and himself. It is but a part of the mode of carrying ne vew tork, says: a policitions are pouring in from various parts of the mode of carrying a waits the effect. The examining judge hears of out the great Christian precept which lies at the intry for passage to Liberia, in our expedition in this well-informed gentleman, and with a view to buse of order and harmony among men: "Do altimore, Nov. Its, and Norfolk, Nov. 5th. We elucidate the case. has him at one sour for the past other than the other to buse of order and harmony among men: "Do elucidate the case, has him at once sent for. He anto others as ye would that others should do comes, is sworn, and makes a totally irrelevant unto you." That this precept which implies deposition ; he tells what somebody else said that courtesy is divine, as is all moral truth, is proven turday last was the day for the sailing of the he thought a third person had imagined, and what by our common appreciation of its finess and

that he can throw no light on the affair. But he has earned his two francs-the wages of every witness summoned to testify-and by his earnings in this way he lives.

"The Second-Hand Witness hangs about the Palace of Justice, and as gentlemen who have testified come from the various audience rooms, he asks them if they mean to draw their two francs ; if they do not, he supplicates them, for the love of God, and for sympathy with a wife and the usual number of children, to pass over to him the paper entitling the bearer to the two francs in question. The Second-Hand Witness makes hap-hazard money enough in this way to live precariously and die in the hospital.

"The Guardian Angel is a man whose duty it is to frequent the drinking-shops, and the moment a man gets tipsy, to take him under his protection, to accompany him home, and put him to bed. The individuals practising this profession are picked men-men who never drink themselves -who have the necessary moral authority to force obedience from the drunken creature they are conveying home-who can defend him against attack, and, more than all, who can prevent him from drinking at the shops they pass on their way. The price for this service is ten sous ; and there is not an instance on record of an individual thus proteeted home and put to bed having failed to discharge this debt of honour. It is a rule at the drinking-shops, that when a man cannot stand, he must be taken off, and the Angel is straightway called. The Angels are kindly treated by the shop-keepers, whose interest it is that no one of his customers comes to harm. They receive the odds and ends of the dinner, and are recommended to the neighbours, when a reliable man for some confidential errand is wanted. Their honesty is proverbial, and a Bacchanalian with a hundred francs in his pocket, who is confided to their charge, is morally sure of finding his hundred francs where he left them, when he wakes the next morning.

"A rich tippler lately deceased, who spent the last years of his life in drinking blue wine at the barrier, left in his will a thousand francs to each

" It may safely be said that not one person out earn their bread by making tooth-picks out of old nimity, and believe it with fanaticism,

"The prefect of police has forbidden wine sellers to have voltaic piles upon their counters for the amusement of their customers, as one accident "The Eye-Witness is a man who lives by crime has already happened, and as others would be

Courtesy .--- Courtesy is a distinguishing feature

society can never move smoothly and well, where tion to the aboriginee from the rapacity of his the spirit of courtesy does not actuate the thoughts stronger pale-faced brethren. It would seem as and deeds of man in his intercourse with man.

In Clayton county, lowa, an immense lead mine was lately discovered by Messrs, Holmes & Dickson, who have taken out 120,000 pounds of mineral within the last four weeks, and have another 100,000 in sight. The lead is considered good for 1.000,000 pounds. It is said to be found on the surface of the upper strata of manesian lime the earth, at the highest point of the ridge. The mineral is said to be of the best quality, bringing at the rate of \$31 per thousand pounds. It has now become the settled conviction, at least with a great many, that the whole country formerly reserved by the government for mineral purposes, will prove to be rich in lead ore, and of the best quality .- D. News.

"A person never appears so ridiculous by the qualities he has, as by those he affects to have, He gains more by being contented to be seen as he is, than by attempting to appear what he is not.'

Vanity keeps folks in favour with themselves fares. who are out of favour with all others.

## THE FRIEND.

TWELFTH MONTH 24, 1853.

Some years ego, when the United States go vernment was carrying out the policy, then recently adopted, of removing the Indiana residing in some of the Southern States to a home in the west, it was constantly affirmed by those filling the highest offices in the government, that when once the aborigines were located Leyond the Misaissippi, they would there find a permanent home, free from the encroachments and intrusion of the whites, and secure for the enjoyment of whatever course they might be inclined to pursue, under the protecting care of their Father, the President. It is a hamiliating confession, but we believe it to be true, that the superior intelligence and power of the white man were employed to defraud and to coerce the poor Indians into parting with the comparatively small reservations left of the great country once possessed by their forefathers, and which had been time and again secured to them by all the solemnities of formal treaties. The cupidity of interested speculators, anxious to get possession of the rich, and in many instances cullivated lands of the half civilized red man, and the arrogant unfeeling demands of the States within whose limits they were residing,-bent upon driv-ing them from their possessions, be the consequences what they might,-were constantly urging the consummation of the foregone conclusion of the general government; and the removal was at last uccomplished. The wretchedness and misery which have resulted to the poor Indians from being thus driven from their long-loved homes, and thrown upon lands of which they knew little or nothing, exposed to the depredations of tribes which looked on them as intruders, and a lawful prev, will perhaps never be fully revealed; but enough is known to make us fear that this system, so pertinuciously pursued by our government, savours as strongly of cruelty as of injustice.

By the following which we extract from the "National Era" of the 15th justant, it appears that the same policy is still pursued, and that be- yet successful.

beauty. Do what we may in life, the wheels of ing far west of the Mississippi, affords no protecthough the general government would allow them no permanent resting place, no country they can Dictator" for life. call their own.

> "We have read with much interest the report of Colonel Manypenny, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. It presents a view of his mission to the Indian country, braska,) and of the results of his explorations and his ouncils.

"The aggregate population of the tribes with whom stone, and about eighty feet below the surface of he held councils, is 143,820, and the total amount of land owned by them is estimated at 13,225,430 acres, r 920 acres to each soul. The aggregate number of the tribes he had no opportunity of visiting, is 11,597 mount of land owned by them, 18,399,200 acres, 1,585 acres to each soul."

" Many were willing to sell a portion of their lands. hut wished to reserve for their own use the tracts lying on the borders of the States. To this course they were advised by both the traders and missionaries.

"The Commissioner thinks this a most mischievous policy. All the great routes to the Pacific run through these tracts, so that the Indians and emigrants are mutually liable to annoyance and injury. To the majority of the Indians, too, the proximity of the States is pregnant with evil, as they are constantly exposed to the corrupting influences of reckless white men. He is in favour of assigning to them new homes on lands remote from the white settlements, and from the great thorough-

"The Commissioner came to the conclusion that, by postponing for a little while negotiations for the extinguishment of the Indian title, and leaving the tribes to deliberate on the subject, under the friendly counsels he had given them; much more favourable treaties both for them and for the United States, could be formed and this was his reason for not proceeding at once with the negotiations.

"The Commissioner closes his report as follows ;

" It is to be hoped that most of the tribes will be willing by next spring to abandon the idea of reserving portions of their present tracts adjoining the States. This appeared to be a cherished idea with the Indians, and they were, in my opinion, encouraged in it by some of the missionaries and traders. In my judgment, every good influence within reach of these people ought to be brought to bear, to induce them to change their minds, and to consent to sell all their lands, and obtain a new and more desirable home. Individual Indians there are, no doubt, who, if they desired reservations of the respective tracts on which they live, are sufficiently ad-vanced in civilization to take their part with the white man, and to whom such reservations might be granted. But heyond this, it is very desirable for the interest of both the red and white man, that no reservations be made ; but that the different tribes be removed from the borders of the States, and located in some less exposed place

" ' These border tribes have lost much of the strength and self-sustaining power of the truly wild Indians. They feel their weakness, desire the protection of Government, and are content if they can be indulged in idleness, and to some extent gratified in their passions and annetites.

"They might, in my judgment, with safety be located n small tracts of land contiguous to each other, where the missionary operations among them could be conducted more efficiently and with less means ; where the Government agents could have daily supervision over them, and where that portion of each tribe who have made some advances, and who desire to enjoy the blessings of civilization, could have the aid and encouragement of each other's society and each other's experience ; and where, in fine, all good influences could be concentrated to counteract those of an opposite character, which now and always will beset the paths of these unfortunate people.'

#### ITEMS OF NEWS.

By steamship Asia, we have Liverpool dates to the 3rd instant.

ENGLAND .- A heavy decline in the grain market. Cotton unchanged. Much suffering among unemployed Peratives. Money market stringent. RUSSIA AND TURKEY .-- Winter has had a peace-

able effect on the contending armies in Europe. In Asia military operations still continue, and the Turks are as

MONTEVIDEO .- An entire change has taken plac in the Government, unattended with bloodshed

MEXICO .- Santa Anna is making an attempt to hav imself proclaimed Emperor. Fourteen cities, and for of the departments, have agreed to make him "Suprem

UNITED STATES .- The printing ordered by las Congress, cost \$317,551. A bill has been introduce into the Senate for the payment of the French Spolie tion claims.

Since the 1st of the Ninth month, eleven hundre thousand barrels of flour, four millions seven handre and fifty thousand bushels of wheat, and six hundre and fifty thousand bushels of corn, have been exporte from the United States to Europe.

Pennsylvania .- Philadelphia. Councils are advertis ing for sites for four market-honses, preparatory to m moving the present ones from Market street. Death last week, 176.

Pittsburg, it is calculated, makes use of more the twenty-two millions of bushels of bituminous coal i her dwellings and manufactories, and exports mor than fourteen millions to other places. An invention has been introduced in that city, by which the smok of the bituminous coal is itself consumed.

Amount of anthracite coal sent to market this year is four million five hundred and eighty-one thousan tons. An increase over last year of about fifty thou and tone

New York .-- A heavy fall of snow at Buffalo. Seve ral vessels have arrived at New York, loaded with gas no, said to have been obtained from islands in th Coribbean Sea.

Caribbean Sea. Louisiana.—New Orleans. Deaths by cholera las week, 111. A heavy storm has been raging throug Louisiana and Mississippi, doing much damage.

Alabama .- A bill providing for the general education of the children in the State, has been reported in th Legislature.

#### PECEIPTS

Received from M. A. Baldwin, Pa., \$2, vol. 26; from John Embree, Pa., \$2, vol. 27; from Israel Hall, Ind \$2, vol. 27; from A. Garretson, agent, O., for S. ( Michener, \$2, vol. 27; from Phebe Vickers. \$2. vol. 21 from Stephen Hobson, agent, O., for Evan Smith, \$5, 6 from Stepnen Hohson, agent, U., for Evan Smith, \$5, 6 No. 7, vol. 28, for Joel Gilbert, \$2, vol. 27; from The Kite, O., \$2, vol. 26; from E. Bundy, agent, O., for B Doudna, \$2, vol. 27, for Eph. Williams, \$4, vols. 2 and 27.

MARRIED, on Fourth-day, the 23d of Eleventh month 1853, at Downingtown meeting, Pa., JOHN COPE, of Ea Bradford, to CAROLINE, daughter of Jonathan C. an Mary Ann Baldwin.

DIED, at her residence, in Norton, Bristol count Mass., on the 28th of Tenth month, 1853, RACHEL LE con, widow of the late Luther Lincon, in the 82nd yes of her age ; an esteemed and worthy member of Swat sey Monthly Meeting of Friends. "As a shock of cor cometh in in its season," so this dear Friend we tras has been gathered, "in a full age," into the heaven garner, having had a clear sight and sense granted he that all was well with her.

, on the 17th inst., in the 60th year of her sg MARQARET SHEPPARD, a valuable member and overse of the Monthly Meeting of Friends of Philadelphia f the Northern District. Being possessed of a stron mind and clear judgment, and having in early life sul mitted her neck to the yoke of Christ, and abode and it, she became thereby peculiarly fitted for service in the church. Her indisposition was of several months' co tinuance ; and although the enemy was permitted at tim to assault her, she was enabled by keeping close to th Captain of her salvation, to resist all his fiery darts, a to endure great suffering of body with much paties and resignation to the Divine will. On different occ ions she expressed her belief, that through the men of God in Christ Jesus, her sins had been blotted ou and that a mansion was prepared for her, saying on 1 morning of her decease, "All is peace." Having foug the good fight, and kept the faith, we reverently belie she has joined the innumerable company who, havin come out of great tribulation, and washed their rob in the blood of the Lamb, are now before the throne God, and serve him day and night in his temple.

PRINTED BY KITE & WALTON. No. 3 Ranstead Place, Fourth above Chesnut street.

# FRIEND.

## A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

## OL. XXVII.

#### PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Price two dollars per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions and Payments received by

JOHN RICHARDSON,

AT NO. 50 NOATH FOUATH STREET, UP STAIRS, PHILADELPHIA.

stage to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, id in advance, three and a quarter cents; to any of the United States, for three months, if paid in nce, six and a-half cents.

For "The Friend."

## INTO-THEOLOGY, OR BOTANY AND RELIGION. (Continued from page 114.)

The arrangement of the flowers on the stem es. Flower buds are produced either at the emity of the main stalk, as in the little gentila; or they are produced at the points where leaves join the stems, as in the periwinkle and let pimpernel. In the former case, a single er terminates the floral axis, and any other ers which may be afterwards developed are ays further from the centre. In the latter , the axis goes on lengthening and producing ers as it grows; these flowers arising from es called floral. These floral leaves are etimes very small and coloured, as in the hyth. Occasionally, in place of flower buds, ks bearing hairs are produced. In this case n

v-drow, hepatica and winter aconite, put forth r flowers in February in this country, the in December. Besides annual periods, some

ts up its heads of flowers about midday, and weeds. chiccory about four in the afternoon. Many

SEVENTH-DAY, TWELFTH MONTH 31, 1853.

pression that the heads of flowers inclined towards to them, now cover spots where formerly culture to by the poet in the following lines :-

In every copse and sheltered dell, Unveiled to the observant eye, Are faithful monitors who tell How pass the hours and seasons by.

The green-robed children of the spring Will mark the periods as they pass, Mingle with leaves Time's feathered wing, And bind with flowers his silent glass.

See Hieracium's various tribes Of plumy fruit and radiant flowers The course of time their blooms describe, And wake and sleep appointed hours.

Broad o'er its imbricated cup The Goatsbeard spreads its purple rays, But shuts its cautious florets up, Retiring from the noontide blaze.

On upland shores the shepherds mark The hour when, as the dial true, Cichorium to the towering lark Lifts her soft eyes, serenely blue.

Thus, in each flower and simple bell That in our path betrodden lie, Are sweet remembrancers, who tell How fast the winged moments fly !'

" The Calyx. seen that the production of hairs indicates a envelope of the flower. It is usually of a green- pronounced it good? In the present earth, there eneration of parts, or an abortive state of ish hue like leaves. Sometimes, however, it is are abundant indications of the curse; but we are variously coloured, as in the fuchsia and Indian enabled to look forward to its removal, when there The flowering of plants takes place at differ- cress. It consists of a certain number of parts shall be a new earth as well as a new heaven, periods of the year, and thus a calendar of the called sepals, which are either distinct from each wherein dwelleth righteousness (Isa, lxv, 17, lxvi, ions may be constructed. By observing the other, as in the common buttereup and wallflow 22; Rev. xxi. 1), when all will be complete and at time when plants in the same garden flower | er, or are united together more or less completely, perfect, when the earth shall yield her increase, ifferent years, an indication will be given of as in the harebell, gentianella, and dead-nettle, and God, even our own God, shall give us his nature of the season. The mezereon and The calyx in the case of the gooseberry, currant, blessing -(Ps. lxvii, 6.) Believers shall then be pear, apple, pomegranate, and many other plants, as trees of righteousness, the planting of the Lord forms a covering of the fruit, and remains attach-ed to it when ripe. In some plants the calyx is "*The Corolla*. This is, generally speaking, prose and crocus in March, the cowslip and ed to it when ripe. In some plants the calyx is odil in April, the great mass of plants in May inconspicuous, and is reduced to a mere rim or the showy part of the plant in which the gay col-Due, many in July, and August, and Sep-slight projection, as in hemoleck and in certain ours of the flowers reside. It is sometimes want-ber, the meadow-saffron and strawberry-tree Betober and November, and the Christmas the thistle, dandelion, artichoke, and others which trees. When present, it consists of a number of belong to the large division called Composites, leaves called petals, which are either distinct from ers exhibit diurnal periods of expansion and which have numerous small flowers on a com leach other, as in the butter-cup, wallflower, cining. On this principle Linneus constructed mon head, the calyx is united to the fruit, and quefoil, and rose, or united together in various to be called a floral clock, in which each hour marked by the opening of some flower. This is a degeneration of the and dead.nettle. The petals are composed of a The closing of flowers also follows a periodically, which is made subservient to the scatter congeries of minute cells, each containing colourlaw. Most flowers close during darkness, ing of the seed, and in the case of thistles is the ing matter and delicate spirals interspersed, all ne close even in daylight. Thus the salsafy means of diffusing extensively these noxious being covered by a thin epidermal coat, or skin.

ers are affected by the nature of the day as belongs, is the largest and most generally diffused light colour at another. How exquisitely are the are moisture, dryness, cloudiness, or clear of all known tribes of plants. There are now as colours of flowers diversified, and with what a . In cloudy and rainy weather, the flowers many species belonging to the order, as there masterly skill are their varied hues arranged! he scarlet pimpernel, called poor-man's wea- were known plants in the whole world in the time Whether blended or separated, as Thornton rection of the flowers of some plants seems to visit to Judea, observed from eight to ten different eye and contribute to the enjoyment of man. affuenced by the sun's rays; and the name species on the road from Jerusalem to Rama, and When with microscopic eye we examine the sole, or sun-flower, was given from an im- one on Mount Tabor. Thistles, and plants allied flower of the lily of the field, and observe the

the part of the heavens where the sun was shin- extended. Thus the prediction of Hosea is ful-This does not, however, appear to be the filled, 'The thorn and the thistle shall come up case with the sun-flower as grown in this country. on their altars.' The injury which thistles, and "The diurnal periods in flowering are alluded plants like them, cause to fields is very great, owing to the mode in which the fruit is scattered by the winds, and this altered hairy calyx is the means employed for doing so. May we not see in this the curse of thistles ?---(Gen. iii, 18.) The ealyx is not developed as in other plants, but is abortive, blighted as it were and changed into hairs, which, as already shown, indicate degeneration. Thus thistles add to the sweat and toil of man in the enhivation of the soil. It was the soil which was cursed by God (Gen. iii, 17), and to it we must trace the state of the vegetation. What it is in the soil which gives rise to all the degeneration in vegetable productions, and the arrestment in development, we know not. To keep up its fertility, man requires to labour constantly. The whole system of agriculture shows that materials require to be supplied, and that no soil will continue to produce good crops fit for food without the addition of manure. It may be that the sources whence fertility arises, whence the ammonia and other substances essential for plant growth are derived, may have been so closed up and so changed as to be no longer available for the purposes of man. Even in the very deteriorations and degenerations of creation we see This is the outer covering or beauty; what then must it have been when God

The coloured cells are distinct from one another, "The order of Composites, to which the thistle and thus a dark colour may be at one part and a glass, remin closed. So also do the heads of Linaxus, and almost all have the hairy calyx. were so the daisy, dandelion, and other com fie plants. By this means the essential organs Manay species have been noticed by travellers in he flower are protected from injury. The Syria and Palestine. Hasselquist, during a short charms of an endless novely, to please the

## NO. 16.

beautiful structure in which the colours are de- ordinary custom prevails among the Vizres, a mediately obvious. As they thus can absorb h veloped, and

See how nature paints her colours,' the flower?

tints of white, yellow, and red, but it does not ap- watches his opportunity, and does this in public, pear to have the power of becoming blue. So maning the woman, and the man is obliged to heard, justifies all the expectations which wou also with a plant of the blue series. It too may marry her if he can pay her price to her father. be formed from a knowledge of the process exhibit varying tints of white and red and blue, but generally refuses to become yellow. The tulip, the dahlia, and the rose, belong to the vellow series ; and while, by cultivation, they exhibit innumerable changes, yet they have not been made blue. The common harebell belongs to and Woodworth, of Boston, operates as follows: them exposed during the last winter, in sidewall the blue series, and is not seen to assume the The clay used, enters the machine dry, and by in Boston, remain as perfect as when they we vellow. Such appears to be the general law, means of a combination of rollers and sieves is laid. The best quality of bricks can be made t although there are no doubt some apparent except reduced to a uniform degree of fineness. The these machines at a less expense than the coard tions, especially in cases (such as the pansy) pulverized clay then passes into the press of the common bricks made by the ordinary processe where blue and yellow occur in the petals of the machine, where there are moulds for six bricks, same flower. But it still remains to be proved into which it falls, and immediately receives two principle and operation, from all former machine that a petal truly yellow can be changed by the severe blows from above succeeded by powerful and is so perfect in theory, simple in construction art of the gardener into blue.

latile matters which are not easily detected, the from the machine upon a little frame so rapidly, air in a way which cludes the researches of man, put the bricks into wheelbarrows. They are Some colours are associated frequently with cer thus forthwith conveyed directly to the kiln, withtain kinds of odours. Thus dark brown flowers, out the necessity of any intermediate process such as those of stapelias, have usually very whatever. The moulds being exactly shaped, fetid and disagreeable odours. Hence they are and made of metal, and the clay being, by imcalled carrien flowers, and are noted for attract- mense force brought to bear upon it, perfectly all its brightness, the air is perfumed with fra- ing in a given time can easily be estimated. At ing cerus,

of parts in the flower. Like the other parts of apparent. It should be observed, that although much of the mystery of felting. Examined through the flower, they are considered as a modification it is no part of the plan that the clay used in the a powerful microscope, the short fibre exhibits t of leaves. In double flowers, they are converted machine should be at all wet, yet the pulveriza- appearance of a continuous vegetable growt into petals. They consist usually of two parts, tion of the lumps of the material in the first part from which there are sprouting, and all tender a stalk or filament supporting two small cellular of the process brings out a slight degree of mois- in one direction from the root to the other extr bags at the top of it, which are called the anther ture, so that the powder which is subjected to mities, numerous leaves like calicues or cur lobes. The anther contains a powder, often of a pressure is slightly damp; and this doubdess adds each terminating in a short point. It is easy yellow colour, called pollen, which is essential to somewhat to the tenacity and firmness of the perceive how easily one of these fibres will me the production of perfect seed in flowering plants, bricks. This dampness, however, does not ex- in the direction from root to point, while its r of slits, or of hinges, as in the barberry and laurel, or holes, as in the heath, rhododendron, and clay in the moulds weighs about four thousand jections amounted to 2,400 in the space of a potato, to allow its escape. The anther has two pounds. The mechanical force which is brought inch. In a fibre of Saxon wool of acknowledge coverings, the inner of which often contains elas to bear upon each brick is estimated at one hun- superior felting quality, there were 2,720 ser tic spirals, which seem to assist in the opening of dred pounds. The whole weight of the machine, tions. South Downs' wool, being inferior to the the lobes. The pollen, or the dust of flowers, including the pulverizer and sercens, exceeds two for felting power, only contained 2,080 se when examined by the microscope, presents multitiventy tons. The cost is \$3,200. tiplied forms. It must be applied to the pistil or may be perfected.

(To be continued.)

powerful tribe, occupying an extensive district in little moisture, they are capable of standing th Cabul, among the mountains between Persia and frost of the severest climate without injury. A how truly may we exclaim, Solomon in all his India. It is in fact, a female prerogative that has experiment in a crushing machine, by the super glory was not arrayed like one of these .- (Matt. uo parallel among any other people upon the intendent of the Capitol at Washington, showe vi, 29 ; Luke xii, 27). The tints of his kingly earth, and that reverses what we are in the habit the strength of the bricks to be sixteen thousan robes might have been as bright and varied; but of looking upon as the natural order of things- six hundred pounds to the square inch. At the where were the cells and the delicate tissues of the women choose their husbands, and not the same time it was found that, by the absorption ( husbands their wives. If a woman be pleased one of the bricks and the atmospheric evaporatio "The colours of flowers are arranged in two with a man she sends the drummer of a camp to together, during fourteen hours, there was con marked series, the yellow and the blue. A plant pin a handkerehief to his cap, with a pin with sumed less than half a gill out of a gallon of belonging to the yellow series may exhibit all the which she used to fasten her hair. The drummer water,

## From The Annual of Scientific Discovery. NEW BRICK MACHINE.

This machine, the invention of Messrs. Mower ings with entire satisfaction, and that some pressure from below. These blows and pressure and successful in its results, that we can hard "The fragrance and odours of flowers reside give it the shape and character of bricks directly. generally in the petals. These are owing to vo. The clay, in the shape of bricks, is now delivered sede that of all other processes. subtile particles of which are diffused through the that it requires the constant labour of two men to "Today,"-Editor. ing flies, which probably serve an important pur-fitted to the moulds, these unburnt bricks have a process. It is placed in a wooden trough, so pose, as will be afterwards shown, in the production marble-like smoothness of surface, and an exquisition and water are let in, and wooden mallets are en tion of the seed. Sunshine has in general a site accuracy of shape, altogether surpassing ployed to beat it until clean. It is then rinsed marked effect in developing the odours of flowers, those made in the ordinary way. The number clean water, and if not dyed in the wool, is the Hence in those climates where the sun displays of bricks which this invention is capable of mak-dyed. grant odours. In many cases, alternate showers each revolution of the machine, six new bricks It is in this operation that that peculiar body ar and sunshine bring out particular odours; and in are delivered; and the number of revolutions is consistency is produced, for which the West some instances the perfumes are intermittent, and seven or eight in a minute. The number made England cloth is esteemed. In this process the are only given out during the night. The plants in an hour thus certainly exceeds twenty five necessity for well assorted wool becomes pee called tristes or sad by Linneeus, including the hundred. When it is recollected that this num liarly apparent. Unless the wool possesses nat night-smelling stock and pelargonium, are of this ber can be continued day after day, without re- rally a felting quality, no beating will ever cau nature, and so are several species of night-flower- gard to the accidental changes of weather, the it to become so united as to form one solid bod great capacities of the machine for accomplish- Microscopic discoveries have been made within t The Stamens. These form the third series ing a large amount of work in a short time, are last few years, which have led to a revelation At a certain period of growth, this powder is disceed that which is usual in bricks when they are traction must be difficult, being obstructed by 1 charged from the anther, which opens by means considered dry enough to be placed in the kilns, tendency of the little branches. In a fibre of m

central part of the flower, in order that the seed shrunk less than those made in the ordinary way, Leicester wool is known to be but little adapt probably on account of their greater density; for felting purposes. In order that these peculi and, for the same reason, they retain their smooth- fibres may be compelled to embrace each other ness of surface and accuracy of form. On break- so as to become consolidated into one mass, the Woman's Rights in the East-A most extra- ing one, its compactness and soundness are im- cloth is subjected to the following operation:

The actual use of the bricks, so far as we hav their manufacture, and shows that they are in p respect inferior to those made in the ordinal way. Indeed, they are unquestionably bette We are told that they have been used in buil

The present invention is so different, both doubt that its use will eventually entirely supe

We derive the foregoing facts from the Boste

## Wool and Woollen Manufactures. (Concluded from page 115.)

The cloth is next subjected to the scourin

Fulling or felting is the next important proces The hammer or ram which descends upon the rino wool, the number of these serrations or pr The bricks, when burnt, are found to have contained no more than 1,860 in one inch, ar

From the New York Tribune

is leather.

y and saves the piece. The teazles are fixed causing numbness in the fingers. . . zles. This machine is called the gig-mill.

ward subjected to hydraulic pressure. The and may be regarded as perfect of their kind. ess plates being heated by steam, the whole

ree mass of cloth is folded into many piles and plied, such as shawls, cloaks, loose overcoats, and manufactured at the Bay State Mills, which come s, cloth is thickened considerably, but dimineration till the requisite thickness is attained. As have shown themselves eminently successful, ed in length and breadth. It feels like cha- many as thirty layers are sometimes employed in

ht would appear to be their greatest disadvan-e, their weakness. When the steel wire hook tested the strength of the thinnest felt, and found A. stitute for the teazle catches on the cloth, it that a needle pierced close to the edge did not department an assortment of excellent overcoatrs it and perhaps makes a hole in the piece, break out. . . A felted lamb's wool for linings to ing in patent beavers and reversible cloth, one ile, when the teazle catches the cloth, it gives gloves is admirably adapted to prevent frost from side being mohair and the other cloth-finish,

cloth which is stretched against the tearle vers, exhibited by F. Derby & Co. They are They are goods which are becoming popular in inder by means of rollers, round which it is manufactured at Tiverton near Bath, England, England for paletots. w. There is a small cylinder of similar and are placed in the English department. They struction so adjusted against the surface of possess the quality of resisting water without be beaver manufactured by Juan Simonis, which large cylinder as to clean the wool from the ing impervious to the exhalations of the body, comprises all the characteristics of good cloth, Their water-proof quality is shown by a piece of It is marked 20,317, and is well worth the care-The shearing is performed by a revolving cyl- the cloth being placed in a glass case with seve- ful attention of the trade. er on which are placed knives of a worm-like ral quarts of water suspended in it, in which are sloping form so as to come in contact with other floating mock gold fish. The exhibition of these has been hospitably afforded to Russia, M. A. G. ves fixed in such a position as to resemble the Beavers, ornamented as they are at the ends with Thilo, of Riga, has placed some pilot cloths and ion of shears. The cloth passes lightly through gold and tinsel letters, form the most attractive beavers such as equal all we have seen of this s machine, after which it is put upon rollers lienture of the English Woollen department. There description, with regard to the quality of the wool I subjected to the action of steam, which in is good reason for making these articles showy and the excellence of spinning and weaving, ases its firmness, and imparts a brilliant lustre and attractive, because they well repay a careful The Mohair coatings are peculiarly Russian, and the surface. It is again teazled and sheared, inspection; and although the first appearance are more like furs than cloths. Some appear to ich process is repeated several times until its raises expectation, the succeeding scrutiny tends be at least half an inch in thickness. The dye face is worked down to a close, thick and to increase our admiration rather than to produce has all the appearance of permanence, and for rt nap. It is then subjected to the process of disappointment. These goods are of the very extra thick overcoats nothing exceeds these Rusaming and brushing at the same time. It is highest character; their finish is quite consistent sian productions. n stretched upon tenter hooks and racks in the with their quality and design: they combine all en air, brushed, and allowed to dry. It is af- the requisite qualifications of good overcoating,

ce of cloth, which is placed between glazed manufacturers to these excellent cloths, as preesboards, is made thoroughly hot while subject senting a branch of the husiness which is worthy be directed to a careful examination of American the pressure. It is then packed for market. of their increased exertions. There is a large productions. Let not the established ideas on Attempts have long been made to make felting demand in this country for winter cloths, and this subject prevent them from appreciating cloths persede spinning and weaving. It has succeed these English goods are commanding a very large of good quality which are made at home. We in reference to the manufacture of hats, in share of the trade. There is no reason why know there is always a greater value set upon ich rabbit's down is also a material of large America should not equal the Old Country in this far off objects, as if the notion that asumption. It has also succeeded with regard particular. We have wool as good, and looms beavers and other heavy goods; but its appli- as strong, and men as willing and intelligent, and ion to superfine cloth remains, at present, an they do not present any of those nice difficulties applied to articles of commerce as well as to the ect of interesting experiment, the success of of finish which appendim to the superfine cloths objects of a landscape; but it is time that a dis-ich is doubtful. The greatest objection to the --difficulties which experience and a long course criminating discernment and sound judgment ceimens we have seen, is the want of that elas- of stendy perseverance can alone overcome. That should take the place of a prejudice which origity which is so important an element in all these or similar goods can be produced in this nated at a time when the American manufacture the used for close-fitting garments. But there country, we have ample proof; there is in the many purposes to which fine felt may be ap- American department an exhibition of Beavers citizens had all the feelings of national pride per-

t into the fulling mill, where it is subjected to all garments on which there is no particular as near as possible to the English beavers, cona action of two heavy wooden mallets or stocks. stretch. The greatest perfection yet attained in taining all the points necessary in good beaver ac superfine cloth has four fullings of three the felting art, is due to the exertions of the Union cloth, not excepting, we believe, the water-proof urs each, with a thick solution of Castile soap, Manufacturing Company, Norwalk, Coun. The quality. If the Bay State Mills Co. will supply read between each layer of cloth each time, process of manufacturing felts adopted by this the trade with the same quality of goods as they ring these violent concussions, the fibres are Company, is different to that of any other manu-exhibit, they will be sure to take the cash in this ven into the closest possible contact with each facturers we have heard of. A number of the important branch of the woollen trade in this er, and those little serrations become inextri- fine webs of wool from the carding engine are country. We do not think that they have arrivly united, and each thread both of warp and drawn over a smooth metallic bed, covering a sur-led at the perfection of Carr's patent beavers in f, is so compacted with those that are contigu- face proportionate to the width of the piece. The every particular, but they produce what convinces to it, that the whole seems formed into one first layer is succeeded by a cross layer of a simi- us that they are well qualified to take the position pstance, not liable, like other woven goods, to lar character; this is succeeded by another length we have assigned them, if they will continue their ravel when cut with the seissors. In this pro- wise, and then another across, repeating the ope- attention to this class of goods, in which they

There are also some good specimens of Peterthe manufacture of one thickness of felt. These sham felt exhibited by F. Skinner & Co., of this Teazling, or raising, is the next process. Tea-layers are next subject to the action of a large city, from the manufactory of Bissell & Co. The s are the seed pods of the dipaceus followam, metallic beater, weighing two tons. This beating piece of drab felt is unexceptionable, and the of the ing small hooked points on the surfaces. Vari- is continued until the wool is all consolidated into oured felt beavers are very creditable productions. attempts have been made to substitute metallic one compact mass or felt. In some of the goods There is also a piece of thick gray cloth which is attempts have been made usualities interime interime one compact mass of test. In some of the geoder a test is upon a piece of make geoder test is upon a piece of make geoder test is upon a piece of make geoder test is the source of the geoder test is the source of the geoder test is upon a piece of make geoder test is the source of the geoder test is the source of test i monopolize the growth of teazles in the West quarter wide. The beavers and petershams ma- not become an hereditary possession for succes-England, their value for this particular opera- unfactured by this Company exceed anything of sive generations. We are sorry we cannot record being well known. They will grow, how heatened the kind we have scon, either at the Exhibition of the name of the manufacturer, the piece being if, on any soil, but are best suited to a loam elsewhere. They are heavy, strong, and very pleaced, when we examined it, without a ticket to a grass. Every piece of cloh wears we provide the manufacture is a fraid to a fraid to be a strong in the strong in the strong in the strong in the strong strong in the strong str 00 to 2,000 teazles. The reason why they elasticity of wool, and we are not yet convinced trust ourselves to its protection through the longswer better than steel wire is, what at first that this contracting power can be secured where est shower that ever cooled an American atmos-

A. T. Stewart & Co., exhibit in the English There is also a specimen of coating resembling a nd a cylinder so as to form even cords or The best Wool Beavers in the Exhibition are Whitney blanket on one side, and on the other shes, and these revolve against the surface of undoubtedly those known as Carr's Patent Bea. fine cloth. This is the best display of reversibles.

On the stall in the German Department, which

At this season of the year the heavy class of goods which we have been examining are in great demand at the wholesale houses, where We would draw the attention of the American the country merchants are busily selecting their winter stock. We trust that their attention will

## "Distance lends enchantment to the view,"

that America has added to her natural resources account, access has been had to another memorial save his estate. as an agricultural country, nearly all the appli- concerning Robert and Jane Owen, which was "She was a woman rarely endued with man ances of a great manufacturing community : now not at hand when the previous one was drawn up.] natural gifts ; to her husband in his exercise that with a few trifling exceptions only, her practical arts have reached the height of European Merionethshire, Wales, was a man of a compe- not given to many words. In all their exercis civilization, and in some instances gone far be- tent estate, of an excellent education, and was of together for the Truth's sake, they did not shrin yond; it surely is but reasonable to expect that high standing in that country during the time of nor give way for lear or flattery. Their hous her own merchants and citizens should be willing Oliver Cronwell. His wile, Jane, was nearly and hearts were open unto all on Truth's account to encourage, in the most substantial manner, connected with some of the greatest families in they [held in their dwelling] meetings for man every industrial achievement of their own country, that part of Wales. This occasioned the Com- years, until they departed the land of their nati placing in the hands of our own manufacturers mittee of Safety, who bore rule after Cromwell's vity. They were serviceable in their places an the just reward of their industry and enterprise, death, to commission Robert as a captain, and as much beloved in their country." and enabling them to pursue with increased faci. Governor of Beaumares, a seaport town of lities and renewed vigour, that course of steady, Wales. Whilst he was still governor, King bearing patiently the various trials that were per intellectual perseverance, which, more than all Charles the Second came into England, and he mitted to come upon them, until persecution ha political agitation, promotes greatness, wealth and found need of great wisdom and discretion to en- much died out in Wales, they felt in their of prosperity.

For "The Friend,"

#### BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

Of Ministers and Elders, and other concerned members of the Yearly Meeting of Phitadelphia.

#### FRANCIS WHITEWELL.

lowing First month, requested William Penn to bring upon him. make some change in their charter, and on his His wife was one with him in religious faith, Of this committee Francis was one,

1684, he was called from works to rewards.

#### ROBERT AND JANE OWEN.

early Welch settlers, and the Friends who pre- shady trees." pared that volume in 1787, evidently supposed

able him so to act that the strong party of royal-ists now suddenly rising to power, might not find and come to Pennsylvania. They left their of anything against him. In this he succeeded.

Lord was pleased to discover to him the way of know, ner where they landed, but one accourt Truth, in a more ample manner, and indeed in a says it was "in the lower counties," now Dela very acceptable time." Some at least of the ware. principles of the Truth, as promulgated by the Of the place in England from which this Friend Society of Friends, were sealed in his understand, die. Their earthly labours were accomplished came. I find no trace. He was one of the first ing early in 1661; and during that year he was and in the Fifth month, 1685, within five days settlers under William Penn, and was much es thrice imprisoned for his faithful support of his one another, they breathed their last. They pre teemed amongst the members of his own Society, testimony against taking oaths. He had been bably died near where they landed, for Joh and by the neighbours generally. He was also zealously devoted to religion from carly life, seek. Humphreys says their deaths took place in th an acceptable minister of the gospel of Christ, ing diligently after the pearl of great price ;---and "territories of Pennsylvania," by which he with When William Penn towards the close of 1682, now, having through the mercy of his heavenly out doubt meant one of the three lower counties directed the inhabitants of the six counties to elect Father, found it, he was willing to sell all to pur. New Castle, Kent, or Sussex. members of Council and members of Assembly, chase it. He had been noted all his life for doing for the better management of the affairs of the with his might, that which his hands found to do, Province, Francis Whitewell was elected to the and in this his change in religious doctrines he Council as one of the representatives of the county was willing to perform whatever the Truth called as her husband's death occurred in the Fift of Kent. The Assembly on the 20th of the fol- for, and to suffer whatever his faithfulness might month following, we propose giving a joint ba

expressed willingness, committees were appointed and through their instrumentality, great change ton, in Yorkshire, about, perhaps previous to, the by them, and also by the council, to draw up a was wrought in Merionethshire. John Humphrey year 1620. He received an excellent education charter with the desired amendments included, testifies that they "first opened a door for the and having good natural parts, was qualified for reformation of religion in the county where they extensive usefulness in the world. He was rel The testimony of the carly historians of Penn-lived." "A seal was opened,—a trumpet sound-ligiously inclined, and having in the language ( sylvania, confirm the judgment which such ap-ed,—and there was a great gathering, and calling John Whiting, been "bred a scholar and a mini pointments would lead us to make, that he was out of the steeple-houses, and from priests and ter," he became "a preacher of the better sort i much looked up to as a wise and efficient member prelates, and the rudiments of flesh and blood. those days." He was more spiritual than the of the community. It is stated, that besides ex. Indeed glorious was that day, and many there neighbouring priests,-and with his brother The ercising his gift in the ministry, he was in other were, who, Nchemiah-like, nor enjoyment, nor mas, who was also a minister, he appeared almost respects a useful member of the religious Society preferment, would avail, whilst they heard and to have seen out of and beyond the forms an of Friends. He was not long spared to labour beheld the ruined walls of Jerusalem lying waste, ceremonies which he still practised. Althoug for the spiritual good of any, or for the public and the house of God become the habitation of natives of Yorkshire, yet both Christopher an benefit of the community. Early in the year loxes and owls. Many endeavoured with all Thomas had their flocks in Westmoreland, wher their might to repair the waste places, and deso they resided when they were both convinced c lation of generations. But they met with great the Truth by the instrumentality of George For opposition from some, who envied the prosperity in the year 1652. [Of these Friends some account has been pub. of Sion, and were obliged, as it were, to work with Thomas Taylor first met with George Fox an lished in the last volume of "The Friend," under one hand, and to hold the weapon with the other, was so effectually reached by his testimony, the the head of "Friends in Wales." There is a Of a truth they were worthy to be accounted the very next day the Lord opened his mouth t mistake relative to the time of their deaths in that among the famous reformers of those days, declare the Truth to the people. Shortly after parrative, which error was originally made in Their houses were open to all honest inquirers, about the Sixth month, 1652, Christopher was printing\_the old volume of Pennsylvania Memo- and large meetings there were, so that their also convinced. George Fox says, he "had bee rials. There were two Robert Owens concerning houses could not contain them, but they were preacher to a people as well as his brother; bu whom memorials were prepared by some of the sometimes obliged to meet out of doors under after they had received the knowledge of the

that they were about the same person. Finding was continued a prisoner for five years, for his having received a part of the ministry of the that the time of the death in the original memo- testimony against oaths. Although confined in gospel, they preached Christ freely, being ofte rials did not agree, they attributed the difference Dolgelly within a mile of his own residence, he sent by the Lord to declare his word in steeple to a mistake in the writing, and altered one of was not permitted to go there during the whole houses and markets, and great sufferers the them to conform to the one thing they deemed period of his imprisonment. He endured this were." most likely to be true. Thus some of the re- persecution patiently, and took the spoiling of his marks introduced respecting the one Robert Owen goods joyfully. John Humphrey says that his his testimony to Truth" in 1654, and was kee perly belonged to the other, although few errors, "Though she was the mother of nine sons, and have years." His offence was speaking t in fact are made, except the year he came to ber nearest relations were such as then bore the a priest "in the steeple-house yard." The case Pennsylvania, the period he resided here, and the chiefest sway in the whole country, and who tried of this Friend and others at that time confined a

taining to old countries to contend with; but now time of his death. In preparing the following to persuade her husband to pity his children, and

Robert Owen, of Doleyserre, near Dolgelly, in meet help; in her deportment solid and staid

After labouring faithfully in the ministry, an residence in the Fifth month, 1684. The lengt About this time one "testimony" says, "the of time they were on their passage we do not

This aged couple came to the new world but t

## CHRISTOPHER AND FRANCES TAVLOR.

[Frances died in the Tenth month, 1685, bt graphy.]

Christopher Taylor was born at or near Skip

Truth, they soon came into obedience thereunted Robert Owen was imprisoned in 1661, and and left their preaching for hire or rewards; an

Christopher was imprisoned at Appleby, " for

pleby, appears to have been peculiarly hard. e gealer was a wicked, passionate man, and poor prisoners were often beaten by him. At es when their friends would come to the prison bring them water, or necessary food, he would t them, throw them down, or imprison them hours. In winter the prisoners suffered much m cold; and when in summer, faint and weak m the heat and bad smell arising from the pris beneath, they would stand by the grate to a mouthful of fresh air, he often locked the er door, so that their friends could not bring m water, of which they had none within. He ald in his wild, cruel schemes to worry them. rch their pockets, break their knives, throw ir pen ink and paper away, threaten them vily with manacles and chains, burn them h a blazing candle, and take away their flint steel from them. Christopher in an appeal he officers and magistrates of Appleby, says, t the laws of England would not warrant such ge to thieves and murderers, as they had meted hem. After telling them that although these igs had been previously laid before them, they not repented, but had hardened their hearts, made authority their cloak for persecuting innocent, he adds, "And say you do it in the ne of his highness the Lord-Protector of Engd. But the Lord God of heaven and earth. is our Protector and Keeper, will plead our se, and it is and will be a day of joy to us, en to you it will be a day of bitter weeping and entation."

Selected.

#### PETITON. Psalm lxxxiv.

- O Lord of hosts, how lovely spread The tents where Thou art worshipped ! My longing soul would there be led, Would thither fly,-
- I faint for Thee, my living Head, For Thee I cry.
- Beneath thine altar's safe retreat The sparrow builds her peaceful seat, The swallow stoops her young to greet, Reposing there;
- And blest are they whose willing feet Thither repair.
- Blest he that shall their ways pursue, Who, the parch'd valley passing through With prayer (that heaven returns in dew,) Makes green the sod;
- They shall afresh their strength renew, And see their God.
- Hear, Lord of hosts the prayer we pour ; O God our shield-thy light restore;
- For, in thy courts, a day is more Than years beside; I spurn, while I can keep thy door, The tents of pride!
- For God with grace will shield my breast With glory, as a suo, invest :
- Of every good are they possest Who upright be;
- Oh Lord of hosts, the man how blest, That trusts in Thee!

## XPRESSIONS OF AN AGED CHRISTIAN, JUST BEFORE HE EXPIRED.

ard you not that strain excelling? Blessed sound ! it sinks and falls-

- calls.
- trength of Love ! oh life of death ! my God ! above this hour
- me. Oh Saviour, strong the waves, but stronger is thy power!
- to the wall he turned his face. "Now I go hence he said,
- aradise, to meet my Lord." And sweetly thus he died.

#### ON GOD.

Selected.

"What the' no object strike upon the sight, Thy sacred presence is an inward light. What the' no sound shall penetrate the car. To list'ning faith the voice of truth is clear. Sincere devotion wants no outward shrine, The centre of an humble soul is thine. There may I worship, and there may'st thou raise, Thy seat of glory, and thy throne of grace; Yea, fix (if Christ my advocate appear,) The strict tribunal of thy justice there. Let cach vain thought, and each impure desire, Meet in thy wrath with a consuming fire. Thou too canst raise (tho' punishing for sin,) The joys of peaceful penitence within ; The joys of peacetar pentence watari, Thy justice and thy mercy both are sweet; Thou mak'st our suff 'rings and salvation meet. Befall me then, whatever God shall please, His wounds are healing, and his griefs give case; He is the true physician of the soul Applies the med'cine that can make it whole. I'll do, l'll suffer, whatsoe'er he wills; I see his aim thro' all these transient ills: 'Tis to ensure a salutary grief, To fit the mind to absolute relief: Till purg'd from every false and finite love, Dead to the world, alive to things above : The soul renew'd, as in its first form'd youth : Shall worship God in spirit and in truth.'

## From the Plough, the Loom and the Anvil. RUSSIAN INDUSTRY.

#### (Concluded from page 111.)

'In the government of Yaroslaf, the whole inhabitants of one place are petters. Upwards of two thousand inhabitants of another place are rope-makers and harness-makers. The population of the district of Uglitich, in 1835, sent three millions of yards of linen cloth to the markets of Rybeick and Moscow. The peasants on one estate are all candle-makers, on a second they are all manufacturers of felt hats, and on a third they are solely occupied in smiths' work, chiefly the making of axes. In the district of Pashectæ there are about seventy tanneries, which give occupa- thing of a carpenter, and knows how to shape and tion to a large number of families; they have no paid workmen, but perform all the operations among themselves, preparing leather to the value thing more than these general carpenters, and of about twenty thousand roubles a year, and which is disposed of on their account in Rybuck. business, In the districts where the forest trees mostly con- ries any other tools with him than an axe and a sist of lindens, the inhabitants are principally en- chisel, and with these he wanders through all gaged in the manufacture of matting, which, parts of the empire, seeking, and everywhere according to its greater or less degree of fineness, finding work.' is employed either for sacking or sail-cloth, or merely as packing mats.

pared from the inner bark, and as the linden is and morbid feelings are chased away. ready for stripping at only fifteen years of age, districts where they grow.'

that tends greatly to account for the rapid pro- his neighbours, being his own hatter, tanner,

interest may direct them, from one part of the thren, nor offering them in return. empire to another.

ple, and the close intercourse between the inhabitants of the various provinces to which it leads. contributes to knit a closer bond of union between the people, and to arouse and maintain a national policy, and a patrictic love of country. Although he may quit his native place, the Russian never whelly severs the connection with it; and as we have before mentioned, being fitted by natural talent to turn his hand to any species of work, he in general never limits himself in his wanderings to any particular occupation, but tries at several; but chooses whatever may seem to him the most advantageous. When they pursue any definite extensive trade, such as that of a carpenter, mason, or the like, in large towns, they associate together, and form a sort of trade's association, and the cleverest assume the position of a sort of contractor for the labour required.

'Thus, if a nobleman should want to build a house, or even a palace, in St. Petersburg, he applies to such a contractor, (prodratshnik,) lays before him the elevation and plans, and makes a contract with him to do the work required for a specified sum. The contractor then makes an agreement with his comrades respecting the assistance they are to give, and the share they are to receive of the profit; after which he usually sets off to his native place, either alone or with some of his comrades, to obtain the requisite capital to carry on the work with. The inhabitants, who also have their share of the gains, readily make up the necessary sum, and everything is done in trust and confidence; it is, indeed, very rare to hear of frauds in these matters. The carpenters (plotniki) form a peculiar class of the workmen we have described. As most of the houses in Russia, and especially in the country parts, are built of wood, the number and importance of the carpenters, as a class, are very great in comparison with other countries. Almost every peasant, whatever other trade he may follow, is someput together timbers for a dwelling.

'The plotniki in the villages are never anynever acquire any regular knowledge of their The real Russian plotniki seldom car-

Maxims Respecting Christian Intercourse .--The linden tree grows only on moist soils, rich It is by throwing open a dark cellar to the sweet in black humus, or vegetable mould; but will not light and air of heaven that the mouldiness and grow at all in sandy soils, which renders it com- dampness disappear ; so it is by opening the heart paratively scarce in some parts of Russia, while to the influence of the love of Christ and to the in others it grows abundantly. The mats are pre- reciprocities of Christian society that its gluony

A plant that grows in a cave is pale and sickand indeed is best at that age; these trees form a ly; so is the piety of a Christian who shuts himrich source of profit for those who dwell in the self out from the fellowship of God's household,

It would be a poor state of civil society where We have here a system of combined exertion every one should attempt to live independently of gress of Russia in population, wealth, and power. shoemaker, spinner, weaver, chairmaker, &c. So The men who thus associate for local purposes it is a poor state of Christian society, where each acquire information, and with it the desire for pursues his weary pilgrimage to heaven alone, more; and thus we find them passing freely, as neither seeking health and comfort from his bre-

A single stick of wood makes a poor fire, espe-\* \* 'The Russian,' says our author, ' has a cially if it be green and full of snow; but a muss great disposition for wandering about beyond his of sticks can be made to burn, though they be at native place, but not for travelling abroad. The the beginning both green and wet. So what with love of home seems to be merged, to a great ex. inward corruption, and what with outward temptent, in love of country. A Russian feels himself tation, the Christian who shuts himself up from at home everywhere within Russia; and, in a po- communion with his brethren, finds it hard work litical sense, this rambling disposition of the peo- to keep his bosom in a glow; but when he goes then his heart becomes hot,

the countenance of his friend." A maxim that tithes, where he had hin seven years at the suit it might be referred to by the unfaithful, as som cannot be improved in its application to Christian of the parish priest, a persecutor so implacable, sort of excuse for not attending our religiou intercourse. We leave it as it is.

unkindness, a word of unkindness, and meet him Thomas Matthewman, of East Durham, was im- day, who would feel the same obligation to mee the next moment in heaven?

are made the subjects of secret prayer. Gener- him in this cold, unhealthy prison, contracted consequence be what it might. Is not our re ally speaking, he who prays fervently in his disease of which she also died in the following sponsibility increased with the facilities we pos closet, will speed well in his shop, at the plough, month. The expressions of the priest denote sess for discharging this duty, and for a failur or in whatsoever he may turn his hand unto.

#### For 2 The Friend ?!

## Steadfastness in Religious Duties.

distress, which thousands of Friends underwent death, would deter discerning people from free consolation often received in the harmonious tra between the middle and latter part of the seven- quenting their meeting-houses. What kind of vnil of spirit, and the united prayers and praise teenth century, in consequence of faithfully attend- religion could they expect to find there inculcated which humble devoted souls partake of in ou ing their meetings for Divine worship. Many or practised, either by the priest or his hearers? solemn meetings. Not only do they lose the were very poor, and when deprived of their little all, subjected to hunger, and hardship from the wich, for attending or holding their meetings for ful ones, but they are not in the way of receiving want of necessary food, bedding and clothing, worship, that George Whitehead and Gilbert gifts and qualification to edify the church them there can be no doubt that life was often shorten- Laity, presented their cases at the council where selves, and to promote the cause of the Redeemer ed, and parents and children must have endured the judges appeared; but they refused to hear it, Comparatively, what a small portion of their time keen suffering, while their cruel persecutors were under pretence that it was not drawn in the usual do even the most diligent exclusively devote to seeking their destruction.

meetings of Friends, her husband, though not a difficulty being made by his attendants, and ad fight of faith under his banner and direction, and inember, was fined, and the officers took from dressed him thus: "May it please the king to to be divinely anointed for bringing others to him bedding worth 15s. She still continued to grant us the favour of a few words. It is in be-frequent the meeting, and he was again fined; half of many of the king's peaceable subjects, tion, and join in the advancement of his kingdom but when the officers came the second time to who are prisoners at Norwich, and there likely how ought we to lay aside every hindering thing distrain, they found his wife sick in bed, and hitle to be buried alive in holes and dungeons." goods in the house, which they reported to the justice, and that the woman was likely to die, prison ?" But the justice whom no circumstance could move to compassion, ordered them to go and take the ty with us. We entrent the king to commiserate distrained of them amounting to £166. A noto bed from under her; which command was pre- the distressed case of the prisoners in Norwich, rious informer in these cases was so hardened vented from being put in execution by the poor for they are burying them alive in dungeous as to make sport of his wicked employment woman's death that night. At her desire, she under ground." was with her husband's consent, interred in *King.---*" Have you a paper priends' burying-ground. But the parish pricest paper of their case, I'll take it.' and the clerk losing their fees, which gave of G. W.-... Yes, here is a paper;" which he de accomplices, that "there was two more cows fence, the corpse was taken up, in doing which livered into the king's hand, "They are a poor sent him from heaven;" and no doubt would have they broke the coffin, and then tied it together, harmless people; poor wool-combers, weavers, seized them, had he not been prevented by their and carried it to the market-place, to the astonish- and tradesmen, like to be destroyed in prison un- being speedily returned to the owner. For these ment of the people, who were grieved to see such der ground. We entreat the king not to suffer harpies took all they could find, and when the an inhuman act. What a low state of religion, these his penceable subjects to be buried alive." or even civilization, must have prevailed in some priesthood of that time ?

hard labour supported his wife and small children, of the king. was fined for being at a meeting. The officers,

among them, and mingles his feeling with theirs, from him, only worth eight shillings, were the ing each other's faith and constancy in their sor chief part of the furniture of his house. William afflictions. Were we subjected to the same pre-"Iron sharpeneth iron; so a man sharpeneth Barber, of Geffing, was continued in prison for vocations, and loss of liberty, goods, and health as to say, that he had taken care, in case of his meetings ; yet if such obstructions were placed i Would you like to give your brother a look of our death, that W. Barber should not be released, the way, we believe there are thousands at this prisoned for tithes in Norwich Castle, where he together in the name of Christ, and to confes Temporal adjairs are best expedited when they died; and his wife who affectionately attended him in the discharge of this solemn duty, let th deep-rooted malice against those poor inoffensive in which, will not our condemnation be the great Christians, as contrary to true charity as dark- er? How easy do many appear to feel in absent ness is to light. If they were not convinced of the ing themselves from our religious assemblies, a errors of their ceremonious worship, and the anti- though it was a matter of entire indifference whe christian system of the forced maintenance of ther they went or not. Such sustain a great loss It must be difficult to conceive the vexation and those preachers, their persecuting spirit, even unto in depriving themselves of the spiritual aid and

form. Some time after they went to meet the the cause of religion | And when we conside In the year 1676, the wife of Francis Larder king, at his coming out of the park, and when he that it is of the highest importance to be made a residing at Fakenham, in Norfolk, attending the appeared, G. Whitehead stepped up to him, no soldier in the Lamb's army, to fight the good

King,-" Can't they swear themselves out of mighty."

King .- "Have you a paper? If you have a

places in England at that day ! The Indians in said, "We are the king's subjects, that never did this informer, by his mother, shows the abhor-North America would hardly have been guilty of anything against him, having been peaceable, rence in which they were held, and the grie such an unfeeling action. Can we marvel at and we can truly say, have served him, and we which this abandoned son gave his deeply afflicted the thundering testimonies of many preachers of never were against him; yet our Friends are parent. She says: the gospel, against the mercenary, and depraved great sufferers, and they lie in a dungeon twentyseven steps deep in the ground at Norwich, bered; but at this time with much grief of hear Thomas Watson, a very poor man, who by Wherefore we have most earnestly sought relief 1 write unto you; for 1 understand you have been

pitying his circumstances, reported to the justice the king's interference for the sufferers which press. And now I earnestly require you to heed that the man had little in the house, except a bed they desired, obtained another interview, at which what I say, if you have any love to God, or love on which he and his family laid. The hard- the king promised them that he would take notice to your own soul, or love to me, that so soon as hearted magistrate ordered them to take his bed, of their case, and that it should be called up in you have received these lines, you resolve for the which they did, and left him and his family to the council. The issue was that at the summer time to come, never to do anything more agains lodge on straw. Ilis industrious wife, endeavour- assize in the year 1683, the prisoners in the honest people, not so much as to speak agains ing to assist in maintaining their children, by Norwieh dungeon, were liberated by the judge, them one word tending to their hurt. If you are baking a little bread and selling it in the market, pursuant, as was believed, to the instructious in an office, you may keep forth of the way, as the unprincipled officers made a seizure even on given him by the king. Much tender sympathy honest, sober men do elsewhere. And I do on that pittance, at one time to the value of nineteen for one another was felt and manifested among derstand, that none doth meddle in these employpence, at another fourteen pence. These in Friends, by their efforts to procure a release from ments, but those that have not the fear of Got stances show that nothing is more destructive of the rigorous persecutions they were subjected to, before their eyes, and such as do not stand upor humanity than a furious bigoted zcal. This was They showed their love to God in faithfully keep their own reputation in this life, nor their happi further exemplified in the case of Peter Wynne, a ing up their meetings for worship; and when im-ness in the life to come. An informer is account

Such were the sufferings of Friends in Nor- benefit of the silent, or vocal labours of the faith and come "to the help of the Lord against the

Many of the Friends who attended Portshu G. W.---" Under favour, such are not in socie- meeting in Somersetshire, were fined, and goods When he had taken all the cattle one farmer had and a neighbour had lent him two cows to milk for his children, this wicked man told one of his sufferers had renewed their stock, they repeated Gilbert Laity then stepped to the king, and their plunder. The following letter written to

"Son Edward,-My love is to you remem an instrument of giving much trouble to hones Those Friends not receiving the assurance of people, which grieves me more than I can ex man who was so poor, that the goods they took prisoned, their love to one another in strengthen- ed the basest of men that are. Those that are ace, mind what I say, and shall remain,

Your loving mother,

M. P."

## From the Leisure flour. mestic Life of the Water Snail and the Slickleback.

pothecaries' Hall, with a copy of an interesting instructive paper, which was intended to have en read by him at the last meeting of the British sociation in Belfast, but which has since been lecomotion. mmunicated by him to the "Annals and Magadependently of the pleasing interest of the facts mmunicated in the paper, we commend it to the tice of our readers, as pointing out a simple and nocent source of enjoyment to be derived from e observation of the habits of animal life.

My object in bringing the accompanying obsertions before the public is to endeavour to direct, ore in detail than I have hitherto been able to hen, aided by a little perseverance, they may sure for themselves an abundant reward.

althily, offers to our consideration some very

counted rogues do scorn to be informers, this shell; and if the fish fails in his endeavours by a gently, as, if too much force is used, the web is ing accounted a degree worse than they. I sudden attack to shake the snall out, he will attempt broken, and the snall rises rapidly to the surface. sh you were but sensible of my great grief and to suck it from its retreat, as is the case with the The next subject of interest which I wish to call buble about this business, and not me only, but gold-fish ; with the minnow (Leuciscus Phoxinus), attention to isur brothers and sisters also. I entrent you to however, it is different, as the smallness of its rite to me with what speed you can, to give me size renders this manœuvre impossible, unless the most beautiful little creature has afforded a subtisfaction; for I much long till I hear from you, saail be very minute; it has recourse therefore to ject for much interesting observation for some d am in continual trouble till I hear you are of another and quite as efficient a means of obtaining lime past, and I fear that what I have to offer will other spirit. As you tender my comfort and its object, and I have seen these beautiful little prove very much a repetition of what has already fellows seize on their prey and shake it, as a ter- been published on the subject. As, however, the rier dog would a rat, between a piece of the rock- proceedings and observations of those who dare work and the glass, until they have broken its not rank themselves in the class of naturalists. thin and delicate shell to pieces, and, having cf- sometimes from their want of knowledge, cause feeted this to their satisfaction, quietly consume circumstances to arise which would not otherwise their victim.

will require to be renewed at intervals, particularly in the economy of these small fry. Mr. Edwards We have been favoured, by Mr. Warington, of as I have previously shown that the increase of of Shoreditch, whose London garden pond has the snail by its eggs, which are deposited in very afforded much interesting matter to many microlarge quantities, is entirely prevented by the fish scopists, informs me, in a note dated August 27, consuming them the instant they exhibit signs of 1852, that it is about fourteen years since he first

ne of Natural History," for October, 1852. er of moving along the surface of the water with ones; no publication, however, of these observagreat rapidity with their shells downward, the foot tions seems to have taken place. Since that being attached as it were to the atmospheric air. period, the facts have been published by M. Coste The Planorbis also can fix itself, without any in France in 1847, and quite lately by Mr. Kinaapparent means of attachment, by its side to the han, in a paper laid before the Dublin Natural flat surface of the glass, and will remain thus for History Society. several days.

was for some time under the impression that they a friend at Mitcham several of these little fish, , the attention of naturalists, and those who take had a power of swimming or sustaining themselves male and female, the latter being full of spawn, delight and pleasure in the study of God's woa- in the water, as they would rise from the bottom they were introduced to their new abode. A rul and glorious works, to a very simple means of the pond, a portion of the rock-work, or a leaf curious scene followed: the male fish immediately easily investigating the habits and economy of of the plants, and float for a considerable period, took up certain positions, the strongest apparently those numerous classes of animal and vegetable nearly out of their shells, without any apparent baving the first choice, which they maintained e that are capable of being brought within the attachment, and, by the contortions and gyrations against all intruders, and a species of border warnited precincts of the small water cases I have of their body and shell, move some little distance, fare was continually maintained across the presewhere described. And when I state that these in a horizontal direction, from the point which seribed boundaries of each, and although at times servations have been made by one most igno- they had left. On more carefully watching this driven out by a fierce attack from a stronger fish, at on the subject of natural history, and a per- phenomenon, however, I found they were attached yet, immediately the battle had ceased, they reet tyro in this field of research, as the details of by a thread or web, which was so transparent as turned to their previous position, which they deis communication will fully demonstrate; when to be altogether invisible, and which they could fended most vigorously. These battles were at mention also that they have been made at leisure clongate in a similar way to the spider; they also times most desperate, for these puny combatants tervals of very short duration, snatched as an possessed the power of returning upon this thread would fusten tight on each other for several senuscment and as opportunities occurred from by gathering it up as it were, and thus drawing conds, tumbling over and over, until their strength e weightier matters of professional business; I themselves back to the point which they had quit-appeared completely exhausted. If there were pe that it may encourage others to follow in ted. These facts were clearly proved in the fol-more fish present than there were positions for, e same most interesting course of investigation, lowing manner. A Limnea stagnalis had glided they fared most grievously, being driven altoits way along a young and short leaf of the Val. gether into one corner of the pond, from which lisneria which terminated below the surface of the they ventured forth only to be driven back again The Water Snail. This important element, in water, and having reached the extremity launched on all sides, where they were continually exposed the cases where the removal of the decaying itself off from it; after moving about with a sort to the attacks of their companions. getable matter or the growth of Confervæ is of swimming or rolling motion in a horizontal dicessary, to enable the generality of fish to live rection for some time it lowered itself gradually, and in effecting this the long flexible leaf of the teresting phenomena. In commencing my ex- Vallisneria was bent with an undulating motion, selves more highly than we ought to think. Its riments in the early part of 1849, I had em- corresponding exactly with every movement of opposite humility does not imply a lack of selfoyed the Limnea stagnatis for this purpose, the snail, clearly showing that it had a firm attach- respect, but this beeling is not inordinate; so that it was soon obliged to substitute some less vora-ment to the extremity of the leaf. On another one places a *just* estimate upon one's self. Wo bus inhabitant for my small domain, for 1 found occasion a *L. glutinosa* gradually rose from the said humility implies no lack of self-respect. at as it grew in size its appetite increased to an surface of a piece of submersed rock, and when at Some mistake on this point, With them meckormous extent, and the plants were punished like distance of about 3 or 4 inches from it stayed ness is a species of meanness, denoting a cring-set severely, the leaves of the *Vallisneria spi*, its progress, floating about in a circumseribed ing, slavish spirit. In their view, to be humble, *lis* being bitten quite through; and if the snais horizontal direction for some time; at last it arcse one must think of binsoff *leas* highly than he ere in too large a number, the whole of the suddenly and rapidly to the surface, evidently from ought to think. This is an abuse. There are are getation was rapidly removed; other varieties the rupture of its thread of attachment. The many reasons why we should have a proper rethe Limnea were consequently introduced at most convincing proof, however, of this fact that I gard to ourselves, and our rights and interests. early period, namely L. auricularia and L. can perhaps adduce, and one that I have often Without it we cannot well discharge the duties utinosa, as also Physa fontinalis, Bithinia repeated with all the before mentioned Limnea, devolving on us in our various responsible trusts, utaculuta, Planorbis corneus, and P. carinata, is that when the snail has been some inches dis- Moses was the meekest of men: he exhibited this nese last two varieties have been found highly tant from the supposed point of attachment, a rod trait in every part of his eventful life, but he never triceable, as from the cornuated formation of or stick has been carefully introduced, and slowly yielded to servile fear. He met the responsibi-ir shell and small mouth, the fish cannot so drawn on one side between them in a horizontal lities of life, it is true, with diffidence, yet with adily get them out to feed upon. With the L. direction, and by this means the snail can be made manly fortitude and boldness. Our Saviour was ricularia and L. glutinosa this is easily effect- to undulate to and fro, obeying exactly the move- a pattern of humility, but he had no attribute of , in consequence of the large aperture of their ment of the rod; this requires to be done very meanness or servility. While He was far re-

The Stickleback, Gasterosteus leiurus. This occur, so in the present case my failures through It will be seen from these facts, that the snails my own ignorance may develope some new points noticed the fact of the stickleback building a nest, These water-snails have the extraordinary pow- guarding the spawn, and defending the young

My observations in the miniature ponds com-In watching the movements of the Limnea, I menced in May, 1851, when, having received from (Conclusion next week.)

Humility .- " Pride consists in thinking of our-

wicked."

128

#### Communicated

## Coloured Orphan Asylum.

The Managers of the Coloured Orphan Asylum that the water power of Niagara Falls is about to feel compelled to call the attention of their friends be devoted to manufacturing purposes. At the and the public to the immediate wants of their In- last session of the Legislature of New York, a stitution; while at the same time they gratefully charter was obtained for the "Niagara Falls acknowledge the continued favours which have Hydraulie Company," which has since been orbeen awarded them since the commencement of ganized, with a capital of \$500,000 all paid in, their enterprise in 1836. These have enabled with a right of increasing it to \$5,000,000. It them to provide appropriate accommodations for appears from the statement of the company, that 221 children, fifty of whom are strictly hospital they have obtained possession of lands so situated patients, and are tenderly nursed and cared for in as to give them an almost unlimited use of the a separate building. Still the demands upon the water, for creating a manufacturing power. They Managers are urgent from the homeless orphan have acquired eighty acres of land situated below and the child of the widowed parent. These the Falls, in the village of Niagara Falls, between plead in the cloquent language of want and desti- Ontario street and the river, with a front of 1100 feet tution for protection. To meet the urgency of on the water, above the Falls, and a perpetual right their claims, as the Institution is becoming crowd- to a section of land for a hydraulic canal, 100 feet ed, the Manngers have determined to provide ac- in width, extending from the entrance above the commodations for some fifty more children, by Falls, a distance of 3500 feet, to the manufacturmaking dormitories in the garret over the main ing site below. These lands and water privileges building, and enlarging the dining-room by in- have been purchased for the sum of \$550,000. closing the piazza, provided the sum of \$1000 shall be raised for this especial object.

The gradual but slow progress which has hith- dents strikingly illustrative of the instinct of anierto marked their proceedings, and their experi- mals. The following occurrence, which recently ence of every year have allorded increased evi- took place in Christiana Hundred, is a case in dence that toil, and skill, and patient perseverance, point. John Pyle had two horses engaged in with the Divine blessing, are requisite to give threshing; at noon they were let loose in the barnsuccess and permanence to every benevolent yard, when one of them in rulling, turned over euterprise. This, they feel assured, rests on the with his back in a gutter, where he remained with immutable basis of Christianity, and is upheld by his feet in the air. The other horse, which was every consideration of public safety and justice. rather noted for dullness, seeing the unpleasant When they remember their own obligations to situation of his companion, trotted round to the the common Creator and Redeemer, and their barn door, neighed several times, and then moved relations to these children as fellow-subjects of rapidly back to the yard. J. P. paid no attention the same Universal Governor and lellow heirs of to the matter, thinking that the other horse had the same immortality; they are assured, that the run out of sight, and this one was merely in purdignity and importance of the enterprise is not suit. The horse, however, soon returned, and by lessened, because its subjects are those, whose his neighing, apparent earnestness, and unusual carthly inheritance has been scorn, sorrow, and conduct, J. P. was induced to step to the front of neglect ; but that it is one of the manifestations of the barn, when he perceived the horse laying on Christian love, which, in so many channels, has his back, and the other standing and looking on adorned and blessed our age and country.

Contributions for this object will be most grate- assisted the animal to rise, when the old horse fully received, and may be sent to R. I. Murray, assumed his former gravity and became as pas-No. 96 E. Fourteenth street; Murray & Davis, sive as ever,-Wilmington (Del.) Republican. No. 65 Broad street; or to any of the Managers. New York, Twelfth mo., 1853.

A Dog's Taste for Railway Travelling .- We have received from a correspondent who has recently visited Ireland, a somewhat curious instance of the case of a dog, which is in the habit of travelling by railway, for which he appears to have a free pass. The writer states that having a particular friend engaged on the Dublin and Drogheda Railway, he travelled a good deal on it during his stay in Dublin. One traveller, a dog, of the Scutch terrier bred, which answered to the name of "Jack," formerly belonging to one of the porters, particularly attracted his attention. On inquiry, the engine driver stated that the dog gets upon the engine at pleasure, and leaves it the same. Sometimes he will go on at Dublin and go to Droghedn ; get off there, wait for another train, and then proceed to Belfast, where he will take up his quarters for the night. At other times he will travel to all the intermediate stations. Should he happen to miss one train, he strolls about the station like any other passenger, until the next comes up, and then starts again. He is well known by the officials at all the stations, who to 52, vol. 26.

moved from pride and osteniation, he was equally seem amused with his mode of living, and allow far from declining the tasks of duty, however no one to molest him. Occasionally he will exthey might bring him into conflict with the hibit a little special attachment by travelling all day with one engine driver .- Manchester (Eng.) 84 Arch street. Guardian.

Singular .- We have frequently heard of inci-

with apparent earnestness. He descended and

THE FRIEND.

TWELFTH MONTH 31, 1853.

The lines occasioned by reading Matt, chap,

We call the attention of our readers to the

communication received from New York, respect-

RECEIPTS.

viji, verses 24, 25, 26, sent us by "a Friend," have

already been published in our journal.

ing the Coloured Orphan Asylum.

actions.

A stated meeting of "The Association of Friends the Free Instruction of Adult Coloared Persons, will held on Fifth-day, First month 5th, 1854, at 71 o'cloc P. M., in the third-story room of Friends' bookstore, N

## CHARLES J. ALLEN, Secretary.

Niagara Falls and Manufactures .- It appears The Philadelphia Association of Friends for the Instructi of Poor Children

A meeting of "The Philadelphia Association Friends for the Instruction of Poor Children," will ] hetd ou Second-day evening, First mouth 2nd, 1854, 71 o'clock, at the committee-room, Mulberry stre meeting-house.

## EDWARD RICHIE, Clerk.

DIED, in Newport, R. I., on the 22d of Eleventh me 1853, Amgant Gotto, wife of Henry Gould, in the 78 year of her age. She was an exemplary and nsef member and for several years an overseer of Rhode I member and for several years an overseer of ishole is land Monthly Meeting. She had been carefully edu cated by her parents in the principles of our religion Society, in the truth of which, as she advanced in year she became firmly established. She was of a retirin and diffident disposition, but her heart and her hom were always open to receive and entertain such as e considered faithful in the service of her Lord and S viour, many of whom in different and remote place will doubtless remember her .- Having long been dil gently concerned to walk in the fcar and counsel of he Lord and Master, when laid upon a hed of languishing although her hodily sufferings were of long continuanc she seemed to have little to do, or to say with regard t herself, except to express the earnest desire that sh might be enabled to endure with patience the allotte portion of suffering, and to wait alt the days of the ar pointed time until her change come.—Not many day before her death, after altuding to her unusual anfler ings, and the insufficiency of medical aid, she sait "that when her heavenly Father was pleased to say, " is enough,' they would be relieved-but not before ;that she was fully confirmed, there was no more rest o ease for her in this world, and that she should rejoic at the prospect of a speedy release, although the tim had heen hitherto hidden from her view ; but she though she could not last much longer ;" adding, after a pause "I am fully sensible, that even for every idle word the men shall speak, they will have to give an account i the day of judgment. But all fear of death and judg ment has; been mercifully taken away from me. Still have nothing to boast of, or to glory in. I feel unwol thy of the least of His mercies, but am willing to leav all things in the hands of my Maker—the Holy One As she drew near to the close, her hodily sp Israel ' ferings increased, and for several days were uncommon ly severe. During this period she frequently expresse great concern lest her patience should fail.-For sev ral hours previous to her release, she continued to suffi extremely, and, as had frequently been the case befor appeared to be engaged in fervent, mental supplication Being perfectly sensible, and perceiving the effect of h sufferings upon those around her, after a time, she sai "I believe 1 shall be enabled to steer through : and desire that all may be still-that not one word may l spoken." After which, her difficulty of hreathing app. rently ceased, and she laid very still and quiet for sev ral hours, retaining the power of speech and of visit nearly to the last. She breathed less and less perce tibly, and passed away so quietly, that the moment We have not yet received the printed minutes her departure could not be precisely determined. B of North Carolina Yearly Meeting, nor any satthere was a precious and consoling evidence afforde that through the mercy of God in Christ Jesus of isfactory account of its proceedings at its last annual meeting. We should be glad if some one blessed and holy Redeemer, her purified spirit had he of our Friends there, would furnish us with a gathered, as a shock of corn cometh in in its seaso copy, or some information respecting the transinto the heavenly garner of everlasting rest.

, at the residence of her father, in Westmorelan N. Y., on the 17th instant, in the 32nd year of her ag PHEBE, daughter of William Hakes, a member of Ne Hartford Monthly Meeting. In the relations of life s was found the judicious counsellor, the tender and syn pathizing friend. During an itlness of five years' co tinuance, she was favoured with much Christian p tience and resignation, which were often observed those that visited her .- Being attacked with hemorrha of the lungs, which was very alarming to her, she w engaged to seek more carnestly the things that belong to her overlasting peace, often comparing herself to t prodigal son. She passed through hard conflicts before she was euabled to say truly, the "Lord is a great God Received from H. Robinson, agent, N. Y., for S. F. Mott, S4, vols. 25 and 26, for D. Sands, S4, vols. 25 and "My Redemer may I ruly trust in Him." 26, for Robert J. Marray, S2, vol. 26, from Mar-S10,

PRINTED BY KITE & WALTON.

# FRIEND. TH R A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

## VOL. XXVII.

#### PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Price two dollars per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions and Payments received by

JOHN RICHARDSON. AT NO. 50 NORTH FOURTH STREET, UP STAIRS,

## PHILADELPHIA.

Postage to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, paid in advance, three and a quarter cents; to any t of the United States, for three months, if paid in rance, six and a-half cents.

## For "The Friend."

# PHYTO-THEOLOGY, OR BOTANY AND RELIGION.

eupper part of the pistil. The agency of winds, elasticity, of irritability, and of insects, is callinto operation in different cases. In the comat down, so as to be obscured by the calyx; t when the pollen is ripe, the filaments jerk out,

rest of firs will show the large quantity of yel- pistil. w powder which falls from the trees when shahere it expands. The pollen is then wafted on covering. In the strawberry, the succulent part, state, and it may perhaps depend occasionally on

SEVENTH-DAY, FIRST MONTH 7, 1854.

it by the wind, and the seed is perfected, and which is eaten, consists of the enlarged growing figally deposited in the mud.

vidence, made the means of securing the produe- mulberry, as well as the pine-apple, the breadtion of seed. How often do we see the bees eol- fruit, cones, and the fig, are made up of a congelecting the yellow powder of plants, and, while ries of pistils, formed by separate flowers, and all providing for the food of their young, aiding in combined into one mass. In the first, the flowdispersing the pollen. The honey-like matter ers are on the outside of a common receptacle or secreted by flowers renders them attractive to in-axis; while in the fig, the succulent receptacle is sects. It is produced by an alteration in the curved upwards and inwards, so as to be hollow, starch, which occupies cells at the bettom of the and thus bears the flowers inside. In the fig, flowers. In the common crown imperial of the what are called seeds are in reality fruits, like gardens, there is a distinct depression at the base those on the top of the strawberry, but produced of each petal, in which the honey or nectar is se- by numerous flowers in place of one. creted. In common buttercups, a small scale at

(Continued from page 122.) the bottom of each of the yellow petals points our fruit chiefly to that which is succulent and eat-"Many beautiful arrangements are made for the seat of the sugar-like matter. The peculiar able. Various means are adopted by gardeners suring the proper application of the pollen to insect like form of the flowers of orchids, such as to render edible fruits more fit for the desert. All the bee orchis, the fly orchis, the spider orchis, the varieties of apple, for instance, are produced the butterfly oncidium, seem to be connected with from the wild crab by the art of horticulture. the attraction of insects to the flowers, in order to The mode in which these have been produced is on nettle, and in the pellitory of the wall, the apply the pollen, which in these plants is singular, by the process of graffing, or by taking a slip amens have elastic filaments, which are at first both as regards its situation and nature. In the from the sour crab and making it adhere to the birthwort (Aristolochia), the flower consists of a stem of another tree growing in the soil. By high long tube in a chamber, at the bottom of which cultivation and constant grafting, man has been d thus scatter the powder on the pistils, which the stamens and pistil are placed, completely shut enabled to produce fruit fitted to gratify his pal-cupy separate flowers. In the common bar- out from the agency of winds. This plant is fre- ate. The better the stock or stem on which the rry, the lower part of the filament is very irri- quented, in its native country, by an insect which graft is placed, and the more nourishing its sap, ble; and whenever it is touched, the stamen enters the tube easily and gets into the little the more likely is the fruit of the grafted plant to over forward to the pistil. In the stylewort chamber. On attempting to get out, it is prevent be good. What is called enabling fruit-trees, is Wilidium), the stamens and pistil are united in ed by a series of hairs in the lube which all point grafting on excellent and well-tried stocks. The common column which projects from the flow. downwards. It therefore moves about in the same process is adopted in regard to other fruits, ; this column is very irritable at the angle little cavity, and thus distributes the pollen on the as, for instance, pears, grapes, peaches, and here it leaves the flower, and when touched, it pistil, soon after which the flower withers and the plums. By the process of grafting, there is for sses with a sudden jerk from one side to the insect escapes. Such are a few of the provisions a time an arrestment in the growth of the slip; her, and thus scatters the pollen. In the hazel, made by the Creator to secure the production of and it is not until it is fully united to the stock, here the pollen is in one set of flowers and the seed in the various tribes of plants with which the and derives its nourishment from it, that it grows stil in another, the leaves might interfere with earth is clothed, and thus the 'herb bearing seed' and produces fruit. If we sow the seed of an ap-

e case of firs, which have their flowers arranged flower, and is composed of one or more folded and will produce unpalatable crab-apples. Such in the hnzel, stamens at one place and fruit leaves or carpels. It may consist of a single car- is also the case with slips put into the soil. It is aring cones at another, the evergreen leaves pel, as in the pea, or of several, either distinct only by careful cultivation and grafting, that the e very narrow, and the quantity of pollen pro- from each other, as in the peeony, or combined, good varieties are kept up. eed is very great, so as to ensure its reaching as in the tulip. In the double-dowering cherry, " " The flavour of our table-fruits depends on the e young cones. In America, the pollen from in which the stamens are changed into petals, the presence of certain chemical ingredients. If ne forests is sometimes carried to a great dis- pisti appears in the form of a flat leaf. The these mer not developed, then the fruit wants some nce by winds, and falls in showers like sulphur. plant does not produce fruit on account of the of its characteristics. Even after trees have been the month of May, in this country, a visit to a change which has taken place in the stamens and grafted, they are apt to run to leaves in place of

an. In the case of cucumbers in a glass frame, plied to the mature and perfect pistil, whether dry becoming rampant. By inflicting an injury on here the wind cannot reach the flowers, the gar- or succulent. When we examine fruits, however, the tree-as by cutting a ring out of the bark, or mer takes the pollen from the one kind of flower we shall find that they are formed in various by stopping its roots-gardeners often make bar id applies to the other, in order that he may get ways. Some, as the pea, bean, and vetch, coar ren fruit-trees become productive. The fruit it. In willows, the stamen bearing and pistil sist solely of the pistil, very slightly altered; when ripe is usually detached from the tree; but aring flowers are on separate trees. The two others, as the grape, peach, and plum, consist of sometimes the fruit of one year remains until that nds of trees grow near each other, and the wind the pistil, changed so as to assume a succulent of another is produced. Thus, in the orangeafts the powder from the one to the other. In character, either catirely, as in the grape, or par- tree, we meet with ripe fruit, green fruit, and ans use power from the one to the other. In character, other entrely, as in the grape, or part free, we meet win the from, green this, and allisneria spiralis, an aquatic plant, which tially, as in stone fruit; others, as the geoseberry, flowers at the same time. At times the fruit ap-power in the mud of ditches in the south of Eu-currant, apple, pomegranute, are formed not only pears to be complete, and yet it contains no seeds. spe, the stamen-bearing plant at a certain period by the pistil, but also by the culyx, a portion of Thus seedless grapes and seedless oranges are detached from the mud and rises to the surface which is seen at the top of these fruits in the form ofen met with. In such case, although the fruit the water, where it floats and ripens its pollen. Jo forwaish scales. The hazel-fruit consists of has a fair appearance, it cannot be said to be per-son after this, the pistil-bearing plant, which the pistil transformed into the north with a cover-feet, for it has not fulfilled the object of its produc-ting the mater of the pistil the plant. The the the heat watch is a plant by the pistil the plant. They ill remains growing in the mud, sends up a long ing of leaves, called the husk, outside ; so also the tion, namely, the propagation of the plant. High ind stalk, which bears the flower to the surface, fruit of the oak, or the acorn, which has a cuplike cultivation may have a tendency to induce this

point, bearing on its surface numerous small car-"Insects are often, in the arrangements of Pro- pels or fruits, which are often called seeds. The

"In common language, we apply the name ple, however fine, in ordinary soil, and allow it e application of the pollen, and therefore they is found in all quarters of the globe. ple, however fine, in ordinary soil, and allow it or ot produced until it has been scattered. In "The Pistil. This is the central part of the to grow wild, it will revert to the original species,

> flowering and fruiting. In such cases pruning "The term fruit, in botanical language, is ap- must be adopted, in order to prevent them from

## NO. 17.

ness of the rind of the St. Michael orange, and its find expression in words ; words lead to actions; though it were somewhat translucent and glowed freedom from pips, is owing to the latter cause- and actions to war and strife. "Behold, how with an internal incandescence : his ferocity durthe trees, when young, producing fruit with thick great a matter a little fire kindleth !" All this ing this period is extraordinary. How so small rinds and plenty of seeus.

many important lessons may be drawn. Thus, can by instant assistance control the hidden in the year the colours slightly change, the back man in his natural state brings no fruit to perfect springs of feeling, or divert your thoughts into a becomes more of a green tint, the throat and tion (Luke vm. 11); it is, like the crab-apple, higher and holier channel; you will find that this belly of a paler red, and all the glowing appear, unfit for the Master's use. Hosea, in talking of heavenly state of mind, will give weight to all ance subsides. The female fish is of a brown Israel's attempts to exhibit fruit, says, 'Israel is your instructions, and efficacy to all your endea- colour on the back, the eye also brown and the an empty vine; he bringeth forth fruit unto him- yours; and soon will you possess the happy con- belly white. self'-(x, 1.) It is only when graticed by the sejousness, that you are indeed in the path of I now pass on to the present year, when I had great Husbandman into the true Vine (John xv. duty, and training for God the children whom He the plensure of seeing the nest built from the very 1), and into the oil-bearing Olive (Rom. xi. 21), has entrusted to your eare." that man can bring forth good fruit, even unto life eternal.-(John iv. 30.) Our blessed Lord says to his disciples, " As the branch cannot bear Domestic Life of the Water Snail and the Sticklefruit of itself, except it abide in the vine ; no more can ye except ye abide in me. I am the vine, ye are the branches : he that abideth in me, and I in him, the same bringeth forth much fruit; for gin, but only to perfect the living intercourse of 1851. believers with Christ and with each other. While hast sent me.'-(John xvii, 20, 21.) (To be continued )

the age of the trees. Bullar states that the thin- der feelings; feelings rise into tempers; tempers of an ashy green, and the whole fish appears as might be avoided by an carnest breathing of spirit a creature can bear up so long under such a state "From all that has been said relative to fruit, unto Him who waiteth to be gracious, and who of apparent excitement appears marvellous. Later

> From the Leisure Hour. back.

#### (Concluded from page 127.)

without me ve can do pothing,"-(John xv, 4, 5.) new domain, the strongest of the male fish was ed gradually to deposit and accumulate his mate-As the graft is kept in union with the stock by observed most busily employed gathering small rials. I will endeavour to give in detail the exact means of the clay which has been applied by the ligneous fibres from different parts of the pond, description of his proceedings while I had the gardener, so is the believer united to Christ by and carrying them in its mouth to one particular opportunity of watching him, avoiding as much aith, which is the gift of God. The chry-cement spot, where he appeared to force them into the as possible the repetition of his operations; for as keeps the parts together, but has no virtue in sand and gravel with his nose. Being perfectly each loose fibre or small piece of material was iself: so faith is the means of union to Christ-it unnequainted at the time with the fact of this brought singly to the chosen spot, the same roushows that the Husbandman has been there. The little creature building a nest, I watched him tine would be gone through over and over again. believer has no merit in this; faith cannot save more attentively. He had selected a spot behind Now he arrives with a large fibre in his mouth, him (James ii. 14), or make him bring forth fruit. a piece of rock-work, almost hidden from view at deposits it, re-arranges the whole of the materials It is the union with the Stock which does this, the front of the case and towards the room; but already accumulated, with his mouth, removing Thus it is that his fuith is not dead, being alone on looking down from the top of the water I could one fibre to this place and another to that, and (James ii, 17); there is a real, vital engrafting, perceive that he had already constructed a small departs on his search for more. Now he returns and faith is seen by the works which are the hole as round as a ring, and with a good broad carrying a small piece of gravel, which is carefruits of it. By the process of spiritual grafting margin to it, formed of the materials he had been fully placed on part of the fibres as it were to he is, as it were, checked in his own growth, in so industriously collecting, and on which he up- keep them down; he then draws himsell slowly his self-love, his self-righteousness, and all his sap peared to have placed numerous particles of sand over the whole and is off again. Now he brings comes from Christ. In Him are all his well- and small pebbles. This spot he guarded with another fibre, which he dips in with his snout se springs, and from Him alone he derives all the the utmost jealousy, continually starting forth as to make it interlace with the others; then he nourishment and support he needs. Thus it is that from his position and attacking the other fish with attempts to interlace in the same way the fibrous he flourishes and bungs forth the fruit of the Spirit, most extraordinary fury. The desperate ferocity rootlet of a Lemna which is growing above his containing its nine ingredients, love, joy, peace, with which this fish attacked the others, and the head, but which, the instant he thinks he has long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meek- continued turmoil the whole pond was kept in, fastened and loosens his hold of, rises again by its ness, temperance' (Gal. v. 22, 23), every one of determined me to do a most absurd act, which expanded lobe to the surface; this fibre appears which is necessary for the perfect fruit. Some my want of knowledge of the subject at the time to be well fitted for his purpose, for he repeats his of these ingredients may abound more than others, had prevented my foreseeing, but which I instant- attempts to fix it among his gleanings over and thus, as it were, importing a peculiar flavour; but ly afterwards regretted, namely, to remove this over again. Now he is busy making a circular all must be there in greater or less quantity. fish from the pond. I therefore caught it in a hole in the middle of the accumulated materials Love may be looked upon as resembling the sub-small moslin net, and without the slightest trouble, with his snout; a piece of the fibre is next taker stance coming from the stock which unites the us he attacked the net the instant it was intro- out from the mass, projected from his mouth graft to it. This love flows from Christ to the duced. But what was the consequence? No watched as it falls very slowly through the wa grated believer. As the Father hath loved me, sooner was he removed from the water than the ter; then, as it proves too light for his purpose, i so have I loved you; continue ye in my love." other fish darted to the spot he had been protect- is again seized, carried to some distance, and (John xv. 9.) Thus the union is formed, and he ing, pulled forth a mass of eggs which had been projected away, and he is off to re-arrange the becomes identified with the Stock. This love will deposited there, and which I had not previously remainder, carefully tucking in the ends with his last through eternity. When the clay is remove seen, tore it to pieces among them, and devoured snout; he then draws himself slowly across the ed in the case of an ordinary tree, the grait is it before I had time even to shake my prisoner whole and is off again. Now he catches a sigh found united to the stock; so when faith is swal- out of his confinement; however, it taught me a of the female fish, pursues her with great rapidity lowed up in sight, then the perfect union of Christ fact in natural history, and it may perhaps be seizes her by the tail and by the lateral spine, bu and his people are seen. Heaven has not to be novel to others. So ended my experience of she escapes his grasp and conceals herself behind

on earth they were all grafted into one Stock. stated, that these eggs must have been deposited with another small piece of gravel; the whole is They were all one in Christ, who has said, 'Nei- by the female fish, and the nest made around then slightly shaken, then compressed, and he is ther pray 1 for these alone, but for them also them afterwards; and this I think was also the off again; thus he conveys without cessation de which shall believe on me through their word; ense with the fish experimented on this year by eaved rootlets, gravel, sand, and whatever mate that they all may be one; as thou, Father, my friend Mr. Gratton, who had a fine brood of rial he can find that will answer his purpose. Bu art in me, and 1 in thee, that they also may be young sticklebacks hatched after fourteen or fif-1 must observe that their specific gravity is con one in us: that the world may believe that thou ieen days, the nest being formed immediately tinually tested: thus, having found what appear after the introduction of the fish.

spawning period is beautiful beyond description. watched as it falls; if it falls rapidly, it is again Hints to Mothers .- "Be not easily provoked." The eye is of the most splenoid green colour, seized and carried direct to the nest; if mor "It a fire find no vent, it will cease to born." The having a perfectly metallic lustre, like the green slowly, it is tried again in the same manoer ; au tongue is a fire. Keep, then, the door of your feathers of some species of humming bird. The if it then proves too light, it is abandoned allo

commencement and through all its stages. The place selected for the nest was the bare flat top of a piece of oolite, where it formed a right angle by resting against the glass partition which separated two of these ponds, in one of which were kept four minnows and two small eels, and in the second the sticklebacks which form the subject of The day after they had been placed in their this observation. In this the male fish commencethe rock-work. Again he conveys more materia Now I think it will be evident from what I have to the nest, and the next journey is again lader a suitable fibre, it is carried a little way, the The appearance of the male fish during this projected to a short distance from his mouth, and lips. Do but consider, how soon thoughts engen- throat and belly are of a bright crimson, the back gether and another selected. If a piece is found the new prize to the best advantage, and it is ly after continued and indefatigable perseverhich he has a difficulty in causing to remain in e position he requires, a small quantity of sand fect the purpose desired so as to please him, the fractory piece is taken out and rejected altother. At times he hangs or hovers close over projected on the materials, as though it were prove their stability; and when this operation performed, the lighter particles and light mud e as it were fanned or winnowed out by the nerated current, and may be seen floating way: this operation will also explain the reason em more compact.

If during this time any other male fish makes s appearance, he is chased with the utmost fccity, and driven to couceal himself in any aterials.

ster fitted for his structure than what he has deterred her from depositing her eggs there, and ready obtained, it is rapidly conveyed to the she afterwards spawned elsewhere. The nest fold, this excellent woman, encompassed with the ot; much alteration in the arrangement of the which had cost so much trouble was ultimately darkest clouds of affliction, seemed to be absorbed aterials takes place, so as apparently to dispose abandoned, and was gradually dispersed by the snails.

ce that he succeeds in re-arranging them to his regarding the habits of the several fish, &c., education, disposal, and happiness of her child ishes. If there should be any strong fibre which I have had the opportunity of experimenting with, and which may form the subject of some future memoranda. I would merely rebrought in his mouth and adroitly placed on mark in conclusion, that I have, after many diffie top of it to keep it down; if this does not culties and failures, succeeded in keeping seawater perfectly clear for upwards of six months, and that I have for the last five weeks had several sea anemones living in it which at present e surface of the pest, and throws his whole appear extremely healthy, and the water has not y into a curious and rapid vibratory motion, been disturbed for the last fourteen days. My which he causes a rapid current of water to great difficulty in the midst of London has been to obtain materials to work with.

#### Selected for "The Friend."

## LADY RACHEL RUSSEL.

Rachel Russel, daughter of the Earl of Southr testing the gravity of the materials before they ampton, was born about the year 1636. She if I did steadiastly believe, I could not be dejecte used. Another very curious operation is the appears to have possessed a truly noble mind, a ed; for 1 will not injure myself to say, 1 offer tion of drawing his hody slowly over the sur- solid understanding, an amiable and benevolent my mind any inferior consolation to supply this ce of the materials which form the nest. 1 be temper. Her pious resignation, and religious de loss. No; I most willingly forsake this world. we that at this time he excretes a glutinous portment, under the pressure of very deep dis- this vexatious, troublesome world; in which I atter, which acts as a species of cement and tress, afford a highly instructive example, and is have no other business, than to rid my soul from nds to keep the materials together, at the same an eminent instance of the power of religion to sin, and secure my eternal interest; to bear, with me that the pressure of his body may render sustain the mind, in the greatest storms and dan-patience and courage, my eminent misfortunes. gers, when the waves of affliction threaten to and ever hereafter to be above the smiles and overwhelm it. Her husband, William, Lord frowns of it; and having finished the rempant of Russel, was beheaded in the reign of Charles the the work appointed me on earth, joyfully to wait Second ; he was a man of great merit ; and he for the heavenly perfection in God's good time, anny which he can find; should, however, an- sustained the execution of his severe sentence, when, by his infinite mercy, I may be counted her fish be also building, desperate battles en- with Christian and invincible fortitude. During worthy to enter into the same place of rest and e whenever they approach each other's positive priod of her illustrious husband's troubles, repose, where he is gone for whom I grieve, on, or chance to meet while collecting their she conducted herself with a mixture of the most tender affection, and the most surprising magna- expect, pass as perhaps I would choose. Sense The whole time occupied in accumulating these nimity. She appeared in court at his trial; and has long enough been satisfied; indeed, so long, l aterials for the nest was about four hours, dur, when the Attorney-General told him, "he might know not how to live by faith, yet the pleasant g which interval a goodly quantity had been employ the hand of one of his servants in wait-stream that led it near fourteen years together, stained; and a small opening appeared to be ing, to take notes of the evidence for his use," being gone, I have no sort of refreshment; but refully constructed near each end of the mass, Lord Russel answered, that "he asked none, but when I can repair to that living Fountain whence e use of which will be now explained. All that of the lady who sat by him." The specta- all flows; while I look not at the things which aving been apparently arranged for the female tors at these words, turned their eyes, and beheld are seen, expecting that day which will settle sh to spawn, and the operations of fanning out the daughter of the virtuous Southampton rising and compose all my tumultuous thoughts, in pere light particles, the improving their order, the up to assist her lord in this his utmost distress; petual peace and quiet." bbing in the ends, the loading them with addi- a thrill of anguish ran through the assembly. onal sand, and the consolidation of them as de. After his condemnation, she threw herself at the not only a very great, but, in my small judgment, ribed fully effected, and the whole reviewed king's feet; and pleaded, but alas! in vain, the the only support under the greatest affliction that refully for several days in succession, as it were merits and loyalty of her father, in order to save can befall us here. The enlivening heat of those waiting the coming of the female, on her ap her husband. When the time of separation came, glories, is sufficient to animate and refresh us, in carance, the following curious scene ensued. The her conduct appears to be worthy of the highest our dark passage through this world; and notmale fish came out of her hiding-place, her admiration; for without a sigh or tear, she took withstanding I am below the meanest of God's ttention being fixed apparently on the nest, her last farewell of her husband, though it might servants, and have not, in the least degree, lived then immediately the male became as it were have been expected, as they were so happy in answerably to those opportunities I have had; yet ad with delight; he darted round her in every each other, and no wife could possibly surpass my Mediator is my judge, and he will not despise irection, then to his accumulated materials, her in affection, that the torrent of her distress weak beginnings, though there may be more lightly adjusted them, fanned them, and then would have overflowed its banks, and been too smoke than flame. He will help us in believing; ack again in an instant; this was repeated sevel mighty for restraint. Lord Russel parted from and, though he suffer us to be cast down, will not al times; as she did not advance to the nest, he his lady with a composed silence : and observing cast us off, if we commit our cause to him. 1 ndeavoured to push her in that direction with bow greatly she was supported, said, after she strive to reflect how large my portion of good is snout; this not succeeding, he took her by was gone, "The bitterness of death is now pass- things has been: and though they are passed the tail and by the side spine and tried to pull ed? for he loved and esteened her beyond ex-away, no more to return, yet I have a pleasant er to the spot, then back to the nest, and having pression. He declared, that she had been a great xamined the two small openings alluded to, he blessing to him; and observed, that he should change, and fit it for the converse of angels, and rrust his nose in at the lower and gradually drew have been miserable, if she had not possessed so the spirits of just men made perfect, among whom, imself under the whole of the materials, making great magnanimity of spirit, joined to her tender- my hope is, my loved lord is one; and my often is exit at the opposite one, as though to prove to ness, as never to have desired him to do a base repeated prayer to God is, that if have a rear-thing to save his life." He said, "There was a sonable ground for thint hope, it may give refresh-ng. These manœuvres, however, failed in their signal providence of God, in giving him such a been to my poor soul." urpose; she examined the nest several times; wile, in whom were united noble birth and forut the appearance of the minnows, &c., moving tune, great understanding, great religion, and I can, after this event, be better weaned. I was bout on the other side of the glass partition great kindness to himsell's but that her behaviour too rich in possessions, while I possessed him-gainst which the nest had been formed, I believe in his extremity exceeded all !" All relish now is gone. I bless God for it; and

After the death of her husband upon the seafin a religious concern, to behave properly under the afflicting hand of God; and to fulfil the duties There are several other interesting particulars now devolved upon herself alone, in the care, dren ; these living remains of her lord, which had been so dear to him, and which were, for his sake, as well as their own, so dear to herself.

The following short extracts from a few of her letters, evince the humble and pious frame of her mind, the great benefit she derived from her afflictions, and the comfortable hope she entertained of her future rest and felicity.

- " You, my friend, who knew us both, and how we lived, must allow I have just causo to bewail my loss. I know it is common with others to lose a friend; but few can glory in the happiness of having lived with such a one; and few, consequently, can lament the like loss. Who but must shrink at such a blow, till, by the mighty aid of the Holy Spirit, they let the gift of God, which he has put into their hearts, interpose? O,

"The future part of my life will not, I

- " The consideration of the other world is

---- " From the enticing delights of the world,

ing at his darkest providences, but remembering allowed, but was pleased with it. continually, that either his glory, justice or power, is advanced by every one of them, and that mercy is over all his works; as we shall one day with ravishing delight, behold. In the meantime, I endeavour to suppress all wild immginations, which a melancholy mind is apt to let in ; and to say, with the man in the gospel, 'I believe; help thou mine unbelief,"

----- " It is the grace of God which disposes me to ask for, and thirst after, such comforts ns we have no account, but judging from the inforthe world cannot give. What comforts it can unition we have of his children, it is probable that give, I am most sure I have felt and experienced it occurred prior to the year 1670. His wife to be uncertain and perishing. Such I will never was a valuable woman, favoured with a lively more, the grace of God assisting, look after ; and gift in the ministry, and with a clear discriminatyet I expect a joyful day after some mournful ing judgment. George Fox having in 1667, reones; and though I walk sudly through the valley commended the establishment of a Boardingof death, I will fear no evil, humbling myself un. school for boys, and one for girls, they were der the mighty hand of God, who will save in the soon after opened,-that for girls at Shacklewell, day of trouble. He knows my sorrows, and the and that for boys, at Waltham Abbey, in Essex. weakness of my person. 1 commit myself and Christopher Taylor and his wife presided over the mine to him. The suddest state to a good soul, establishment, and he appears to have been the will one day end in rest. This is my best com- principal teacher. fort, and a greater we cannot have ; yet the degree is raised, when we consider that we shall not only in 1661, for refusing to give security for his good rest, but live, in regions of unspeakable bliss, behaviour. No charge had been made against This should lead us sweetly through the dark him, but for being at a meeting in a private house, passage of the world : and suffer us to start at and he knew that what they meant by "good of our souls, to his beloved people here in England, pothing we either meet with, or our fears suggest behaviour," was to attend no more meetings where I now have been these six years employmay happen to us.'

To Lady Essex she wrote as follows .--

afflicted minds, and not to suffer us to be disap- placed in his boarding school, after Thomas Elwood, pertaining to this outward life." pointed of our great hope. But we must wait for who had been their private tutor, married in 1669. our day of consolution, till this world passes away; an unkind and trustless world this has this Quaker seminary, and Christopher Taylor ty to travel abroad in the exercise of his gift, been to us. best. providences; and they are ever beautiful, and were bound over to appear before the Quarter he found time to pay a religious visit to New must be good, and good to every one of us; and Sessions at Chelmsford. On the 1st of the Fifth England about the year 1675. There appears to even these dismal ones are so to us, if we can month in that year, they appeared accordingly be no reference to this visit anywhere else to be bear evidence to our own souls, that we are better before the justices, who Besse says, "not finding found, and it must have been brief, as he was in for our afflictions; which is often the case with sufficient cause to proceed against them in the England in 1676. He travelled some in Engthose who suffer wrongfully. We may reason- matter they were charged with, tendered Richard land, and was in Bristol about 1678. ably believe our friends have found that rest, we Richardson the oath of allegiance, and committed Frances his wife appears to have remained yet but hope for: and what better comfort can him to prison for refusing to take it. At the next very much at the school. Her exercises in the you or I desire, in this valley of the shadow of assizes he had sentence of premunire passed upon prospect of engaging in the school, and also after death we are walking through ? The rougher him, and was continued in prison about two years it was opened that they might do their religious our path is, the more delightful and ravishing will and a quarter, where he suffered much through duty by the scholars, were very great. She says, be the great change."

and continued his widow to the end of her that Richard was released with many others in Lord hath called me to a blessed work, and hath life. She died in the year 1723, in the 87th 1672, by virtue of a general annesty granted by blessedly assisted us by his mighty power and year of her age, Her continued hope and king Charles the Second, adds, "The gaoler's outstretched arm to this very day. Oh, the days trust in Him, who had been the staff of her life, with who had been instrumental in many injuries, of sighing and mourning that I have gone through and her support in affliction, is evidenced by affronts, and abuses to Richard Richardson, and amongst disorderly servants and children, that the following declaration, made not long before others of this people in prison at Chelmsford, in sometimes I did not well know how it was with the end of her days. "God has not denied me her last sickness was under much remorse of me, whether I went backward or forward in my the support of his Holy Spirit, in this my long conscience, when she reflected on her cruelty to- condition. Oh, the travail that was in my way day of calamity ; but enabled me, in some mea- wards them, often crying out, O you men ! O you to Zion ; that indeed, I was almost ready to desure, to rejoice in him as my portion forever, men! and under much trouble on their account, spair; but it did please the Lord sometimes to He has provided a remedy for all our griefs, by she died. So remarkable was the patience and arise in his mighty power, to strengthen and enhis sure promises of another life; where there is meekness with which those sufferers for the cause courage, and uphold me in his blessed work; and no death, nor any pain nor trouble, but fulness of of religion, endured the abuses, revilings, and conjoy, in the presence of ling who inade us, and tradiction of sinners, that it sensibly affected the the loins of my mind, and was encouraged 10 who will love us forever."

The following anecdote is related of Nicholas integrity. Hill, a man of great learning, and in the high About the year 1770, "a meeting of divers good confidence, of the remarkable and munificent Earl Friends took place concerning children's education, way to go, then did I ery unto the Lord, that he of Oxford, with whom he was travelling in 1639, and teaching the languages; and what then was would be pleased to keep me in the measure of A poor man asked N. II., steward of the Earl of fully agreed on and writ down, was in substance, his blessed Truth; for I said in my heart, that it Oxford, to give him sixpence, or a shilling. What that they had agreed to lay aside the heathenish should be my resolution that I would never turn dost say, if I give thee ten pounds? Ten pounds! books, and the old corrupt grammars taken out back again to folly.

pray that I may more and more turn the stream him, and put down in his account, 'Item, £10, what may be savoury and good matter, that may of my affections upwards, and set my heart upon for making a man,' which the earl, inquiring not corrupt children's minds." Three of the the ever-satisfying perfections of God ; not start- about, for the oddness of the expression, not only "good Friends" we know were George Fox, Ellis

For "The Friend,"

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

Of Ministers and Elders, and other concerned members of the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia.

#### CURISTOPHER AND FRANCES TAYLOR. (Continued from page 126)

At what period this worthy man was married,

Christopher had been a prisoner at Aylesbury, of the religious Society he belonged to. At cd, according to the Lord's good will and provithat time he probably became acquainted with dence, amongst tender children, to instruct them "I beseech God one day to speak peace to our Isaac Penington, whose younger children were in hanguages, and other necessary sciences ap

Why it has been such, God knows and Richard Richardson were arrested on the is stated in a note appended to his memorial in All his dispensations serve the end of his charge of "teaching school without license;" and the old volume of Pennsylvania Memorials, that extremity of cold and cruel usage, being often "the very first step into it was with fear and She survived her husband above forty years, shut up among the felons." Besse, after saying trembling; but though I was very tender, the consciences of their opposers, by the convincing walked in his way, and then I thought I should evidence it carried with it of their innocence and

"that would make a man of me !" Hill gave it of them, and set up the scriptures of Truth, and "Thus, I passed on through much difficulty,

Hooks, and Christopher Taylor, and probably Isaac Penington and Thomas Ellwood were among them. To Christopher Taylor was committed, it would seem, the preparing suitable books for the school, carrying out the instructions given. He took six years to finish the first book, which was published in 1676, yet he had doubtless used it in manuscript previously. In the preface it is said, "We deny nothing for children's learning that may be honest and useful for them to know, whether relating to Divine principles, or that may be outwardly serviceable for them to learn in regard to the outward creation,"

Christopher suffered but little after coming to Essex, from persecutors; he was indicted at the sessions in 1674, for absence from the public worship, but whether he was fined or not we cannot learn. In that year he received into his school as a teacher, John Matern, a German who had been convinced of the principles of the Society of Friends in his native country. His father, who had been a priest, and his family being convinced also, the y went to England, where Friends had made arrangements to receive them, John Matern, in 1680, says, "We left all for the love of Truth; and in all our journey the Lord was with us, and brought us safe and well, with joy and gladness

Having this efficient assistant in the school, In 1670, the authorities determined to break up Christopher perhaps found himself more at liber-

when his glorious light shone around me, I girt up run swiftly. When exercise came again, and when the fogs and mists did arise, and the sun was darkened again, that I could not see which

oly prayers of faith, on behalf of the children school, appear to have produced, through lives forever and ever!"-Joseph Pike, Lord's merciful blessing, great fruit of ine. A very remarkable visitation of Divine was vouchsafed to those at the school in Fourth month, 1679. It commenced at an ng meeting in the school, when teachers and ars were alike melted into tenderness and ition before the Lord. This tenderness of continued to prevail amongst the inmates of dwelling during all that year, and the heart rances was made to rejoice at the change ght by the Lord's power. She says, "What ave been travailing and labouring for amongst hildren, of that we have seen a blessed increase; I can truly say, it is God's heavenly interest, ed be his name evermore. For he hath his work pleasurable, easy and delightful , for his arm is about us day and night, and an is arisen upon us; and our days are very t to us; and we can look back upon our exes and dark places, where we have stuck. schold them with delight; for the Lord hath and is abundantly kind unto us." "Oh, shall we render unto thee, oh Lord ! for art worthy of all honour and praise; and all that we have and are, we give the glory thee forever and forevermore.

account of this remarkable revival has al-appeared in "The Friend," and therefore ay be excused from narrating it. During ear 1679, or early in 1680, the school was ved to Edmonton, in Middlesex. At this place, on the 1st day of the Seventh month, , John Matern, Christopher's pious, learned, aborious usher, died after an illness of only days. Many testimonics were borne to his ,-one by Christopher, one by Alexander son, who appears also to have been an usher acher in the school, and several by the scho-

Chistopher says, "I dearly loved him, beof his simplicity and lowliness of mind, his ulness and diligence in his place, and because eavenly care was entirely to do good. When ember his dear simplicity, how like an innt child he was in his place, my soul breaks n me, and I am melted even into great teness and love unto him more than can be ut-. He was a very wise and learned man as tward learning; but how he denied himself, how humbly he behaved, and how free he from priding himself because of his great and natural endowments as a man, I can according to my judgment, he went before [ To be continued.

The school of Christ and his teachings are n, as saith the apostle, ' That which may be n of God, is manifest in man :' there it is, he teaches his people himself. The more we inward to this school, the more we learn of st; and the less we keep inward, even when lawful things, the less we learn of Christ. read, you that can read in the mystery of there is no safety, no preservation, no grown the Truth, but in true humility, keeping rd to the gift of the Holy Spirit of Christ, nually watching, in the light, against the tations of the enemy. Therefore the earnest hing of my soul to the Lord is, that he may aciously pleased to preserve me in watchful-

he Lord did mightily uphold me, but some- ness to the last moment of my life, for I well I knew it not; and, indeed, when I have know I cannot preserve myself, nor think a good d others eating of the dainties of God's thought, nor do the least good thing, as our blesse, I have been ready to murmur, and say, O ed Lord said, 'Without me ye can do nothing. , why do I fare so hardly? my meat being But the Holy One of Israel gives strength to the poor and peedy in spirit, by whom alone they poor and needy in spirit, by whom alone they e Christian care, the good example, and stand, and not of themselves : all might, majesty, power, and dominion, be ascribed unto Him, who

Selected.

THE FLOWERS. When God to man a being gave, 'Twas with a garden fair, His first drawn breath was from a wave Of odour-wafted air.

As visions, at his spirits birth The tender eyelids burst, He saw from out his kindred earth

The flowers had risen first ;

'Mid clustering vines and trees that wooed His new-created sight,

Were fruits for rich salubrious food, The flowers for his delight.

And these were fed from living springs Baptized with holy dew, And softly fanned by angels wings In beauty while they grew.

They shone a glorious volume spread For his all peaceful bours ; The first sweet book man ever read.

Was of the leaves of flowers,

Pure thoughts of his Almighty Friend, With radiance from above, Were on its countless pages penned ;

Its Author's name was Love.

When Adam was condemned to leave His blissful native bowers, To soothe him and the sorrowing Eve,

God spared them still the flowers.

For quickly as an angel speeds, Before them there had flown Myriads of Eden's swift-wing'd seeds, All earth with flowers was strewu ;

Their smiles along the exile's way And spicy breath they gave ; When cold in death and dust he lay.

They gathered o'er his grave.

When Christ to earth in meekness came With soul-redeeming power, He chose a home which bore a name

Which signifies a flower.

The lily bells that beauteous hung Where passed His infant days, Had each a pure and truthful tongue To give their Maker's praise;

And earthward as they lowly bend Like vials o'er the sod,

They poured sweet odours as a cloud That mounting rose to God,

The while on countless airy stems As censers, many a cup

Like gold, and pearl and bright-hued gems, Fresh inceuse offered up.

When by His lips the precept taught, His Father's will revealed,

He chose to image forth His thought, "The lilies of the field,"

And 'tis His Church that like the "Rose Of Sharon" sweet and fair, Or lily of the valley, grows Alone beneath His care.

If thus our Saviour loved the flowers, And thence pure symbols drew, Must not a love like His be ours, While we to Him are true?

If they delighted man before

eye had dropped a tear, Shall we not worship God the more While they surround us here?

Made perfect by Almighty skill As they in Eden bloomed They brighten all our paths, and still

Our vital air perfume. That book of thousand beauteous hues

Presents IIis love and power. Whose hand sustains earth, sea and skies, Recorded in the flower.

For "The Friend."

#### **RESPONSIBILITY OF PARENTS.**

It is an important duty which parents and those having the care of children, owe to them, to endeavour to bring them up "in the nurture and admonition of the Lord;" and it is to be feared that too many amongst us are not sufficiently concerned in this respect, but are ready to connive at the departures which their precious offspring, or those committed to their care, are making from the primitive simplicity which the Truth ever leads its humble and consistent followers into; instead of seeking unto the Lord for ability to restrain them, by that heavenly authority and power, which He will give to them to rule over them, if rightly sought unto; and I believe if Friends were more generally careful to endeavour to discharge their duty faithfully towards their children or those catrusted to them, their labours would many times be signally attended with a blessing; and if any of the dear youth after having been thus tenderly eared for, and laboured with by those entrusted with their charge, should turn their backs upon the blessed Truth, and trample under their feet their counsel and precepts, they at least will be clear of their blood.

The following epistle of that ancient and faithful servant of Jesus Christ, William Dewsbury, is deeply fraught with pertinent counsel and advice to Friends generally, and especially to parents and young people, which I have been induced to forward for the benefit of the readers of "The Friend," should the editor think proper to give it a place in its columns. Twelfth month, 1853. D. H.

"My dear Friends and brethren, who are called out of the world, and plucked as brands out of the fire, by the heavenly power of God, who hath convinced you of his everlasting Truth, in the light of Jesus Christ; as you have received the Truth in some measure, watch and pray, and believe in the name of Christ; that you may feel his power in the heavenly inspiration of his blessed Spirit, to lay judgment to the line and righteouscess to the plummet, that all that is not obedient to the light of Christ, may be kept down, and buried in the heavenly baptism under the sentence of death; and as it was and is with all the children of God, who have received the sentence of death in ourselves, that we may have no confidence in ourselves, but trust alone in the living God. This will keep you all in the sweet, seasoned, savoury spirit of life, in all your words, tradings and dealings among the children of men. Then will you, who retain the savour of the heavenly life in the blessed Truth, be manifest and known to all people as the salt of the earth; so that every one according to your measure may be telt, upon all oceasions, continually flowing for h, in the savoury spirit of life, to the comfort of you. own families, and the city of GoJ, who over a . is blessed forever !

"And, my dear Friends, I desire all to b watchful, that not any come short of what is re quired of them both rulers of families and parents of children. While you have a duy to be with them, call your families together to wait upon the Lord, in the fear of his name. Certainly, the Lord will answer the end of your endeavours, by

season your servants and children; that the church our nights, our bits and our drops, and our mean- about 2 inches here-rather more at Philade of God may be in every particular family and est comforts, be regarded as being bestowed by a phia, and less west of us. This with that whit habitation of his people.

children of all who profess the blessed Truth of able in our desires, and more grateful when they ed pretty fast during the night;--thus the o God, that all parents may stand in their places, are attained."-Old Humphrey. and bring up their children in the fear of the Lord, And that while in their minority and tender years, and under their tuition, they may not be too in- ty. She needs uo policies, no stratagems, no dulgent to them, or suffer the spirit of the world licensings to make her victorious ; those are the to rule in them, or let them have their own wills, shifts and the defences that error uses against her and do those things which are not according to the truth of God; and connive at, instead of rethe trout of Odd in a classing the spirit of the field, we do injuriously to misdoabt her the world in them, and causing them to be con-strength. Let her and falsehood grapple; who tent with such things as are according to the truth of God. For want of this carefulness in parents, open encounter? There may be much expresthe spirit of this world is strengthened in children, when it should be kept down, by the heavenly sent down among us; yet when that new life authority and power that the Lord gives to pa- which we beg for shines in upon us, there be rents, to rule over them. And all walk in the those who envy and oppose, if it come not first in wisdom of God, with moderation in all things, at their casements." clothed in modest apparel, and laying by all superfluity, so that your good examples may reach the witness of God in your children. But for this care in some parents, and being too indulgent and full of lenity to their children, they grow rude, neglected their duty.

offspring made the offspring and the children of cost to ourselves, God, blessed be his name forever, who heareth To about the 20th of the month, the tempera- tance to Lisle were destroyed. On the 10th c name.

(Conclusion next week.)

causing the savoury life to flow through you, to Let our health and our strength, our days and little fine snow fulling nearly all the day-in a heavenly Benefactor; and let us bear in mind our had fallen before, made pretty good sleighin "Great is the concern upon my spirit for the own unworthiness, that we may be more reason. 31st .- Commenced snowing at 9 r. x., and snow

> Truth .- " Truth is strong next to the Almighpower. Though all the winds of doctrine were let loose to play upon the earth, so Truth be in ever knew Truth put to the worse in a full and sion of desire for light and clear knowledge to be

> > For "The Friend."

#### Review of the Weather for Twelfth Month, 1853.

In the early and middle part of the Twelfth the year. stubborn, self-willed, and disobedient to parents, month, there was a good deal of fine open weato the wounding of their hearts who have thus ther, and winter has come upon us so gradually, the Appendix to Pierce's Statistics of the West that we have only within the last few days been ther :- In the winter of 301, the Black Sea wa "Therefore I desire and beseech you, that you made sensible of the presence of the "Kuler of frozen entirely over. In the winter of 762, th slight not the opportunity God gives you in this the inverted year." This has doubless been a Dardanelles and Black Sea were frozen over, an weighty concern, to be in all things good exam- great favour to the many poor who are every- snow drifted to the astonishing depth of 50 fee ples to all who live with you, both children and where scattered throughout our land, and to whom In 923, the river Thames was frozen for 9 weeks servants, that by your godly conversation and the winter season is always a time of greater and in 987, for 120 days. In 1214, the Thame heavenly exhoritions, you may raise up the trial. The present winter, unless it should prove was so low between the tower and bridges, the witness for God in them; exercising the power milder than usual, will be likely to be more than persons waded over it, the water being only for God hath given you, to keep down the evil nature, commonly pinching to this class, on account of inches deep; and again in 1803 and 1836, the while they live with you. "When your children grow up, take them to life; unless indeed, the more favoured portion of high in the Thames, as to extend up round Wes meeting; and keep your eyes over them, that the community are led to consider and relieve minster Hall, to such a depth, that the judge they behave themselves soberly, according to their wants. Those who have plenty, and know and lawyers were taken from the Hall in boat your exhortations. Encourage them in well do not what it is to have a want unsupplied, and who in 1133, the cold was so intense in Italy, that the ing; so will the Lord bless your sweet and hea- would not knowingly allow a fellow creature to Po was frozen from Cremona to the Sea, Th venly behaviour in your families; and servants suffer for any of the necessaries of life, while it is wine froze and hurst the casks, and the trees suf will bless God that ever it was their lot to come in their power to afford relief, are frequently re- with a great noise. The winters of 1216 an into your families, in that their spirits were sweet- miss in lending their aid, because they do not 1234, were very similar to the last mentioned ly sensoned in the Truth, by your heavenly care take the trouble to know or think, that whilst In 1282, the houses in Austria were completed over them. Your children also will magnify the they are sitting at the blazing fireside, or the buried in snow, and many persons perished will name of the Lord for your blessed care, heavenly well-filled board, others, only across the street, hunger and cold. In the Tenth month, 1741 instructions, and godly endeavours every way, for or over the roadside, may be actually suffering there was a most awful and destructive storm i their good in this world, and their eternal happi- for want of these very things. Let none of us, India; it was computed that three hundred that ness in the world to come. This will crown the therefore, through inattention, be found withhold- sand persons perished on land and water. O hoary heads of parents with joy, to see their enough that relief which may be so necessary to the the 13th of Seventh month, 1783, at St. Ger deavours sanctified to their children, and their poor, and which we can bestow with such trifling main, in France, hail fell as large as pint-bottles

the prayers of his people, who are exercised daily ture of the mornings was generally from 25 to First month, 1812, the fog was so dense in Lon in the heavenly inspiration of his Holy Spirit, to 32°, and heavy white frosts covered the ground, don, that every house was lighted with candle call upon his holy name, not only for enemies, From the 6th to 16th, the weather was delight- or lamps; and it was so dark in the streets but for a blessing upon their families, and for all fully fine, and resembled Indian summer, except mid-day, that a person could scarcely be discarc that love the Truth of our God. These are the that it was too cool :--one morning, the 9th, ed at a distance of eight or ten feet. In Twelfi families that non-a sevent saveour sums the Lord, was quile cold, and ice nearly two inches thick (month, 1913, a similar fog occurred, in England whom he goards with the angel of his presence, was formed. This fine weather terminated on which continued four days. and will make them manufest and known to all the flow with a dense and cold fog, from which [1] 10.790, the Delaware river was closed nearly people, that they are his chosen jewels whom he some sleet formed. 17th,-Very loggy with rain fifteen weeks; the ice was from two to three lee will preserve in the day when he will pour forth in the evening here, and about eight inches of thick; the mercury was several times from 10 F his vengeance upon the heathen that know him snow in the vicinity of the lakes, at Buffalo. 15° below zero. Long Island Sound and Chesa not, and upon the families that call not upon his 19th - A little snow here in the afternoon, and peake Bay were so completely ice-bound as to b considerable at New York. 23d .- Foggy with passable with horses and sleighs. The previou cold rain ; in the alternoon it cleared off, and the winter trees were in blossom in the Second month wind blew violently in the evening. 24th, 25th, In the winters of 1704, '27, '28, '41, '72, '83, and "How frequently do we feel more gratitude to 26th.-Quite cold days; ice from 4 to 6 inches '88, the Delaware continued closed about three than to the Lord of life and glory, for his perma. 28th,—Commenced snowing in the evening, and over in one night opposite Philadelphia. On the nent and unmerited mercies! \* Let us look continued through the night; about 3 inches fell, 19th of Fourth month, 1741, snow fell to the

year made its exit, and the new year was usher in in the midst of a snow storm; and now as w write, everything is clothed in a beautiful mant of the purest white; the ground is covered wi 6 or 8 inches of snow.

The average temperature of the month wa 321°-about 7° colder than the preceding Twelf month, which was remarkably mild. The men average of the Twelfth month in this latitude, about 311°. The amount of rain and melte snow was 1,17 inches-of snow 5 inches.

The medium temperature for the year 1853, we 5112, and the amount of rain 48,25 inches. Th medium temperature for 1852, was 491°, and th amount of rain 50.22 inches. The mean ave age temperature of this latitude is about 52 The 27th of First month was the coldest day 1853, and the 22d of Sixth month was the warn est day; the mean temperature of those days m spectively, was 1412° and 82°, and the lowest an highest, 6° and 91°, making a range of 85° fe

The following interesting items are taken from and did immense damage; all the trees from Val

more on our common mercies as the gifts of God. and was much drifted by the wind. 30th .- A depth of three feet; and in 1742, a gentlema

a ice for more than three months, so that the exception in the moon.—Literary Journal. ghs passed from Trenton to Philadelphia, and n Philadelphia to Chester, on the ice.

views of the Weather."

last town P. S. First mo. 1st 1954

Α.

TUR	SRA- S.	ght of a sun-		
Maximum.	Mcan.	Mean height of Baro. from sun- rise to 10 p. m.	force of the wind.	Circumstances of the wea- ther for Tweifsh month, 1853.
43	33	29.53	N. 1	Coudy.
44	36	29 54	E. 1	Do. spits of snow.
41	35	29.58	N. W. 2	Do. and damp.
37 42	31	29.77	N. W. 2 S. E. to W. 2	Clear and frosty. Sp ts of snow—clear.
42 56	321	29.80	S. L. 10 W. 2	Forgy-clear-cloady.
45	361	00.71	N. W. 2	Mostly clear.
35	281	29.77	N. W. 1	Do.
40	27	29.62	N. N. C. 2	Do. overcast.
51	401	29,60	N 2	Clear and fine.
54	44	29.55	N. N. W. 2	Do.
52	43	29.60	N.W. to S.E. 2	Do.
47	3.4	29.68	N. N. W. 2	Do.
44	35	29.68	S. E. 1	Do.
45	34	29.62	N. N. W. 1	Do.
37	32	29.50		
44	35‡	29.95	S. E. 1	Do. some rain.
43	34	29.15	N. W. 5	Generally clear.
37	30	29.40	E. to S. W. 2	Some clouds-spits of snow.
30 28	235	29.76	N. W. 2 N.W. to S.W. 2	Clear and cold. Do. some clouds.
43	.2		W. to S. 1	Clean pud ploacent
40	30	29.18	SE to NW 4	Clear and pleasant. Rain—very windy,
27	221	29.47	N W. 3	Clear and cold.
34	27	29.50	N. W. 2	Do.
42	331	29.40	N. W. 2	Do. snow squall.
38	321	2.1.37	N.W. 3	Do. some clouds.
39	31 1	29.18	S. E to N. E 1.	Cloady-snow 9 p. M.
33	23	23.13	N. W. 5	Snow-clear and blustry.
32	20	20.22	S.E. 1	Snowing most all day.
37	30	29.31	N.W. to S. E.1	Cloudy-snow 9 p. M.

#### The Mountains in the Moon.

is an ascertained fact that there are three ated, separate, distinct mountains of a very ous character. The distinguishing characain quite suddenly. On the carth it is well wn that mountains generally go in ranges of s standing up entirely apart, never having and produce them to a future sitting. connected with any range. The one named A committee was appointed to settle with the different Treasurers accountable to the meeting will have an approximate idea of the appear- future sitting. of Pico. There are many other mountains rt from each other, but, what is still more rekable, the plains on which they stand are but cely disturbed the plain in the immediate meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow, bourhood. The second class of lunar ele-Eleventh month 8th—Thin ons consists of mountain ranges. Now this the meeting met near the time adjourned to. es are found, and these appear to have been accordingly. inally one range. One is called the Appen. It is so well seen, that, just as the line of s t is passing through the moon, you will think

ve himself with a horse and sleigh through manifest it to be a range of mountains. The us from the observance and faithful support of our a Island Sound (on the ice) to Cape Cod! lunar Appenines may be compared with the lotti- various Christian testimonics, and the Clerks are 7, in the Carolinas, snow fell to the depth of rising 25,000 feet above its base. In this feature. feet. In New England it fell to a much then, the moon corresponds with the earth, but ater depth. In 1697, the Delaware was closed with this difference-what is the rule on earth is

" True religion will show its influence in every part of our conduct; it is like the sap of a living tree, which penetrates to the most distant boughs."

> "A man of true piety, that has no designs to carry on, like one of an established fortune, always makes the least noise. One never pulls out his money, the other never talks of religion but when there is occasion for it."

# THE FRIEND.

#### FIRST MONTH 7, 1854.

NORTH CAROLINA YEARLY MEETING.

Since our last number we have received a printed copy of the minutes of North Carolina Yearly Meeting, from which we gather the following.

The Yearly Meeting was held at New Garden, Guilford county, N. C., by adjournments from the 7th of the Eleventh month, to the 11th of the same, nclusive, 1853.

The Representatives were all present, except wo, for whose absence satisfactory reasons were endered.

Several Friends were present from other Yearly Meetings, with minutes or certificates.

The General Epistle from London Yearly Meeting, also one from the same meeting addressed o North Carolina, and one from the Yearly Meetings on this continent, were received and Institution, shows a gain in the year, of \$501 95. read. "These valuable documents, containing many weighty and important truths, have been a ses of lunar mountains. The first consist of source of comfort and encouragement to us; and the preparation of their children before sent to this as our distant Friends have been brought to our school. We are often pained on seeing the chilremembrance, we have been enabled teelingly to stic of these mountains is, they start up from own that 'one is our Master, even Christ; and all we are brethren.' "

A committee was appointed to settle with the a of an immense sugar-loaf; and if our read- to propose what sum will be necessary to augment can imagine a fairly proportioned sugar-loal, the stock, and to apportion the same amongst the 0 fect in height, and themselves situated above Quarterly Meetings; also to propose names for ginal design, and we consider it impossible for us o as to be able to look down upon its apex, Treasurers for the ensuing year, and report to a

The several Quarterly Meetings having forsimilar description scattered over the moon's warded the answers to the Queries, the Clerks ace : and these mountains not only stand were directed to prepare a summary of them, and whether they can reasonably expect the Trustees produce it to the meeting to-morrow.

ntly disturbed. How singular, then, the influto to the meeting the names of suitable Friends to important matter-of training their children at that shot the mountain up 9000 feet, and yet serve the meeting as Clerks, then adjourned to home according to Friends' principles."

Eleventh month 8th-Third-day of the week,

e it is the exception; only two principal Clerk, the meeting approved, and appointed them children, and endeavouring, convincingly to im-

wers to the Queries, as directed vestorday.

Lelescope of ordinary power will at once cern on account of the departure of many amongst ing influences of the world. Parents therefore,

winter of 1756 was very mild ; the first snow est range of mountains upon earth. It is 18,000 directed to prepare and produce to the next sitm was in the middle of Third month. In feet high, and there is another range still higher, ting, a minute which shall bring to the view of those of our dear Friends, who are not with us on this interesting occasion, the exercise and labour into which this meeting has been led during the consideration of the state of our spiritual health.'

The Quarterly Meetings forwarded reports in regard to the use of spirituous liquors, from which the clerks were requested to prepare a summary, and produce it to the next sitting of the meeting.

The meeting adjourned to meet again on Fifthday morning, at eleven o'clock. "Eleventh month 10th .- The meeting con-

vened near the time adjourned to.

"The meeting received and read the epistle from Friends in Dublin. The valuable counsel contained in it was satisfactory,-particularly that portion of it, advising an increased attention to the reading of the memoirs and writings of Friends, in preference to the light and trivial matter of the day.

" This meeting received the Seventcenth Annual Report of New Garden Boarding School, which was read."

#### Extracts from Report.

"The Trustees in submitting this report, feel gratified that we are able to show a better state of the school than for some years past.

" The whole number of Students that have been in the school the past year is 128, the average number is 61; 51 were day scholars, 79 were members of our Society, 11 were the children of members, and admitted under the same rule; making 90 who were admitted under the original rule; while 38 were under the new rule.

"The general health of the school has been good through the year, and the order of the school has in a good degree been observed."

The statement of the financial condition of the

"We feel concerned to address in this report the members of the Yearly Meeting, in regard to dren of Friends, sent here with cluthing of a fashion and character that we consider entirely unsuitable to be worn in a Friends' school. And A committee was appointed to prepare essays on inquiry we find that they are furnished with aps; but we find these isolated lunar moun of Epistles to the Yearly Meetings of Friends, such clothing as their parents allow at home, and that they use such language, however inconsistent, as has been permitted by their parents in the family circle.

"We feel that great responsibility rests upon us in conducting this school according to the orito carry out the concern of the Yearly Meeting and the founders of the Institution, while such a state of things exists among us.

"We would now earnestly query with Friends, to carry out and fulfil the duties imposed upon The Representatives being requested to propose them, without the co-operation of Friends in this

"After the reading of the report, there was a general expression of sentiment approving the same, and especially that portion of it addressed e principal feature of the mountains on earth. The Representatives proposing Aaron Stalker to the members of the Yearly Meeting, in regard sphenomenon is also found in the moon, but for Clerk, and Allen U. Tomlinson for Assistant to the proper instruction and training of their press upon their understandings, that these things The Clerks produced a summary of the An- were among the distinguishing testimonies of the Society of Friends from the beginning, and that "During the reading of the summary, the meet- they have been found by the faithful to be as a generally speaking, a crack in its surface; ing was introduced into much exercise and con-hedge of preservation from many of the corrupt-

fore entering the school, should feel religiously This sum, added to the \$1774.76 permanent fund bound, not only in dress and address, but in all their conduct and conversation, to carry out the this meeting \$11050.06. The permanent Cha-Institution.

The committee continued at last Yearly Meeting to solicit subscriptions to establish a permanent fund, report that they have obtained \$3230. "Considerable interest was manifested on behalf of the cause, and it was agreed to re-commit the report to the same committee, with an addition, to hold the same in trust as a perpetual fund, and obtain further subscription during this evening endeavour to keep it as secure as possible, collect

No. of Children bet'n the ages of 5 and 18 years, is 823 18 0.1

- Schools taught by male members of Society,
- female
- by those not members, to
- which Friends' children have gone,
- " under the care of Quarterly Meetings, " " Monthly, " Children that have gone to the Boarding-
- school the past year,
- over 5 years of age that are not receiving education.

The Clerk produced a Summary Report on the use of Spirituous Liquors among the Members of the Yearly Meeting, which is as follows :

	Tastern Quarter.	Western Quarter.	New Garden.	Contentnea.	Lost Creek.	Deep River.	Southern.	Totals.
Lise medicinally only	20. 3	201 15 0		84 15 9	213 7 17	420 23 0	350 16 24	15: 8 121 55

"After the reading of which, the meeting was introduced into exercise for the preservation of our members from the hurtful and demoralizing influence of this article. Quarterly and Monthly Meetings are requested to extend their labours towards those among us, who are thus doing violence to our well known testimonies, and report to next Yearly Meeting the number of those over 18 years of age-both male and female-distinguishing between those who use spirituous liquors, only when administered as a medicine, and those who use them otherwise,

"The meeting adjourned to meet again tomorrow morning, at 11 o'clock,

"Eleventh month 11th,-The meeting assembled near the time adjourned to.'

The minutes of the Meeting for Sufferings were read in the meeting, and by it approved.

The committee appointed to examine and settle the accounts of the Treasurers of this meeting, made a report, which was approved, the Treasurers appointed us therein proposed, and the sum of \$300 directed to be raised as apportioned amongst the Quarters, and paid to the several Treasurers of this meeting,

"The committee appointed on the subject of a permanent fund, for the use of the Boardingschool, report that they have succeeded in obtaining the sum of \$6052, which, added to the

before sending their children to, and children be- \$3223.30, reported yesterday, makes \$9275.30, million and a-half of gold from California. Great already invested, makes the permanent fund of object contemplated in the establishment of this rity Fund of this meeting is \$1018, and we are many vessels wrecked and lives lost. informed that about \$5000 are invested in Philadelphia for the same purpose. These sums make the permanent fund for the benefit of our Boarding-school, \$20,095.06." The meeting appointed Trustees, "whose duty it shall be to collect the sums reported by the Committee on Subscriptions,

the exercise and concern into which the meet-26 ing was introduced when upon the considera-

This minute will be inserted next week.

78

"The meeting having finished its business in harmony and brotherly love, we feel that we can do no less than acknowledge, that nowithstanding steet, and No. 32 South Second street; John M. W "The meeting having finished its business in do no less than acknowledge, that notwithstanding our many short comings, we have been favoured from season to season, in our several sittings, with the overshadowing of the wing of heavenly Goodness; under a good degree of which, this meeting concludes to meet at the usual time and place next year, if the Lord permit.

AARON STALKER, Clerk to the Meeting."

#### SOUTHERN SOUP SOCIETY.

This Institution is now open for the delivery of soup and bread to the poor, and the funds being very low, donations are respectfully solicited from our fellow citizens. Few charities are so unexceptionable in their character, or yield more seasonable and suitable relief to the necessitous at so small a cost, as Soup societies. Money may be sent to the Treasurer, Jeremiah Hacker, No. 144 South Fourth street; or to Thomas Evans, No. 180 Arch street; and donations of meat, flour, vegetables, bread, &c., will be gratefully received at the House, No. 28 Green's Court, between Spruce and Pine and Fourth and Fifth streets.

#### ITEMS OF NEWS.

Information since our last from Liverpool, to the 17th nltimo

ENGLAND .- Brendstuffs dull but higher. Cotton in at old prices. Lord Palmerston resigned his place in the ministry. Consols down. RUSSIA AND TURKEY.-The Russians have de-

stroyed part of the Turkish fleet, and have been victorious on land. Persia has declared war against Tur-

AUSTRALIA .--- In Victoria gold district the daily ield is estimated at fifty thousand pounds sterling More than five mittion pounds in gold-dust has been shipped from that province this year (1853). SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The small pox has been

very fatal. Up to Eleventh month 5th, 2295 had died with it.

UNITED STATES .- Pennsylvania. Deaths in Philadelphia for the week ending 24th ult., 161-week end-ing 31st ult., 187. Depth of rain that felt to Philadelphia last year, 40.6 inches. Less than the average. Profits on Central Railroad for 1853, \$1,146,110.16. Exports from Philadelphia, 1853, \$6,171,581-increase over 1852, \$1,237,806.

New York .- The "Northern Light" brings nearly a

in New York city on the 27th alt., destroying m property on shore, and some fine ships. Deaths week, 482.

Mussachusetts .--- A heavy storm has been raging,

Georgia .- A law is before the Legislature of Geor to prevent the young children of slaves from being r separate from their mothers.

Louisiana .- The cholera is fast disappearing fi New Orleans. Five deaths during the last week,

California .- Rains have set in, and miners unabl work for the present.

#### DECEIPTS.

nind to-morrow morning, and report to the meet-ing to-morrow." "This meeting received the report from the interest annually, and pay it over to the Trea-associated committees of New York, Baltimore, School, to be applied by them for its benefit, and the Boarding-Morth Carolina and ludiana Yearly Meetings, which was read and approved by the meeting, the interest committee appointed to essay Epistles of "The Standing Committee on Education made "It appears from the Reports of the Monthy Meetings," as far as received, that the Meetings," as far as received, that the Meetings," as far as received, that the meetings, as far as received

#### FRIENDS' ASYLUM.

Committee on Admissions .-- Samuel Bettle, Jr., No. ing was introduced when upon the considera-tion of the state of Society, which was directed to the notice of subordinate meetings. This minute will be inserted next week. Wood, No. 210 Race street, and No. 37 Chestnut str

tall, No. 161 Filbert street, and No. 138 Race street. Visiting Managers for the Month.—William Hil Frankford. James Thorp, Frankford. William Thor No. 2020. Nicht and Street. No. 242 N. Fifth street.

Superintendent .- Dr. Joshua H. Worthington. Matron .- Elizabeth B. Hopkins.

MARRIED, at Friends' meeting-house, North Sixth Philadelphia, on Third-day, the 3rd inst., JACOB LE CREW, and ANNA, daughter of the late Ebenezer Lev all of this city.

DIED, on the 19th of Eleventh month last, at his r dence, Nether Providence, Delaware county, Pa., Ils SNARPLESS, an esteemed member and overseer of Che Monthly Meeting, aged 63 years and 8 days.

on the 13th of Twelfth month, 1853, in the 2 year of his age, C. BAACKEN NEGUS, an esteemed men year of his age, C. BAACKEN NEUES, an esteemed mee of Short Creek Monthly Meeting, Ohio. His los deeply felt by his family and friends, but they sor not as those without hope. Though taken in the vij of life, surrounded by a tender and dependent family bore his portracted illness with marked patience equanimity. He observed to a friend who visited part his close, "I an comfortable every way; I little pain of body, and what is better than all, J hanve in my mind. I could only have derired to happy in my mind. I could only have desired to h happy in my mind. I could only have desired to D lived for the sake of my family, but I must loose hand from this world. I have had a long sickness, many sore conjutics, but am now resigned and peaced lle spoke sweetly of the love of God in Christ Jesus, f ing, "I think I can say, through the mercy and m of a cracified and risen Saviour, I have a well-groun bape of eternal salvation." Afterwards, while I quietly and perfectly conscious, he exclaimed, " sweet is Jesus, how sweet." and soon a sweet is Jesus, how sweet, how sweet !" and soon a passed quickly and quietly away, and we trust is tred in the arms of everlasting Love.

-----, at her residence in Cecit county, Maryland the 16th of Twelfth month, 1853, REAECA, wido Thomas Waring, an elder and member of Notting and Little Britain Monthly Meeting, in the 91st year her age.

at his residence, in Pennsbury, Chester con Pa., on First-day evening, the 20th of Eleventh mo STEPHEN WEBB, an esteemed member and elde Kennett Monthly Meeting, in the 77th year of his

PRINTED BY KITE & WALTON, No. 3 Ranstead Place, Fourth above Chesnut stre

<sup>\*</sup> From two Monthly Meetings no Reports were received.

# FRIEND. THH

A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

#### VOL XXVII.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Price two dollars per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions and Payments received by

JOHN RICHARDSON,

AT NO. 50 NORTH FOURTH STREET, UP STAIRS,

PHILADELPHIA.

Postage to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, paid in advance, three and a quarter cents; to any t of the United States, for three months, if paid in vance, six and a-half cents.

For "The Friend."

#### PHYTO-THEOLOGY, OR BOTANY AND RELIGION. (Continued from page 130.)

nt, is elated by worldly fame and reputation, or the praise of men, and, like the ordinary vine, e chastening which, 'yieldeth the peaceable Jericho. aits of righteousness' (Heb, xii, 11). When the -(Col. i. 19.)

nbryo. On removing the skin of the seed, it is all the stages of growth already described. e common stock, and other plants of the cruci- not be complete without a short notice of the ing whenever the spore becomes fixed and begins

SEVENTH-DAY, FIRST MONTH 14, 1854.

NO. 18.

ferous order, such as wallflower and candytuft, same phenomena in flowerless plants. In them At other times the embryo forms only a part of there are no distinct floral organs such as the the seed, as in palms, lychnis, wheat, barley and calyx, corolla, stamens, and pistil. Certain celoats. In these instances, there is a separate store lular bodies, however, are found in them, by the of nourishing matter, which, after the seed has union of which it would appear that reproductive been sown, is gradually dissolved, so as to be germs, equivalent to seeds or to embryo plants, taken up by the plant in the early stages of are formed. In ferns there are little clusters of growth.

serving of notice. In some cases the fruit falls cur either on the back of the leaves or fronds, as without opening, and gradually decays, forming seen in the common lady-fern, or in spikelike a sort of manure with the soil in which the plant processes, as in the royal-fern. The cases or sprouts. In other cases the seed-vessels open, bags are often surrounded by elastic rings which and scatter the seeds. In the common broom, the open them and scatter the spores. In the compod, when ripe, opens with considerable force; so mon horsetail (Equisetum), the little germs or also the fruit of the sandbox-tree, and the balsam, spores are surrounded by two filaments with each "We have seen, in the case of fruit-trees, that which is called Touch-me-not, on account of its of their extremities swollen. These are remarkuning is often necessary in order to make them seed-vessel bursting when touched. The squirt- ably hygrometric, and coil round the spore, when ar fruit well; so it is in spiritual fruit-bearing. ing cucumber, when handled in its ripe state, moisture is applied, but spread out when dry, so often the believer becomes, as it were, ram gives way at the point where the fruit joins the They appear to be connected with the deposition stalk, and the seeds are sent out with amazing of the spore in the soil, and placing it in circumforce. The common geranium seed vessels curl stances fit for its growth. These spores form oduces abundance of leaves, but no fruit. He up when ripe, and scatter the seeds. In the case interesting objects under the microscope. When en requires to be pruned, to be put into the fur of firs, bignonias, and some other plants, the seeds gently breathed upon, the filaments coil up in a ce of affliction, to have those worldly things or are furnished with winged appendages; while in remakable way. In mosses, the reproductive ose spiritual acquirements on which he rested the cotton plant and asclepias, they have hairs organs are only seen in the young state. pped off; and thus purged (John xv. 2), he attached to them, by means of which they are fully developed, the germs or spores are containings forth fruit to the glory of God. The rewafted to a distance. The action of moisture in ed in little urnlike cases, covered by a sort of oval of comforts, the humbling of pride and opening seed-vessels has been alluded to in the veil, which falls off and displays a lid. When fcomplacency, all tend to make the fruit more case of a succulent species of fig-marygold from this lid is separated, there is displayed a series of ecious. They constitute the spiritual pruning, the Cape of Good Hope, and of the rose of processes called teeth, which are very hygromet-

uning knife of affliction has cut off the luxuri- dandelion, thistle, and artichoke, what is com- tiple of four. They surround the top of the case, it branches of pride and vain glory, then is the monly called the seed is in reality the fruit with which contains the spores in its interior. How nistian led in deep humility to see that there is the calyx attached in the form of hairs. Each beautiful is the structure of the smallest moss trusting in self. Christ then says to him, fruit contains a single seed, and it is interesting when fully examined. No wonder that Mungo rom Me is thy fruit found' (Hos. xiv. 8), even to-know the process by which this single-seeded Park, when seeing such a plant expanding itself at fruit which shall remain .-- (John xv. 16.) fruit is deposited in the soil. In these plants there in the desert, was led to contemplate with wonder s the fruit may have a great show, but contain are numerous flowers on a common receptacle, the care which God takes of the minutest parts of seed with the embryo spark of life, and thus which is at first succulent and nutritive. In the creation, and to derive encouragement from this il in fulfilling the object for which it was form-young state this receptacle contains much starch, thought in his weary pilgrimage. so there may be an appearance of spiritual which is gradually changed into sugar, so as to "The little reproductive cells ait without the vitality of religion. Such fruit, be easily taken up in solution by the flower. In already been alluded to when speaking of the ough fair externally, is in reality dead, and fails the artichoke, it is then fit to be used for food, mode in which they contribute to the vegetation the hour of trial. Like seedless fruits, this As the flower grows and the fruit is perfected, of coral islands. So also have those of the mush-iritual state may be produced by human culti- the receptacle loses its sugary matter and becomes room tribe, when considering the production of tion, by an artificial nourishment, by a foster dry. In this state it is useful for food. Mean mould. In sea-weeds the reproductive germs are g of self-rightcousness. There has been no true while the hairy calyx attached to the fruit in-either arranged in clusters of four, or are conafting, no implanting of the heavenly life in the creases so as to be ready to waft it to a dis-tained in cases of various kinds. In the common al. While, however, seedless fruits are said to tance. In the dandelion, the leaves which sur-sometimes naturally produced by old trees, round the clusters or heads of flowers are turned little bladders of air, which enable it to float, and is is not the case with the true Christian; for downwards, the receptacle becomes convex and receptacles of germs associated with a slimy sort continues to bear true fruit even in old ago, dry, the hairs spread out so as to form a para- of mucus. Some of the fresh-water algae are ing full of sap (Ps. xcii. 14), derived from the chutelike appendage to each fruit, and collectively composed of simple rows of cells. These cellular ie true source of all fruitfulness, in whom it has to present the appearance of a ball, and in this filaments in some instances unite together, by eased the Father that all fulness should dwell, way the fruit is prepared for being dispersed by means of n tube; and in this way the contents of the winds. Transported by the agency of man one cell pass into another, so as to form a germ "The Seed. This is contained in the seed- and animals, and carried by means of winds and or spore. In those plants which are familiar to essel, or, in other words, in the fruit. In order streams, seeds are deposited in situations fitted for all as forming the green slime of ponds, there are at it may be complete, it must contain the rudi- their growth, and under the influence of heat, moving filaments observed, as well as moving ent of the young plant, or what is called the moisture, and air, the young plant passes through spores. The latter are furnished with hair-like

hole of the interior. This is the case in the which take place in flowering plants, from the spore as with a fringe. These minute hairs ex-

minute bags, containing powdery matter or spores. "The mode in which seeds are scattered is de- having the power of germinating; those bags oc-When ric, rising up when dry and folding down when "In the case of composite plants, such as the moist. These teeth are either four or some mul-

"The little reproductive cells of lichens have processes, which either come off from one point metimes found that this embryo occupies the "Such is a hasty glance at the various changes in clusters of two or more, or surround the whole an, pea, and lupin, the fleshy cotyledons of first sprouting of the embryo until the perfect hibit movements for a short time after the spores hich form the great bulk of the seed; so also in seed is formed and scattered. The sketch would are separated from the plant; their vibration ceasto sprout. In some brittle algoe having flinty within us those yearnings and groonings which We trust, however, that the deficiency will be coverings, the cells divide so as to form new indi- cannot be uttered, so that hours and minutes, and fully made up by the liberality of Friends; and i viduals.

"In all the structures to which we have refer- continues instant in prayer, red, and in the varied changes which the plant undergoes, how beautiful are the adaptations Everything is guided by uncerring wisdom, and contributes to form one harmonious system, in which there is no flaw and no deticiency. All is superintended by an Omniscient Jehovah, whose care extends to the minutest atom. It is an erro- month 2nd, 1854, the following Friends were apneous view to think of God as governing the grand phenomena of nature, and leaving those which are minute to the operation of a set of laws which He does not uphold at every moment in all the fulness of their application. 'We cannot,' says Chalmers, ' disjoin God from one particle of the universe, without desolating the universe of God,' We may despise what is small as beneath the notice of our pride, but nothing is too microscopic for Him who, while 'He measures the waters in the hollow of His hand, and metes out heaven with the span, and comprehends the dust of the earth in a measure, and weighs the mountains in scales, and the hills in a balance' (Isa. x1, 12), yet numbers the very hairs of our head, and knows of every sparrow that falls to the the care of the same teachers as last year, excent ground,-(Matt, x, 29, 30.) The minuteness with which God provides for all wants is well breught out in the 65th Psalm, where David speaks resigned, after having faithfully served the Assoof Him as attending to the very settling of the fur- ciation for nearly sixteen years. The Schools they are prematurely rotted and destroyed, rows of the field and the watering of the ridges, have been visited by committees of the Board "Thou makest the outgoings of the morning and twice a month; and from their reports it appears, evening to rejoice. Those visitest the earth, and that in general good order has been maintained. waterest it: Thou greatly enrichest it with the and that the scholars are advancing as fast as river of God, which is full of water : Thou pre- can be expected from their circumstances in life, parest them corn, when Thou hast so provided and the irregularity of their attendance. During for it. Thou waterest the ridges thereof abun- the last few months, more attention has been dantly: Thou settlest the furrows thereof: Thou makest it soft with showers : Thou blessest the springing thereof. Thou crownest the year with has been quite remarkable. The difficulty of Thy goodness; and Thy paths drop fatness.' In satisfactorily conducting this School, both as rethe minutest events connected with the growth gards the behaviour of the children, and their adand development of plants, we may apply what vancement in their studies, has from time to time when he should be repairing utensils, or improving David said of the structure of the human frame, claimed the attention of the Board; and we have For Thou hast possessed my reins: Thou hast latterly been endeavouring to render this departcovered me in my mother's womb. I will praise ment more efficient. In this effort we have, we Thee; for I am fearfully and wonderfully made : believe, the cordial co-operation of the teachers, fruit." marvellous are Thy works; and that my soul knoweth right well. My substance was not hid from Thee, when I was made in secret, and curi- hope to advantage. In the Girls' School increased ously wrought in the lowest parts of the earth, attention has been given to Mental Arithmetic, when as yet there was none of them.'-(Ps. cxxxix. 13-16.)

#### (To be continued.)

"I am the Way."-" For all distractions in shut the heart, and lock out the world and all its is 68 in the former, and 56 in the latter School. phantoms; we can open the Bible and look at the promises; but He alone who is the key of David, to be made up into clothing by the scholars. can open heaven, and show each promise in its This clothing and several pairs of shoes have been must raise some to pay his taxes, &c., he raises glorious fulfilment. We can hit our eyes towards the hills ; but He alone can show us ' Him who dren. The cost of the shoes was \$14.91. is invisible,' and can enable our souls to rest on Him with the sweetest security, for the fulfilment Keyser, of Germantown, being part of a sum left of all that He has spoken. We can task our- to his executor, in trust, to be distributed among selves to stated times of devotion, and resolve that such benevolent institutions in this city as he we shall spend a given space in prayer; but He might think proper. can so enlarge the heart-He can make the spi-

times shall not be counted, and the untiring soul would be encouraging to the Managers to receive

#### For 1170o Friend 2

#### The Philadelphia Association of Friends for the Instruction of Poor Children.

At a meeting of the Association, held First pointed officers for the ensuing year, viz.:

#### Clerk .- Edward Richie.

Treasurer .- Richard Richardson,

Managers .- John M. Whitall, Joel Cadbury, Israel H. Johnson, Thomas Lippincott, Mark Balderston, James Kite, Charles J. Allen, Samuel Walton, Benjamin H. Pitfield, Joseph S. Elkinton, Edward Sharpless,

#### Annual Report.

To The Philadelphia Association of Friends for the Instruction of Poor Children,

#### The Managers report :

That the Schools have been continued under that a new Principal has been appointed in the and teach his own to be unruly. Infant Department; the former Principal having given to the writing of the children in the Infant department, and their improvement in this branch

The system of tenching Geography in concert has been lately introduced in both rooms, we perfect; and in Thy book all my members were to serving. These two branches we consider the planet season. written, which in continuance were fashioned especially important to children of the class that leaves all winter where last used, and just as he come under our care. A few of the more advanced girls being desirous to learn English breaks, because it was not properly housed and Grammar, they have lately commenced the study cared for. uf it.

sacred duties, the remedy lies in the Holy Spirit been 42 in the Girls' School, and 61 in the la- the fence that he had intended to stop for a himself. We can shut to the door; but He can fant department. The number now on the list,

distributed among the most destitute of the chil-

We have received \$40 from the estate of Abm,

rit so strong in the Lord and in the power of His quate for the support of the Schools; and during might-He can fill the mind with such longings the last two years it has been materially reduced, are rough and uncurried, and their harness trou after purity, such delight in heavenly things, and owing to the store No. 12 North Front street havsuch holy aspirations after God-He can so breathe ing been for a considerable time without a tenant.

from those who may feel disposed to aid their efforts in this way, such donations as would ren. der our regular income sufficient for maintaining the Schools to the full extent of their usefulness Signed by direction and un behalf of the Board of Managers,

CHARLES J. ALLEN. Clerk. Philada., Twelfth mo. 29th, 1853.

#### THE THRIFFLESS FARMER.

The thriftless farmer provides no shelter for his cattle during the inclemency of the winter, had permits them to stand shivering by the fence, or to lie in the snow, as best suits them.

He throws their fodder on the ground or in the mud, and not unfrequently in the highways, he which a large portion of it, and all the manure, it wasted

He grazes his meadows in the fall and spring, by which they are gradually exhausted, and finally ruined.

His fences are old and poor-just such as to let his neighbour's cattle break into his fields.

He neglects to keep the manure from around the sills of his barn-if he has one-by which

He tills, or skims over the surface of the land until it is exhausted ; but never thinks it worth while to manure or clover it. For the first he has no time; for the last " he is not able,"

He has more stock than he has means to kee well.

He has a place for nothing, and nothing in its place. He consequently wants a hoe or a rake, a hammer or an auger, but knows not where to find it. He and his whole household are in search of it, and much time is lost,

He loiters away stormy days and evenings, his mind.

He plants a few fruit trees, and his cattle forthwith destroy them. He has " no luck in raising

One-half of the little he raises is destroyed by his own or his neighbour's cattle.

He has no shed for his fire-wood-consequently his wife is out of humour and his meals out of

is getting in a hurry the next season, his plough

Somebody's pigs break in and destroy his gar-The average attendance during the year has den, because he had not stopped a little hole in week.

He is often in a great hurry, but will stop and A small sum has been expended for dry-goods talk as long as he can find any one to talk with

He has, of course, little money, and when he it at a great sacrifice, in some way or other, either paying a great shave, or by selling his scanty crops when prices are low.

He is a year behind, instead of being a year ahead of his business, and always will be,

The smoke begins to come out of his chimney late of a winter's morning, while his poor cattle Our income has for several years been inade- are suffering for their morning's food.

Manure hes in heaps in his stable; his horses under their feet.

His bars and gates are broken, his buildings

ainted, and the boards and shingles falling off tresses, whose tuition you were under in your clerks constantly in his employ, who read the and old hats.

le is a great barrower of his thrifty neighrticles; and when they are sent for, they canbe found.

lis children are late at school-that is, if they o school; their faces unwashed; their clothes dirty .- Selected.

For "The Friend."

#### RESPONSIBILITY OF PARENTS. (Concluded from page 134.)

And if any of these children of heavenlyded parents, when removed from under their on, for want of watchfulness, grow careless, turn their backs on the blessed truth of God, trample all the care and good counsel of their ints under their feet, to satisfy their own wills e pride and vanity of this evil world, to the inding of the hearts of their careful and loving ents, they will be clear of their blood; while gs except they repent.

And all you, young and tender people, with rs that come among Friends, through the resses, I have a concern upon my spirit to e to you, that you do not rest in an outward nerated and born again, and so be made real arefully upon your watch, you will see judgof Christ, in whose light you will see more a with himself; and will give you an assur-of your eternal salvation. Then will you inly know the kingdom of God to be within

Amen.

God and testimony of our Lord Jesus Christ.

[such children] shall reap the fruits of their entreat you all, who have been or are concerned in what is before written, to let the love of God so abound, that in it all labour for peace and unity in Christ the Prince of Peace, who in love laid in our age he hath called many of his children to the correspondent of the Tunes, is to locate yourgive up their lives, in the heat of the day, weeks, ession of the Truth, received by education, months, and years, to gather enemies to the knowwatch unto the heart-searching light of Christ ledge of God and union with him. Therefore ou, which will let you see that you must be wait for the heavenly wisdom, to bear one with another; and if any, who are conscientious to faithful Friends, by the heavenly inspiration God, and blameless in their conversation, having e powerful Spirit of God in you. And if you a concern upon their spirits to edify the people, do declare the Truth in public assemblies. I bedisaffection show at least any public opposition. , even your great necessity for the enjoyment But rather if there be occasion for the party to e life that is hid with Christ in God. This be spoken to, speak to him in private. So will natural nutriment, cause you to pray without ceasing, that the the enemy be prevented from casting stumblingwould enable you to loathe and abhor the blocks in the way of tender spirited people, who e, pomp, and pleasure of this evil world, and come in love to be comforted in the meeting, you an assurance of God's love to your souls. And in so doing it will cause love and unity to until you enjoy it, in all places of your re- abound among Friends, and in the love of God, nent, you will pour forth your supplications all will be restored and brought into unity again I not find the kingdom of God in outward ob breaches, who is the restorer of the desolate, ex. who was himself "meek and lowly of heart." ations, though none were more careful in alted to reign in his kingdom in all your hearts; rving what is made known to them to be the and to offer up a peace-offering, in passing by all n outward observations, and therefore, in the you all up in the unity of the Spirit and bond of press forward, according to your spiritual everlasting peace. And meet all together, you er and thirst, in true poverty of spirit, weep- who profess Gud's blessed Truth, to praise his and seeking the Lord your God, asking your holy name all as one and one as all, while we to Zion, with your faces thitherward, that are in these mortal bodies, and forever when time may enjoy salvation for walls and bulwarks, here shall be no more; even so be it with you all, Oh, you blessed children of the Lord! lift up saith my soul, in the name of the Lord, to whom

An Important Personage .- A Paris letter to and the anointing to teach you, which will the New York Daily Tunes, contains the follow-Then will you, in the name of the Lord me rehearse a few of the immunities and privi- bly certain, ple upon all the pride, pomp, pleasures, and leges of that individual. His salary is \$5000 a y of this evil world; to the great comfort of year. He has a handsome suite of rooms fur-dear and careful parents, masters and miss nished and paid for by the paper. He has two but it can only be found in those of the Creator."

e has no time to replace them; the glass is tender years, and of all that walk in the precious French journals, translate, collate, cut out items of the windows, and the holes stopped with truth of our God, who is over all, blessed forever. from Galignini, and add their eyes, invention, experience and observation to his. These gentle-"And all dear Friends and brethren seeing the men are paid by the Times of course. The corimplements, but never returns the borrow. Lord who turneth the hearts of men, as the rivers respondent buys and charges to the paper any of water, and in his loving kindness so ordereth books of which he may stand in need-and the those in authority, that the prison doors are opened library is a very choice and complete collection once more in our day, and we enjoy peace and of standard authors, cyclopædias, dictionaries, quietness according to his blessed will; praises to and other books of reference. He is empowered zed; their hair uncombed; and their books torn his holy name forever. I have a concern upon to pay for any important intelligence just what it my spirit, that all Friends and brethren have their may cost. When the Post Office closes early, to hearts affected as mine is, to live in a sense of the the infinite annoyance of all us correspondents of mercies of the Lord. And for the time to come, low degree, he writes on merrily till sunset, and every one endeavour to prevent the enemy mak- then hires a man to jump into the 7 o'clock train ing disunion among Friends and brethren, as of and take his letter to London! The Times pays late years he hath been doing, by public oppositive bill. Besides all this, his position is such that tion in some, and others, not patiently keeping in a great many things come to him, without his their places, have also separated. The difference giving himself the trouble to go to them. Thus, being so public, hath caused many a sorrowful a proclamation of Henry V, desires to see the heart, and given cause to the enemies of God to light. M. Berrver sends it to the correspondent rejoice. This has been a greater exercise and of the London Times, who gives it to one of his trouble to me, than all the sharp persecutions and clerks to translate. All the other correspondents imprisonments I have endured for the word of when they see it in print, throw up their hands, and wonder how the man knew there was such a "Therefore in the love of God I beseech and proclamation in existence, and where he went to get it. In short, it is a great thing to represent the London Times in Paris. To be able to say you are the Russian Ambassador, is one thing, to be forced to confess you are envoy from Veneration of your careful parents, masters, or down his life for us, when we were enemies; and zuela, is another. To stand up and say you are self between the two, and rather nearer the top than the foot of the column.

#### For " The Friend ?

Out of the dust were our bodies created, and all nourishment requisite to their sustenance is derived either directly or indirectly from the earth, But the soul-the immortal part-is of spiritual t upon all in you that is not obedient to the seech you in the love of God, that not any through origin, and must therefore be fed with spiritual lood. It would be as incapable of existing without this food, as the body would be without its

> The attempt to succeed in practice without principle, is like the endeavour to preserve meat without salt.

Endeavour to jewel your diadems with meektears to the Lord, as the blessed and heaven who have been scattered; and to meet all together ness and humility, remembering that the apostle avellers and companions did, and do, who in the everlasting Truth, to feel the Healer of has declared such are of great price with Him,

Surely this query is calculated above all others of God. But the kingdom of God consists offences, that have caused disunion : and to bind to direct our ambitton aright : " What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?"

The wise mother, whilst she is cherishing her infant plant with the sonshine of her love, remembers that were the sun permitted to shine uninterruptedly, it would wither and destroy; she thereheads, and stay your minds upon the Lord, are my prayers, that all may be accomplished as fore neglects not to administer the water of good ing patiently for him. He will turn your above written. And, until it be so with you, I counsel as it is needed. All irregular and luxuows into everlasting rejoicing, and seal you shall remain your exercised brother in tribulation rious growths she is careful to remove, and conith his Holy Spirit of promise in the marriage and in the kingdom and patience of our Lord stantly to train her trust upward, still upward, that it may bear fruit acceptable to the heavenly Gardener.

How would many of our expressions be modile you to delight in taking up the cross daily ing :- Next to the berth of British Ambassador at field did we know that they would be the last we ue obedience to the light of Christ, all the Paris, I suppose that the post of correspondent to should ever be permitted to utter ! And yet you have a being among the children of the London Times is most to be desired. Let time is as uncertain to us as etermity is irresisti-

"In the works of man perfection is aimed at,

Selected

GRIEF WAS SENT THE FOR THY GOOD.

BY THOMAS HAYNES DAVLEY. Some there are who seem exempted From the doom incurred by al Are they not more sorely tempted? Are they not the first to fall? As a mother's firm depial

Checks her infant's wayward mood, Wisdom lurks in every trial-

Grief was sent thee for thy good. In the scenes of former pleasure,

Present anguish hast thou felt? O'er thy fond heart's dearest treasure As a mourner bast thou knelt?

In the hour of deep affliction,

Let no impious thought intrude-

Meckly how with this conviction, Grief was sent thee for thy good.

"When haughty expectations prostrate lie, And grandeur crouches like a guilty thing, Oft shall the lowly weak, 'till nature bring Mature release, in fair society Survive, and fortune's utmost anger try : Like the frail snow-drops that together cling, And nod their helmets, smitten by the wing Of many a furious whirlblast sweeping by. WOADSWORTH.

> For "The Friend." BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

#### Of Ministers and Elders, and other concerned members of the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia.

#### CHRISTOPHER AND FRANCES TAYLOR. (Continued from page 133.)

wrote "An Epistle of Caution to Friends," in may be kept out of the church of God, and youth, themselves for want of taking heed to the Lord's which he warns them to take heed of the "treach whether male or female, may be truly subject pure word, which is daily bread to His children, erous spirit" which had appeared in William Ro. to the power of God, and the order of it in His and they live thereby. Many in this country gers. and discipline established amongst Friends, by day, and especially of women's meetings.

needful to be established in every family, much year, he left his school at Edmonton, to George duties. You may exhort, examine, and advise, more in the church of God, that every member of Keith, and with his wile and family removed to and by that means God's holy Truth will be over the true church may know its place and service the new province of Pennsylvania, and settled in them all. You may have many difficulties to in the body, [being] fitted thereto by the power of Philadelphia. The first meeting for business of frustrate such a good, holy order. Some may God. Then will it fall in naturally and in course, Friends of Philadelpha, appears to have been held find it a great cross to get into it, because they that every member will know its office, whereunto at a house belonging to Christopher Taylor, the may have children or servants that are very wild, it is called, with the heavenly call of Christ Jesus, 9th day of the Eleventh mouth, 1652. There and they may think such will rather scoll at it, These are they that take their possessions in the was no separate meeting for women Friends until than [receive good from it]. I advise you in the life, power, and wisdom of God, and are fit to do after the Quarterly Meeting held Fourth month fear of the Lord, to sit down with them in the service in the church. Of such members is, and 5th, 1683, when the following minute was made, evening, or according as you see meet, and wait ought to be, the composition of men's and wo- "A women's meeting was proposed, and unani- upon the Lord. He is ready and willing to assist men's meetings. [Such] who reverence and fear mously agreed upon. Agreed that a place be and help his people and servants in all things. the living God, and have a care of this service, appointed for women Friends to meet at, and that By this means your outward business will be that all who profess the Truth, and are turned it be for the present at the house of Christopher made easy, and you may save a great deal of to it, may be preserved in it. Such faithful mem- Taylor,---it being his own offer." At this same lost time, which is spent by servants in their masbers, and savoury sanctified ones, whether men meeting, Christopher and some other Friends were ter's absence. [You] may find out some way or women, when they meet together in their meet- appointed to "draw up a brief, yet full account that they may be helpful to their neighbours, and ings, meet with the Lord in the midst of them, of the good order of Truth, as it is practised in may prevent much time spent in families after His pure wisdom and power [is there] to guide the Men and Women's meetings of Friends in they have done their labour and service, in much them in that they are called unto, as they faith-England," fully and truly wait upon him. The work is the Christop Lord's they are about, and those that are faithful council for the province, which met First month, the issue to Ilim. You will find unruly spirits unto God, eye his power, and seek his glory in 1634, and he held that office until the close of 1635, lehained. Some here had good experience of the course of their lives, will not fail to do the He was also Register-General of Pennsylvania, these things, same in these meetings. Then let the wise in and filled some other public offices. His enheart judge, whether this be not the way of Gol. gagements kept him much in Philadelphia, and be well for a small number of men and women for the establishment of gospel-government in His yet he no doubt visited meetings around as his Friends that are solid and weighty, to meet togechurch, that all may be kept sweet and savoury Master led him. in His house, to His praise forever."

ing to appear out of her wilderness state, begins ble things opened before her. A concern on be-vised, taken care of, and employed. There come to flourish and to become us a garden watered half of the church militant remained with her to here many young persons, single men and woand pruned by the pure power of God. For this the last, and not long before her death she either men, who go about, spend the little they have, end, God in our day has raised up many Wit- dictated or penned the following hnes to Friends and when that is gone, see no way to have more. nesses, blessed be His name forever! and they of her own Monthly Meeting.

are at work in His garden, the heavenly plantation of his own hand, and seek his glory in all fear the Lord and to seek him continually. His things

forth again true gospel-order and discipline, as in land, and both been very tender and good to us the church of Christ before the apostaev entered, in bringing us to this wilderness. He was with and makes choice of such as are capable in this us upon the tempestuous seas,-He abides with work, and spiritually-minded. When they come us still,-blessed be His name, forever and fortogether, they can rejoice together in the enjoy- evermore. Oh! my dear Friends, let us call to ment of God's presence with them; and the holy mind the time when the Lord first made his bless. order of the gospel is committed to them, whether ed Truth known unto us. Surely it was very men or women. When in these meetings any-neceptable; my soul shall never forget it. What thing be said or done through infirmity, or want then did we enjoy that we could not part with far of a good understanding in some who may come the Lord, and we did abase ourselves in dust and to such meetings, it does not overthrow the con-stitution of any meeting which the power of God meanest thing I was unworthy of,—and I do behath set up and is in the authority of. The en- lieve it was so with many more. Now, my dear deavour is and ought to be, that there may be a Friends, we are come into this American part, let growth in the Truth in all things, until the house us, above all people, not murmur nor be disconof God's heavenly wisdom and power shine through tented, for we have good experience of the mercy of

order in the church of God, is truly laid amongst est thing we desire here is that people may come us by the Lord. It is he that brings these good to fear the Lord. It is that and that alone will things upon us, which we do in our men and wo- make this a happy country to us. Let all who men's meetings, in relation to good order in mar- lear the Lord, put on strength and courage to do riage. Many other things which are done in his holy work. Here is much to be done. We such meetings bring honour to God. The state must begin it and carry it on. The Lord is ready of the church is inquired into, that every neces- to help us and furnish us with his wisdom, advice sity may be answered, and if possible, every dis- and counsel. Indeed, we can do nothing without orderly thing may be separated and done away, it. Oh my dear Friends, let us not murmur here, and the living, innocent-hearted ones may be en- for we may read in the scriptures of Truth, how couraged in obedience and faithfulness, may be many fell in the wilderness of those that murmurexhorted to obedience and instructed in things re- cd. Let us be content with our manna. Here is In the Third month, 1681, Christopher Taylor Liting to their condition. That all loose Liberty no likelihood of a famine, except they famish This epistle is a defence of the good order church. That all may be kept pure and clean," have great families, and servants, who for want

George Fox and other concerned Friends of that against William Rogers, in a pamphlet bearing burden to their families. y, and especially of women's meetings. He says: "Government and good order is libels of William Rogers." During that same together, every family apart, and discharge your

"Now the true church of God, which is com- health failing, and a prospect of leaving all muta- the little that some bring with them, but be ad-

"Dear Friends,-What a blessed thing it is to : mercies fail not those that truly wait upon him, "Now heavenly Wisdom sees meet to give He hath been very bountiful to us in our native the Lord. As we fear and oney Him, he will "The foundation of good meetings and good make this wilderness a fruitful field. The great In 1682, Christopher again appeared in print of forceast, and a good heavenly order, become a

"Come, my dear Friends, call your families talk and idle jesting. Let every family that fears Christopher was appointed one of the first the Lord, practise this in Ilis holy law, and leave

"I think that here where ships arrive, it would ther, to take a little care of persons that are In the year 1685, Frances Taylor found her brought in, that they may not set down and spend They then take ill courses and revile the country. v, and may need advice. These things I the necessary comforts of life. exercised with, and leave them to your ian consideration.

#### FRANCES TAYLOR."

e husband has endorsed at the foot of this he Lord Jesus Christ, blessed forever.

the near approach of death.

If to the good of others in works of mercy, bours in the ministry. John Gough quotes a ony concerning him, not recorded in this ind faithful minister; in the exercise of his the light, there will be no slothfulness." ertinent, clear and affecting; in prayer solreverent and weighty ; in his general deportcircumspect, meek and humble.

(To be continued.)

#### For "The Friend." Industry Promoted by Religion.

e of the objects of care in the first Christian h, was the encouragement of industry. The es knew that idleness would be the mother eal and fervency in religion, which is insele from its life and growth in the heart. He " and showed them by his own example, e meant what he said, working for his own

ld be well for the time to come we might ten by George Fox in 1671, showing the clear- is requisite for such dependent ones; and all who eans to prevent these things, and then the ness of his views upon the subjects of industry, are comfortably provided themselves, if they have they bring over with them may do them cleanliness, and not allowing those who are en- comparatively but little to spare, may do somein order to a settlement. I mean those that feebled by disease or age, to suffer from want of thing for a poor indigent brother or sister. Yet

Lord to you all, who are brought into the eternal door, than to work at some honourable employ-Truth of God, whose minds are guided out of the ment; and very often money easily acquired in earth up to God, and have received their wisdom this way, is lavishly spent in a manner prejudise these words :--- "Given forth some small from him, which wisdom orders all the creatures, cial to body and soul, We have a great influx before she departed this life, who is eternally that with it you may come to know, how to order of foreigners who make it their business to beg in the creation, with the wisdom by which all was their living, and it is becoming not merely a tax, nces Taylor died about the Ninth or Tenth made. This I charge you and warn you all in but it is often doubtful to those who do not like to , 1685. At the Monthly Meeting of Friends the presence of the living God, that you suffer refuse, whether their donations do not contribute ladelphia, held Eleventh month 4th, that no creature to perish, for want of the creatures, more to the serious injury of the beggar, than to we find the following minute :--- "The testi- and that none be lost through slothfulness, his benefit, of advice to Friends from Frances Taylor, laziness, and filthiness; and let not these things she deceased, was read and ordered to be be, which are for condemnation with the light. John Churchman's advice to a young woman on led. As to that part of her advice for coun- And Friends let there be no slothfulness among such as come over from England, at their you, but all keep in diligence and liveliness; for rival, what course to take to manage what he that is slothful is an evil example. Such must ring, and also relating to their settlement, be judged with the light, that they may come to eeting appointed Christopher Taylor" and be diligent. And such as have gone up and down begging, whom you have received amongst you, is Christian care over those landing in the with the holy light which hath convinced them, y, was, it appears, exercised for some con-ble time by the Monthly Meeting; and but be kept in obedience to the light, to receive less many persons had occasion to be thank- their wisdom from God, how to labour in the crethe kind concern for the benefit of stran- ation. And see that they have things decent and which actuated Frances Taylor amid the necessary, and that their nakedness may be coverof disease, and the solemn thought awaken ed, that no reproach nor shame may come upon the Truth, from such as are without; but that ristopher Taylor continued after his affect- with the light all such may be denied, who act ss to look after his family, and to devote contrary to it. In it, which condemns the evil world, ye may walk, and receive the light of the Son of God, which the world stumbles at, which is their condemnation, and in which the saints ry, in which he is said to have been a dili- have unity. All being kept diligent, walking in

Those Christian advices of the apostle Paul have been practically adhered to by Friends, from the foundation of the Society to this time, their discipline requiring the condition of the poor to be frequently investigated, and proper maintenance dispensed where they are unable to provide for themseves. It is also a duty to aid inefficient persons, in the kind of business they can manage; and cleanliness has been said to be next to godliness, and is essential to health and vigour of body and mind. All these duties are connected with e, and an evidence that there was wanting true religion, and which the principle of Truth that leads in all things into strict propriety, would bind every attentive Christian to practice. We these exhortations to the Christians, "not do not suppose that we are without exceptions, ul in business, fervent in spirit, serving the throughout a people scattered over an extensive country, and where they exist, they should be summary of these statistics, however, prove that removed, that according to the apostle's advice, sities and to relieve them that were with him. all may "glorify God in their bodies and in their be was engaged in the ministry, and the spirits, which are his;" and where the inside is Britain have cost £240,000,000; the Canals, of the churches rested upon him, he says, made clean, the outside will be likely to follow. £26,000,000; and the Docks, £30,000,000. ther did we eat any man's bread for nought. The practice of begging is very opposite to our rought with labour and travail night and views of the condition, which a Christian ought to sels, 4,300,000 tons, with 240,000 men; and one that we might not be chargeable to any of occupy, and could every sect feel the necessity of vessel is lost on an average with every tide. The Not because we have not power, but to extending a more close supervisory care over navy consists of 555 vessels, 570,000 tons, and ourselves an example unto you to follow us. their members, and the great amounts of money 45,000 men. Yachts, 250, and 23,000 tons, ven when we were with you, this we com- which are wasted in all kinds of vanity and exed you, that if any would not work, neither cess, were appropriated in finding useful labour ores, from which metals were produced; whereas I he eat. For we hear that there are some for those who are incompetent to take care of the present scientific generation use fifty. The walk among you disorderly, working not themselves, it is probable we should have a much aggregate yield of minerals is equivalent in value I, but are busybodies. Now them that are less number of street beggars than we have. At to about £25,000,000 annually. we command, and exhort by our Lord Jesus this season of the year when the resources of t, that with quietness they work, and eat many are very limited, and soon exhausted from butter and cheese, is 3,000,000 tons, of the value our bread." Idle people who are more fond the dearth of business; and when food, and cloth- of £59,000,000. The ale, wine and spirits coning on others, than using their own efforts to ing, and fuel are much needed to guard the body sumed annually exceed 3,300,000 tons, and de things honest for themselves, are very against suffering from cold and inclement wea- £54,000,000; while sugar, ter and coffee scarcebe busybodies, meddling with the concerns ther, the hearts of those who have means to by reach 450,000 tons, and £27,000,000. The ers, and carrying tales from house to house, spare, should be warmed with sympathy, and en- Fisheries of Great Britain net £6,000,000 annu-

we apprehend that in very many cases, persons "Dear Friends,-This is the counsel of the find the labour less onerous to beg from door to

# the subject of Marriage. (An extract from his letter )

"I feel the anxious perplexed state thy mind is in, though there be no objection as to outward circumstances, and thy relations and friends are pleased with the proposal. Yet as it is a concern of the utmost importance, it may seem difficult how to determine." After some useful hin's of his own experience he thus proceeds : "There are seasons when the mind fixed in deep a'tention on the sovereign good, is composed and quiet, totally uninfluenced by outward objects, when human considerations lose their energy, and we regardless of the sentiments of men, are only solicitous to gain the approbation of Heaven, and follow wheresoever He is pleased to lead, whe-ther to do or to suffer. In these awful moments calmly weigh it, and see how it then appears, whether it brings uncasiness or a cloud, or otherwise; and 1-t nothing prevent thy acting accordingly. At other times think as little about it as may be, it will but tend to puzzle and distract thy mind the more. Never let persuasion or the bias of affection induce thee to depart from the sense and judgment that is formed here. Be sure marry none but an Israelite. There is most assuredly to be met with by the honest inquirer, that which can direct to an hair's breadth.

Commercial Statistics of Great Britain-Mr. Braithwait Poole, in a recent work, gives the following interesting statistics of Great Britain, Pitt and Canning stated the yearly production of the agricultural and mechanical interests of Great Britain at an amount equal to the national debt; but nobody knew how they made it out. The these great statesmen were right.

Mr, Poole shows that the Railways of Great

The Mercantile Marine consists of 35,000 yes-

The ancient Britons knew only six primitive

The agricultural produce of milk, meat, eggs, e were forcibly struck with an epistle writ- larged with Christian charity, so as to do all that ally. In Monufactures, the cotton, woolda, linen 1,250 tons of pins and needles are made yearly, changed for fulness of joy and peace. worth £1.100.000.

Earthenware, 400,000 tons, £35,000,000; glass, 58,000 tons, £1,600,000. The Gazette shows an average of four bankrupts daily throughout England and Wales .- Annual of Scientific Discoveru.

> For "The Friend," WHAT LACK I YET :

he had lived a correct life, would perhaps be pro- the sludge pressing in toward the mouth of the 87 looms and warpmill therein, has been crected fitable to many in this day, who may in their syphon, and from the whole bottom of the lake at Belhavel, county Leitrim. Ireland. own sight have maintained a virtuous course, but consisting to a great depth of an impalpable are not prepared to leave all and follow One who sludge, which must take some time to consolidate In the Duchy of Moderna are the celebrated requires cutire dedication of heart. People may and become workable. The complete drainage marble quarries of Carrara. It has been said possess all the desirable things common to this of the lake will require another summer. The that they were nearly exhausted. Such is here state of existence, and yet be greatly deficient m undertaking has been carried out by a plumber of ever far from being the case; those famous moas faith, and when their duty is made known to Strauraer. The syphon is S80 yards long, (ex. tains are as it were—like the coal fields of Great hten, turn away sorrowful, instead of seeking for actly half a mile) and 7 inches in diameter. The Britain-inexhaustible. A late traveller visited that unfailing strength, which will assist them in lughest part is 21 feet above the present surface Polvaccio, where Pabbricutti possesses one of the the performance of it, and enable them to go for. of the lake, and the longest limb of the syphon is richest quarries of statuary marble. The quarries ward conquering and to conquer in the holy war. 10 feet under the level of the water. The dis- had succeeded on that day in dischering seven fare. Perhaps there are a great many in differ. charge is about 200 gallons of water per minute ; large blocks, one of which measured not less than ent places under the Christian name, who are not but, at first, when the lake was at its original 800 feet cube, another 600, and one also of 400 only enjoying rapidly accumulating wealth, but height, and the fall greater, the discharge was feet cube, besides many of smaller dimensional also a reputable name amongst men, that might much more. he startled to be apprized of the one thing needful for them to perform, before they could inherit eternal life. However devotedly according to the ple much cramped in their mind, and display that dignitaries, who had come to choose a piece and law, some may acquit themselves in their own want of energy which is shown by a boy who, of which a statue of the emperor was to be en estimation, yet if they are unwilling to co-operate owing to ill-judged parental repression, has never with the merciful instructions of redeeming love, had his natural powers properly developed. An they cannot pass from death unto life, through the interposition of Christ, who is the only Mediator have been astonished with the warmth of the ex- mended the purchase of a piece of land for a patient between God and man, and who bringeth out of pressions used against the present state of things, lic cemetery near llford and Epping forest, i the lener which killeth into his marvellous light Everything is very dear. The people are enor- Essex, and their recommendation seems likely a and truth. The performance of the Divine will mously taxed : a royal decree has just been issued, be adopted. The site comprises a farm of 120 must take place, although very opposite to our enacting an additional land tax of 10 per cent. acres, and the cost will be \$750 per acre for the creaturely desires, or the vail of the temple is not and withal a paper currency, without any control freehold, or \$12,500 for the farm buildings, or rent in our own particulars, and we cannot be to its issue, or security for its redemption. Ow- \$102,000 for the property as it stands, beside transformed by the renewing of our minds into a ing to the smallness of the amounts for which the compensation to the lessee for six years' lease spiritual life: flyshly lusts must be crucified, be, noies are issued, and to the poverty of the gov- The distance is about seven miles from London. lore that precious state which is hid with Christ ernment, they are made of such flimsy material, and close to a line of railway. They propose a in God, can be enjoyed.

A fulness in this world's goods may be possessed, but those who live securely in them, without two in the last stage of decay, of 10 kreutzers suffice for twenty years. witnessing a redemption from these corruptible each (eight cents), to present, on my return to things, are excluded from the enjoyments of hea- England, to a friend who was an eloquent advoven, for thus said our blessed Lord, "It is cate of the Anti-gold League. easier for a camel to go through the eve of a needle than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God." Seeing that these things are so, how every thousand tons of white lead produce, on an Jesus, 'see God;' he that once comes to be solemn the answer which would arise in the mind average, a hundred and twenty patients and five Christ's yoke, is not carried away by the devil of the enlightened Christian, should one of this deaths. class query, "What lack I yet?" thou art wanting in the main object and end of this transitory existence, and thou still lackest an experimental metal is washed with a hot solution of gelatine, cross their own wills, which lead them to breat knowledge of that redeening Power which only and the leather previously steeped in a hot infu- Christ's holy will, and lose their own souls in do can translate thee from this circumscribed sphere ision of gall-nuts pressed upon the surface and ing the devil's. Had Adam minded that holy of uncertainty, anxiety, and pain, to one of qui- allowed to cool. It then adheres so firmly, that light in paradise, more than the serpent's bait, and etude and eternal enjoyment.

Of those who were poor in this world's goods, but who were obedient and devoted to their Lord's requirings, and who went willingly on his holy palace at Dolma Baktelie. The architect is an iorbidden ! look not upon it, if thou wouldst embassy, it was queried, "When I sent ye with Armenian. The palace is of stone and marble : be captivated by it. Bring not the guilt of the out purse, and scrip and shoes, lacked ye any the workmanship is very common: the frontage sins of knowledge upon thy soul. Did Chris-thing I and they said Nothing." Those who are extends along the Bosphorus from Dolma Baktché submit his will to his Father's, and, for the pa poor and deficient as to the possessions and wis- to Beshik Tash, and must have a façade of up- that was set before him, endure the cross, and dom of this world, standing on nothing of their wards of 1000 feet: the situation is exquisite, despise the shame of a new and untrodden wa own, though having all things yet as possessing. The palace is more like a town in extent: it con- to glory? Thou also, must submit thy will u nothing, hath God chosen, rich in taith, and in tains one large hall 125 feet in height to centre of Christ's holy law and light in thy heart, and 6 the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus dome; inside measure 150 feet by 130. This is the reward he se's before thee, to wit, eterm Christ, The bonds of this natural existence which intended for receptions; it is magnificently deco-life, endure his cross, and despise the shame of draws down to the earth, must be broken, before rated in ornamental painting and gilding. Under it. All desire to rejoice with him, but few w

and silk altogether amount to 420,000 tons, there can be a shooting forth, and expanding in the arches which support the dome, are gallerie and £95,000,000 ; while hardwares exhibit 360, a more glorious and happy state, where no want for museums. The principal floor comprises ta 000 tons, and £20,000,000; in addition to which is known, and where sorrow and sighing are ex- halls and apartments fitted up in a most cost

New York, First mo., 1854.

#### GLEANINGS FOR ' THE FRIEND."

course of being drained by a syphon. There apartments for 300 or 400 women. The palace were about 8 acres of water above 16 feet deep in approached through a costly triumphal gateway the centre, and fully 20 acres of marsh. The water is now lowered 9 feet. It might be drawn This query of a young man who thought that lower still, but much difficulty has arisen from ment 107 feet by 64 feet, with roof of gluss, and

> immense amount of discontent prevails, and I law, Commissioners for London have recom that without considerable care, they will soon plant around the margin of the tract a belt of wear out in the circulation. I have preserved woodland. It is computed that 100 acres would

> It is calculated that the use and manufacture of come to see the Lord. 'The pure in heart,' says

it cannot be separated without tearing.

manner. The baths are fitted up with Egyptia alabaster. The roof is covered with lead ; all th Sultan's palaces, and only these, are covered with that metal. The palace is built on piles. The great staircase is lighted by a large skylight o A lake on the estate of the Earl of Stair is in crimson coloured glass. The harem contain

A linen factory consisting of one large spart

The appearance of these blocks just quarried was most beautiful: they equalled the purest alabaster The inhabitants of Vienna appear to be a peo- in whiteness. There were present several French

In England, burials in towns are prohibited by

"Religion is a denial of self: yea of self-religion too. It is a firm tie or bond upon the soul to holiness, whose end is happiness; for by it men allurements; he finds excelling joys in his watch fulness and obedience. If men loved the cros Means of fastening Leather upon Metal.-The of Christ, his precepts and doctrine, they would stayed his mind upon his Creator, the rewarder of fidelity, he had seen the snare of the enemy, on The Saltan of Turkey is now building a new resisted him. O do not delight in that which it

r with him, or for him. Many are the comons of his table; not many of his abstinence. loaves they follow, but the cup of his agony leave. It is too bitter : they like not to drink are offended at the ignominy of his cross. O man ! as he for thy salvation, so thou for ove of him, must humble thyself, and be cond to be of no reputation, that thou mayest w him; not in a carnal, formal way, of vain s tradition and prescription, but as the Holy it by the apostle doth express it, ' In the new living way,' which Jesus hath consecrated, brings all who walk in it to the cternal rest od: whereinto he himself is entered, who is poly and only blessed Redeemer."-Penn's Cross No Crown.

#### From the North American & U.S. Gaz.

#### An American Free Negro in Cuba.

e recently alluded to a claim for the protecof our flag, made at the American consulate avana, by an American negro, who said he kidnapped and taken to Cuba. The followre the details of his story, as given by a spondent of the New York Herald :

w developments of crime come to us with day's experience, and a case of most extraary character, of the many that undoubtedly is now being exposed to the light, after a alment of forty years.

few days since a negro man found his way office of the American consulate, and there ed protection as a free born citizen of the d States. His deportment and the singularity story, which surpassed the power of invenattracted the most respectful attention, and ngue was evidently touched with the fire of , for all that heard believed. He solicited, ms that could not be resisted, that his case t be investigated, and that he might be re-I to the freedom for which he had been waitchains for forty years. He represents that is born in Charleston, S. C., gives the names ther, mother, one brother, and two uncles tates that they were all free, that they emid from Charleston in 1806, or near that time, to Florida, and subsequently went to Nassan.

Providence; that he was quite small, but ie remembers every occurrence with the er distinctness for having had nothing else to t upon from his youth to old age; and that d early made up his mind to struggle for the m of which he had been deprived by rob-He remembers, and thinks he was about e years of age, when his mother, seeking self in the crime of kidnapping. hing for him to do, hired him to the captain mall trading sloop, as a cabin boy, by whom

and disagreeable appearance, where he was placed other, though thousands of miles apart. In purin the stocks for sale keeping, in the back part of chasing a slave, he has only to go through the the premises.

of. And many will magnify his miracles, he was taken out, he thinks, near midnight following his capture, and placed upon a horse, with another man, which was put to his speed for the country; that in this way, at a slow pace when the roads were bad, and fast when good, they

> that, as soon as he had acquired knowledge, he his master. By a royal ukase issued by the explained to his pretended master how he had monster Catharine, and since confirmed by Nichabeen taken, that he was free, and demanded that las, if a serf makes any complaint to his superiors he might go to Havana to make application for against his lord, "he shall be amenable to the his release. Finding this only increased their punishment which the laws award"-that is, to vigilance, he made no more efforts, but determined the punishment of death! But there is no law in to wait quietly until an opportunity should occur, Russia, except the despotic will of the head slave which he believed would come sooner or later, and that he would have justice.

knowledge of the English language he had at crown." twelve years, by constantly repeating the story of his life to himself, in English, enumerating every incident, and all the names of his family and friends. That his master, residing near Canasi, about eighteen or twenty miles from Havana, died in 1846, and that his estate was only distributed among the heirs some few weeks since, when he was brought to Havana by parties having no knowledge of his former history, having been purchased or apportioned to them, he knows not which.

Being here, the past seems to have aroused the energy of the man, and his first business was to find out "the America," which being finally understood and explained, meant the American consulate. His remarkable case will be brought to the immediate attention of General Canedo, and under the auspices of the acting commercial agent, will undoubtedly have a favourable issue for the poor negro. The small planter who bought " Ben," was known as Don Antonia Catejene, and the person who carried him from Regia to Canasi. was his nephew, who is now living in this vicinity and has been recognised by " Ben," who took him to the office of the American consul, where his admissions were quite sufficient to establish the truth of "Ben's" story, without implicating him-

Slaves in Russia,-Of the fifty-three and a as carefully treated, and he thinks he, the half millions of people which Russia contained in n, was in no way accessory to his being 1842, not less than forty-two millions were slaves; pped. That in the course of his voyages and of these, fifteen million were slaves of the g the islands, the business of "Captain Jim" Crown, or the Emperor! The Russian slaves im to Havana with a small cargo of shells and have no legal rights. The Russian people are not cought at Nassau. That being ashore at the only slaves to their nobles, they are also slaves to made for exportation. e of Regia, at the head of the bay, and wait. the soil. The land of Russia is valueless of itself; the boat for the return of the captain, or its value consists in the human property belongof the men, to go on board the sloop, he was ing to it, and from which the nobles derive their they do to appear so, they would, through grace, nly seized by a white man, of the class of chief revenue. Practically, the private serf of bring about their purpose. en of the harbour, and carried off with vio- Russia-and there are above forty millions of That when he endeavoured to make an such—is life and limbs at the disposal of his ownhe found such violent pressure that it er, as completely as slaves have ever been in any d like death, and he was alraid to attempt country. He can be sold or hired out as a beast e, under the impression that if he persisted of burden; the law, it is true, now wills that a e would certainly be killed, as he had heard certain portion of the land must be sold with hon; stories of the pirates of Havana and of but land in Russia is, as we have said, of merely

formality of receiving from the former owner a In this position he remained some hours, when few acres of land with him, ot which he soon forgets the possession, and from which he may remove the slave, separating him for ever from his wife and children, and dooming him to perpetual banishment from his home. The Russian slave, male or female, cannot marry without the permistravelled until the dawn of day, when they reached sion of the owner; and there are no purposes, some farm houses, where he was taken off the even the most infamous, to which the female slave horse and placed in a cabin, chained; that he was is not always liable to be devoted, and frequently put at work the following day, under the imme- applied. The master may at any time send his diate eye of his master, and that when there was male slave to Siberia, or for a soldier-and some not an armed white force over him sufficient to he must constantly choose for this service. The keep him from getting away, he had always worn owner may flog his slave to death, but the law chains-and they were scarcely an inconvenience only permits him to be fined. The law forbids to him, so accustomed had he become to them; any court to receive the evidence of a slave against owner. Puschkin, the Russian writer, emphatically observes, " There is no law in Russia: the He says he has kept himself from losing the law is nailed to a stake, and that stake wears a

> Durability of Wood .- The piles under the London Bridge have been driven five hundred years, and on examining them in 1846, they were found to be little decayed. Old Savoy Place, in the city of London, was built six hundred and fifty years ago, and the wooden piles, consisting of oak, elm, beech, and chestnut, were found, upon recent examination, to be perfectly sound. Of the durability of timber in a wet state, the piles of a bridge built by the Emperor Trajan, over the Danube, afford a striking example. One of these piles was taken up and found to be petrified to the depth of three-fourths of an inch; but the rest of the wood was not different from its former state, though it had been driven sixteen hundred years,

American Cutlery .- At a recent dinner of the cutlers of Sheffield, England, at which some of the most distinguished men of Great Britain were present, the master cutler, who is also the Lord Mayor of the city, made the following striking numission; ---- "The manufacturers of edge-tools in America," said he, "invariably use the best steel that Sheffield produces, regardless of price, while some of the Sheffield manufacturers were arriving at a greater profit by making a cheaper article from inferior material. It was not in workmanship, but in the use of the best material, that the Americans gained any superiority," He admitted further, that the defect in the English material is often supplied by an extra finish, and implies that such goods are principally

"If people took as much pains to be good, as

# THE FRIEND.

#### FIRST MONTH 14, 1854.

We have repeatedly taken occasion to express ruelties. That he was carried apparently nominal value. The master may remove one or our views on the colonization of our coloured back part of the town, into a house of low all of his slaves for life from one estate to an- countrymen on the coast of Africa. When they

come citizens of a Republic in which they can enjoy perfect equality on their social as well as their civil relations, and are disposed to enter with industry and perseverance in the performance of a man and his wife, and their children and grandchil- seen, how shall he love God whom he hath the dutics that appertain to the new home they are dren, from near Nashville, Tennessee, liberated by Montabout to occupy, we think they ought to be en-couraged and, it necessary, assisted in the undertaking. Liberia certainly offers many and strong inducements to such as feel disposed to emigrate from this land of oppression, to enter upon a field where their energies will not be crippled by the hostile policy of a dominant and arrogant race, nor their finer feelings constantly outraged by a prejudice, which, however irrational and unreasonable, seems unvielding, and is constantly bearing upon them, preventing them from attaining the standing in society, which their good conduct may merit. If ever this country makes reparation to Africa for the wrongs she has committed upon her children and their descendants, it appears to us, that it is most likely to be effected through the medium of those of our coloured countrymen, who shall carry to the home of their forelathers, the correct principles, the religion, the arts and the sciences they have obtained while here, and make use of the opportunities afforded by a residence in that benighted land, to introduce those blessings of civilized life, among the the Lord for his goodness to us." barbarous tribes with whom they may be brought in contact.

While holding these views, we cannot admit the right of any one, whether holding the station of a slavcholder or not, to oblige those whom he may have under his control to expatriate themselves; or to render freedom from bondage dependent upon the poor slaves leaving the country, and passing the remainder of life amid scenes and difficulties from which they would, if they dared, turn away with dread or disgust. The coloured population have as much right to remain on their native soil as the whites, and any acts, whether of private individuals or public bodies, intended, or having the effect, to make their emigration comple profess to be so zealous.

There is certainly a liberal disposition manifested by the slaveholders mentioned in the following notice recently published by the Secretary of the American Colonization Society, and although the poor slaves may sometimes feel that they are only allowed to make a choice between two evils, yet we doubt not there are thousands who would be glad to avail themselves of the opportunity of obtaining freedom, the control of their own persons and time, at the price of passing the remainder of their days under the government of Liheria.

#### [From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.]

"Expedition to Liberia .- The brig General Pierce, chartered for the purpose, and fitted out in Baltimore, sailed from Savannah, Georgia, the 16th ult., with 163 cmigrants, of whom 85 were from Tennessee, 15 from Alabama, 56 from Georgia, and 7 from South Carolina. There were 84 males and 79 females. Of the whole company, 107 were over ten years of age, and 56 under 126 were sent by masters now living, 16 were liberated by will, and 21 were born free. They were all in five condition, and well provided with the means necessary to enable them to assume a position favourable to their fature prosperity.

" Of these emigrants, lifty were liberated by Richard Hoff, of Oglethorpe county, Georgia, who paid \$60 each for their transportation and support six months in Liberia, in addition to giving them, when they embarked, about \$2,000. They were all entirely black, without any mixture of Anglo-Saxon blood.

"It will be remembered that W. E. Kennedy, of Columbia, Tennessee, sent in the Zebra, from New Orleans, last spring, twenty-six of his stares. He sent another com-

voluntarily leave the land of their nativity, to be- pany of twenty-nine in the General Pierce, leaving only ening influence of a want of unity upon meetine wo with him, who are unwilling to leave him while he lives, but intend to go to Liberia after his death.

" The most interesting and extraordinary part of this expedition was a family of thirty-eight, consisting of a gomery Bell, a gentleman 85 years old. He gave them verything requisite as an outfit, and paid us \$2,000 for their transportation and support six months in Liberia. the has a large number more, of whom he wants to send about eighty as soon as we can take them, and is willing to pay one-half the expenses of transportation and support, besides giving them a comfortable outfit, and paying their expenses to the port of embarkation. These people are the iron men of Tennessee. Mr. Bell has long been known as one of the largest manufacturers of iron, and his slaves have been his only workmen. They thoroughly understand the business, and have among them miners, colliers, monlders, and are fully competent to build a furnace for making iron, and carrying it on themselves. They are men of high moral character, which would render them an acquisition to any coun-

"Thomas Scott, the patriarch of the family, who sail-ed in the General Pierce, helped to make the cannonballs which were fired from behind the cotton bales at the battle of New Orleans ; and he is yet a man of great activity and energy of character. He and his whole family entertain the very highest respect and veneration for their late master and valued friend. His last words to me, as he stood on the deck of the vessel, were, ' Do write a most loying letter to my old master, and tell him how much we love him, and will never stop thanking

" Considering all the circumstances, we have great reason to congratulate ourselves upon the success which has attended the departure of this very interesting company of emigrants. W. McLain."

" Dec'r 31, 1863."

NORTH CAROLINA YEARLY MEETING.

The following is the Epistle of North Carolina Yearly Meeting, alluded to in our last number :

# To the Quarterly, Monthly, and Preparative

#### Meetings.

#### Dear Friends,-

During the reading of the summary Answers to the Queries, and the investigation of the state pulsory, is a violation of justice, and an outrage of Society, much exercise and concern were felt on the rights of man, of which the American peo- on account of the departure of many of our members from the observance and faithful support of the various Christian testimonies that we, as a are many rumonrs of conflicts between the contenda religious Society, have been called upon to bear to the world from the beginning.

On this, as on former occasions, we have had to mourn over the loss that many of our members sustain, by the neglect of the attendance of our religious meetings, and Friends were very feelingly reminded, that a neglect of this most important and Christian duty, is almost invariably followed by other departures from our well-known Christian testimonies; whilst on the other hand, if we perform this most reasonable service as those that must give an account, we shall from season to season, know our strength to be renewed in Christ, our holy Head. Thus a proper preparation of heart will be known, and qualification experienced, for the performance of every good word and work, for "They that are planted in the house of the Lord, shall flourish in the courts of our God: they shall bring forth fruit in old age.'

The subject of Love and Unity, that distinguishing badge of discipleship, without the preservation of which no healthy state of society can exist, was feelingly brought to the view of the meeting. Friends were reminded, that unless we keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace, dust,-the "George Law" \$550,000,-the "Star in t there will be but little growth in the Truth experienced amongst us; and the meeting was pained at finding deficiencies in this respect reported from

families and individuals, was very clearly points out, and spoken to in the authority of Truth 6 "If a man love not his brother, whom he had seen ?" A deep solicitude was felt and expresse that whilst contending for the support and main tenance of the various testimonies of our religion Society, we might cultivate towards each oth that spirit of charity which suffereth long and kind, and worketh no ill to its neighbour. Ar as we come to know, in the line of our exper ence, the accuser of the brethren cast down, w shall realize the preciousness of that unity which was described by the Psalmist, "as the dew Hermon, and as the dew that descended upon th mountains of Zion : for there the Lord commun ed the blessing, even life forevermore,

Plainness in dress and address, and moder tion in conduct, were alluded to as distinguishing testimonies of our Society. It was weightil brought to the view of the meeting, that although adherence to any form of dress or address, won not make any of us experimental Christians, ye inside goodness would produce a correspondin outside plainness and moderation in all thing And a lively concern was manifested, that Friend might be redeemed from the spirit of this work and its changeable customs and fashions, and t enabled to build upon that foundation which alor standeth sure, having this seal, that "the Lor knoweth them that are his."

The meeting was, not only during the consid eration of the state of Society, but at various times through its several sittings, introduced in dcep exercise and concern, that all our member both elder and younger, might be preserved i the Divine fear, waiting, as humble penitents, Wisdom's gate, with an eye single unto the La our righteousness, who is all things unto h Church and people, and who giveth liberally an upbraideth none.

#### ITEMS OF NEWS.

From Europe, information has been received to the 24th ultima

No changes of consequence since last advices. The armies, but no battle of much importance.

GREAT BRITAIN .- Ten million pounds sterling | vested in the coal trade; and thirty-seven million to annually sent to market, worth at the pit's mouth b million pounds.

AUSTRIA .- The Austrian budget shows a deficit fifty million florins.

DENMARK .- A line of defence is to be throwat round Copenhagen.

FRANCE .- But one-balf the quantity of grain requi ed to meet the deficiency in the harvest, had been o tained. A scarcity towards the close of Second mon is apprehended.

UNITED STATES .- Pennsylvania. Governor's me sage exhibits a favourable state of finances. He pr mises to veto all "omnibns bills." Reading Railro Company's shop at Reading, destroyed by fire. The company have declared 4 per cent. dividend on comm \$100,000 of the floating debt has been paid o

Philadelphia. The City Councils have confirmed f subscription of two million dollars to the stock of t Erie and Sunbury Railroad Company,-thus ensuring the completion of that road. The flour market fir Wheat, red, from 1.62 to 1.70; white, 1.82 to 1.85.

New York .- Another destructive fire .- the Metropo tan Hall and a new and very expensive hotel called t La Farge Honse, destroyed. A slaver captured by S. frigate Constitution, on the coast of Africa, arriv last week.

California .- The "Indiana" brings \$1,200,000 in ge West" \$1,300,000,-all in the week.

PRINTED BY KITE & WALTON. No. 3 Ranstead Place, Fourth above Chesnut street

# FRIEND. THR

# A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

#### OL XXVII.

#### PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

rice two doltars per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions and Payments received by

#### JOHN RICHARDSON. AT NO. 50 NORTH FOURTH STREET, UP STAIRS.

#### PHILADELPHIA.

stage to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, id in advance, three and a quarter cents; to any of the United States, for three months, if paid in nce. six and a-half cents.

# For "The Friend."

#### IVTO-THEOLOGY, OR BOTANY AND RELIGION. (Continued from page 138.)

From what has been already stated, it may een that the science of botany, when prosed for its own sake, is well worthy of attennot much more clothe us.'-(Matt, vi, 30.)

n ought to listen.

How interesting are the associations con- on their memory. ted with the practical prosecution of botany!

SEVENTH-DAY, FIRST MONTH 21, 1854.

NO. 19.

fication and pleasure."

Highlands, I have elsewhere made the following and the rushes, which spring up on the moist althey exhibit to him the geographical range of nature. species, both as regards latitude and altitude ; and Rom. i. 20). All His works praise Him, (see Highland ramble, who have met in sunshine and there would have been no true geology? exly. and Ps. exlviii.); they all speak a dis- in tempest, who have climbed together the misty at language, they all have a voice to which summits, and have slept in the miserable shieling tion must be paid not merely to external forms, -should have such scenes indelibly impressed but also to minute structure. In many of the

"There is, moreover, something peculiarly atose who have joined in botanical excursions will tractive in the collecting of alpine plants. Their microscope. Mr. William Nicol, of Edinburgh, reciate the feelings of delight with which the comparative rarity, the localities in which they was the first to make those sections of fossilal treasures of the plain or of the mountain grow, and frequently their beautiful hues, conspire woods which have contributed so much to the gathered. "There is,' says Dr. George John in shedding around them a halo of interest far advance of our knowledge. In many of the 3, 'a preordained and beneficial influence of exceeding that connected with lowland produc-ernal nature over the constitution and mind of tions. The alpine Veronica, displaying its lovely at Craigleith and Granton, distinct disc-bearing a. He who made nature all beauty to the blue corolla on the verge of dissolving snows; the woody fibres have been seen, plainly indicating, , implanted at the same time in his rational Forget-me-not of the mountain summit, whose tints along with other characters, that they belong to atures an instinctive perception of that beauty, far excel those of its namesake of the brooks; the the cone-bearing tribe, and more especially that has joined with it a pleasure and enjoyment Woodsia, with its tuited fronds adorning the clefts they are allied to the Australian Altingias. t operate through life. You have a proof of of the rocks; the snowy Centian, concealing its The presence of vessels with ladder like bars on s in the gaiety of the infant swayed only by eye of blue in the ledges of the steep erags; the their walls, have led to the determination of stems eraal influences,—in the child's love of the alpine Astragalus, enlivening the tarf with its of ferns. Besides the elementary tissues and the sy and the enamelled fields,-in the girl's purple clusters; the Lychnis, choosing the stony general forms of plants, it is necessary that the nt by the primrose bank and rushy brock,— and dry knoll for the evolution of its pink petals; geologist should attend to the scars left by the the school-boy's truant steps by briery brake the alpine Sow-thistle, raising its stately stalk removal of leaves to the markings on the bark, flowery shaw, by trouting streams or nutting and azure heads in spots which try the enthusiasm and to the character of the fruit, for on all these od,—in the trysting tree and green leaves of of the adventurous collector; the pale-flowered points the knowledge of fossil-plants depends. es age,—in the resiless activity that sends us Oxytropis, confining itself to a single British. There must also be combined with all this a conrift in search of the picturesque,-in the 'Lon- cliff; the Azalea, forming a carpet of the richest rect idea of the nature of plants as regards the a pride' of the citizen, ---- in the garden of re- crimson; the Saxifrages, with their white, yellow, localities and climates in which they grow, ad leisure, ---- in the prize flower that lends its and pink blossoms clothing the sides of the There must be the means of distinguishing beerest to old age. We are all the better for our streams; the Saussurea and Erigeron, crowning tween plants of salt and those of fresh water, be-anical walks, when undertaken in the right the rocks with their purple and pink capitula; the tween plants of marshes and those of dry land,

spirit; they soothe, soften, or exhilarate. The pendent Cinquefoil, blending its yellow flowers landscape around us becomes our teacher, and with the white of the alpine Cerastiums and the from its lesson there is no escape; we are wooed bright blue of the stony Veronica; the stemless to peace by the impress of Nature's beauty, and Silene, giving a pink and velvety covering to the the very air we breathe becomes a source of grati- decomposing granite; the yellow Hieracia, whose varied transition-forms have furnished such a fer-"In giving an account of a botanical trip to tile cause of dispute among botanists ; the slender Braemar, Clova, and other parts of the Scottish and delicate grasses, the chickweeds, the carices, remarks :- Excursions may be truly said to be pine summits ; the graceful ferns, the tiny mosses, the life of the botanist. They enable him to with their urnlike thecae, the crustaceous dry study the science practically, by the examination lichens, with their spore-bearing apothecia,-all of plants in their living state, and in their native these add a charm to botanical excursions, imlocalities; they impress upon his mind the struc- pressing them indelibly on the memory, and tural and physiological lessons he has received; associating them with objects of the most pleasing

"Botany has an important relation to Geology. with the pursuit of scientific knowledge, they It enables the geological inquirer to ascertain the combine that healthful and spirit-stirring recrea- nature of the plants which are found imbedded in tion which tends materially to aid mental efforts. various rocks, and furnishes him with the means . It enables us to view the vegetable creation tion which tends materially to aid mental efforts, various rocks, and furnishes him with the means very different light from that in which we The companionship too of those who are prose of ascertaining the mode in which these rocks apt to regard it. It leads us to contemplate cuting with zeal and enthusiasm the same path were formed, and the state of the globe at the a the commonest weed with sentiments of ad- of science, is not the least delightful feature of epoch when they were deposited. 'Geology', ation and wonder; and it forces upon our such excursions. The various phases of charac- says Professor Phillips, 'would never perhaps ntion the important lesson of our Lord, that ter exhibited, the pleasing incidents that diversi- have escaped from the domain of empiricism and God so clothe the grass of the field, which to- fied the walk, the jokes that passed, and even the conjecture, but for the innumerable testimonies of is, and to-morrow is cast into the oven, shall very mishaps or annovances that occurred,-all elapsed periods and perished creations which the become objects of interests, and unite the mem- stratified rocks of the globe present in the remains We see that many spiritual things are illus bers of the party by ties of no ordinary kind, of ancient plants and animals. So many imported in the Bible by similitudes taken from natu- And the feelings thus excited are by no means of ant questions concerning their nature, circumthings. Thus, in the thirteenth chapter of an evanescent or flexing nature; they last during stances of existence, and mode of inhumation in thew illustrations are taken from seed, tares, like, and are always recalled by the sight of the her ocks, have been suggested by these interest-an et. Trees, and other creatures of God's creatly insignificant remnants of vegetation recall ceived so powerful an impulse, and been directed vidence speak to us of the attributes and per-many a tale of adventure, and are associated with with such great success to the solution of proion of God. The invisible things of God are the delightful recollection of many a friend. It is blems concerning the past history of the earth, arly seen, being understood by the things that not indeed a matter of surprise, that those who that we scarcely feel disposed to dissent from the made, even His eternal power and Godhead have lived and walked for weeks together in a opinion, that without fossil zoology and botany,

" In studying this department of botany, attenfossil-plants, the cells and vessels which enter into their composition may be detected by the tains, between plants of warm and those of cold says :- "We tasted (imported) cabbage, and rear. After descending thirty steps or more, a climates. On such facts as these, the determina- found it as good as new, to our taste," Chibbage a strong stone staircase, we felt sure, from the tions of the geologist are founded,

and the earth' (Gen. i. 1); but when the begin- ten. The cost of preparation is said to be about soon verified by the Tark (who was a step or two ning was, we know not. No information is given two cents for each pound of the dried article, lower than either of us) calling to my friend to in the Bible as to the state of the globe before the They have already remained uninjured during a take his torch, while he unmoored a light beau ushering in of its present condition, when 'it was four years' sea voyage. Vegetables dried in this that was fastened to the winding stairense. A seq without form, and void, and darkness was upon way, we should think, would form an excellent or two lower, and amid innumerable columns. the face of the deep." It only tells us of God's accompaniment for meat-biscuit.-Country Gen- rising on every hand, we discerned the water work during six days, and his rest on the sev- tleman. enth. There are, however, distinct indications in the crust of the earth that it has undergone various changes during the time that it was being prepared by the Almighty for the habitation of man. Not the least important data on which most remarkable monuments of old Constantino- echoed throughout the vaulted cavern. I sha these conclusions are based, are the presence of ple, lossil-plants of various kinds, and in different and were always kept full in cases of siege, the first few minutes crept over me. Rows a

been altered in its character at different geologi- up, so that their positions are unknown. There The eastern dress of our guide, his flowing bean cal epochs. All the plants which have been dis- is one vault, called "the palace of the thousand the dismal silence of this strange place, unbroken covered in a fossil state may be referred more or and one pillars," which the Turks allow stran-less evidently to the great divisions of the veget-gers to inspect. The entrance to it is from the ing of our uncerthly lights, made mo think of the able kingdom of the present day—the diotyle- centre of the city, down a narrow, but substantial poet's description of the Stygian ferryman. Af dons, monocoty ledons, and acoty ledons. The far- and well-preserved stone staircase. Instead of ter a time I begun to look around more attentive ther we go back in geological epochs, the more being a cistern filled with an immense body of ly. The columns are of marble; many of them do the species of plants differ from those of the water, it is occupied as a silk factory. It is about with Corinthian capitals, though we saw some a the species of plans under hole water, it as compared as an action is about six feet from the composite, and others of the Doric order, pears that the prevailing vegetation was that of the surface of the strete. This vault extends Some retained all the sharpness of their exquisis plants allied to feras; next comes a period when over about an acre of ground. But the greatest finish, while others seemed to be undergoing plants resembling the cone-bearing of the present curiosity is the vault which still exists as a cis- dilapidation from the hand of Time. day had the ascendency; and finally, we reach tern. This vault the Turks guard with the great- "They appeared to me to be the spoils of the epoch when plants like our ordinary monoco-lest jealousy-very few, even of those who live more than one temple, appropriated by imperial tyledons and dicotyledons predominated.

ferent fossil floras, there is no evidence of what streets, and the former has an arched roof, sup- ed in excellent condition, and appeared to be fit some have called a progressive development; nor ported by three hundred and thirty-six pillars of teen or twenty feet above the surface of the water, is there anything to favour the idea that species solid marble. An English gentleman, who was Unlike most other guides, ours was by no mean have risen in the scale by being transmuted into fortunate enough to obtain access to it, has sup- communicative, and only by dint of questioning others. Those who have enunciated these senti- plied a very animated description of its appear- him, could we learn anything from him. He say ments, have preceded upon a bad foundation. ance. He says :---Their so-called facts have been mere illusions of "Having learned that there was a Greek re- always had been.' I am of opinion there was the imagination. Thus they support their con- servoir in the city, in good preservation, and still from twelve to fifteen feet depth of water in the clusions by stating that outs may be converted partially full of water, I made many inquiries cistern. It extends under several streets, and into rye by a constant process of pruning. This respecting it, but all in vain. At length, meeting from the darkness and gloom which envelopes it, so-called fact, howover, is a more fiction of their a friend whose long residence in Constantinople its area seems of great extent. It may well be own coining, and is not corroborated by any bo- had afforded him the means of knowing more called a lake. After paddling to one extremity tanist. There seems to be a capacity in species than I could do about it, I asked him if the account which we found to consist of a well faced with to accommodate themselves to a certain extent of the existence of the reservoir was correct, to a change of external circumstances. Thus changes in appearance and structure arise, some told me that, with a large bribe, he thought he all our entreaty, determined to ascend. We of which are capable of being transmitted to the could obtain me permission-for he was acquaint- could learn nothing of the mode by which the offspring. These changes or variations, however, ed with an old Turk whose house was said to water finds entrance-most likely by some un are not indefinite, but are regulated by certain cover one of the openings into it. I readily der-ground course, and obtains egress in a similar fixed laws. Hence Whewell remarks :- Indefi- agreed to give the required douceur, and he ar- manner. We at length reached the staircase, nite divergence from the original type is not pos-sible; and the extreme limit of possible variation. The following morning, my friend came with the leave this wonderful cistern, which we would may usually be reached in a short period of time. news of his success. After passing through seve- gladly still further have explored.".... In short, species have a real existence in nature, ral streets, we reached the upper part of the city, and a transmutation from one to another does not and entered an old-looking house. We were reexist.'

#### (To be continued.)

been dried by a secret process, so that they could the subterranean palace. be kept for an indefinite length of time, with a "We proceeded to the court of the house, and miles above the city of Bangor, waiting for a perfect retention of flavour. They are cut into turning sharp to the right, were ushered into a freshet sufficient to bring them down. The dethin slices before subjected to the drying process; small room, the floor of which was a few steps mand for lumber is great, and cannot be supplied. but this is all the information on this point that below the surface of the ground. Here the guide The consequence is, that what there is in the we are favoured with. The process originated in provided two torches, and putting one into my market commands a good price. The export of France, where, for some years, it has been in hands, and carrying the other himself, proceeded long lumber from Bangor, for the year, is estisuccessful practice. It has been tried with satis- to raise a sort of trap-door, and bidding us follow mated at 2,000,000 feet; of short lumber, 150,

between plants of estuaries and those of moun potntoes and beets. The New York Agricultor stepped down after him, and I brought up the loses about fifteen parts of water out of sixteen, cold dampness of the air, that we were in the im "In the beginning God created the heavens by the operation; carrots about nine parts out of mediate vicinity of water. Our surmises were

### From the Daily Sup.

#### The Dark Arches under Constantinople.

Through the neglect of the Turks, many of them marble columns seemed to rise endlessly, while "The vegetation which covered the earth has are much decayed, and some are wholly blocked their polished surfaces glistened in the torchlight ledons and dicotyledons predominated. above it, being aware of its precise locality. It builders to this use. We looked for an inserte-"In all the phenomena connected with the dificient a subterranean lake, extending under many tion but could nowhere find one. The roof seen-

ceived by an aged Turk, with a venerable beard, whose dress betokened neither very great wealth, and seventy thousand logs, valued at over a mi-nor very great cleanliness. After being invited lion of dollars, lying on the west branch of the Drying Vegetables for Long Keeping .- At a to take collee and a pipe, which we accepted-my Penobscot, between Milrocket river and the Five late meeting of the New York Farmers' Club, friend serving as interpreter to the few words of Islands on the Penobseot, and for want of water specimens of various vegetables were presented, conversation that passed between us-our host cannot be got down. Rain for this purpose is and soup made from them exhibited, which had informed us he was ready to show us the way to very much needed. There are also about 150

factory results on all common vegetables, except him, began to descend. My friend immediately 000,000 feet.

gleaming under the light of our torches.

"We were soon seated in the boat, and the Turk, equipping himself with a pair of sculls, shoved us off. The splash of the chain that had The vast under-ground edifices rank among the moored the boat, as it fell heavily into the water, They were built by the Greeks as cisterns, never forget the feeling of bewilderment that for

the water was unfathomable, and it was as i blocks of marble, and reaching nearly across "Expressing an earnest wish to behold it, he it in the opposite direction, our guide, in spite of

> Lumber Trade .- 'There are now between sixty rafts, making twenty cargoes, from five to len

### For "The Friend." FORGETFULNESS.

etfulness is a very common error, and s few days pass, without our experiencing convenience from it : we sometimes purperform apparently minor matters, upon ely completion of which depend important iences, but owing to the press of other s, the alluring and deceitful charm which e is continually throwing around us, these are very apt either to be pressed aside till easonable time, or entirely omitted. The inment of the present hour while it is passoothly, is liable to lull into a state of foress, till we awake too late to a sense of evil effects produced by our negligence. common concerns of life, we sometimes the disappointment immediately proceeding eedlessness, in regard to temporal matters e have been clearly sensible, were pressurgent, and from the omission of which, erable disadvantage arises, often beyond ility to remedy. But how can the loss ed by a continual forgetfulness of Divine tion be appreciated, or that indifference in to those duties which have been clearly us, and which may immediately affect our ife, or imminently endanger our eternal eing, receive a due estimate.

are at the best unprofitable servants; but we become heedless and forgetful of the will, we stand in the way of others, and be work committed to our care. The higher stand in a profession of the gospel, unless xperience it to be the power of God unto ion, the more likely will they be to turn aside from obtaining the pearl of great Unless there is an honest concern to live

that subduing and efficacious anointing, teaches us all things, and is truth, and is , however specious our pretensions may be, all only have the deplorable effect of hinderhers, who are fellow heirs with ourselves, coming into the possession of incorruptible

w should we value that dependent, who I neglect and forget our directions, and perhis own contrivances? Should we not as ural consequence, dismiss him from our emnent, and procure one who would endeavour rve with greater fidelity and devotedness? iking instance of disobedience and its awful equences is shown when Saul disregarded the e command, and followed his own purposes, th under the plausible pretence of bringing ur to the Lord by sacrifices ; but we see what ncurred by this presumption : the kingdom rent from him and given to one whose greatconcern was to live in holy obedience, and declared that "the law of the Lord was his ht," who is said to have been a man after s own heart, and in consequence of his deiness and faithfulness, his kingdom was lished forever. How impressive is this lane of Samuel to Saul. It is fraught with instruction, and imparts an awful warning to who despise the counsel of the Lord, which been clearly opened to the view in the light ruth, and who yet lean to their own underlings. "Hath the Lord as great delight in t-offerings and sacrifices as in obeying the of the Lord ? behold, to obey is better than ifice, and to hearken than the fat of rams." w York, First mo., 1854.

Divise love gives utterance, and some appearance these are filled with fish in great variety. At of right order in their temper and conduct, whose certain seasons salmon are found in abundance. presions are regulated yet all these do not fully at times completely cloking up the streams, show forth that inward life to such who have not from which they are taken with the hand, or hy felt it : but this white stone and new name are means of a small hook used by the Indians for known rightly to such only who have them."-J. Woolman.

#### SITEA.

Prior to the establishment of the Americans in California, this spot was known to us only as a small speck upon the map, comprised within the Russian Possessions on the North-west Coast of America. Even now but little more is known. Like the sealed ports of Japan, it still remains a subject for the investigation of the curious.

Like those ports also, Sitka is sealed to the general commerce of the world, and no vessels beach. In felling trees it is necessary that they are permitted to trade with the residents except should be made to fall into the water. those having a special license from the Russian Government. Some years since the attention of that no use can be made of them; and hence has the Russians was directed to this point by the the expedient of a floating-mill been adopted. The abundance of furs found in the vicinity. A com- only timber upon the island is a species of white pany was formed under a charter granted by the pine, an article with which the brig is now laden. emperor, and a factory established, at which a The ice with which our market is furnished, is trade was opened with the native Indians in the taken from three small lakes back of the town. article of furs. To this Company the exclusive In these the water is but four or five feet deep. privileges of commerce were granted, and in it When the brig sailed, the supply of last winter they still remain, with a single exception. A had been exhausted. She left in the harbour no want of ice in the market of San Francisco was other vessel, and the inhabitants were plodding felt, soon after the advent of the Americans, and on as usual, completely cut off from all intercourse vessel from the Atlantic.

which, after negotiation, obtained the permission of a Governor, who is assisted by two subordiof the Russian Government to procure a regular nates. Particular observance is paid to religious supply of this article. Its privileges were also worship-there being some seven or eight minismade exclusive; but were limited to the trade in ters of the Greek church in the town at this time, this article alone. By reason of this trade a more The island possesses no attraction whatever as a intimate relationship has arisen between our port place of residence. During the sum ner the weaand that of Sitka, rendering the latter of some ther is rather pleasant, but in winter the rains and and that of Sikk, renoring the latter is the first indice present, our number of the site is a interest to us. Our attention has been directed to fogs render it almost intolerable. Should clothing this subject by the arrival at this port on Friday once become saturated, it is almost impossible to last, of the Russian brig Schilekoff, forty-one dry it. When the rain is not falling the atmosdays from Sitka. Through the politeness of phere is very clear, but intensely cold. The Capt. Juselius, we have been placed in possession only attractive feature about the island seems to of some facts which may prove interesting. Sitka be its beautiful harbour,-San Francisco Herald, is an island near the 59th degree of latitude. Upon this island there is but one town, or rather factory, called Sitka. This place is located upon a beautiful bay, completely land-locked, and afa beautiful bay, completely langa-locked, and an-fording the amplest security for shipping. The of Ministers and Elders, and other concerned members conduction of the town is between 1500 and 2000. of the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia. population of the town is between 1500 and 2000 souls, all of whom are attached to the Trading Company first mentioned. The houses composing the town are built of logs, somewhat after the fashion of those in the new States of the Union. The men are employed in trapping and trading for skins with the Indians.

These skins are confined to the beaver, otter and seal, which are taken in great numbers by the natives. The face of the island is rough and mountainous, possessing but little arable land, having declared their unanimous liking of thu This, however, is cultivated, and yields a scanty same, do leave it to be presented to the Quarterly supply of potatoes, cabbages, and other veget. Meeting for their consent, of the way of putting ables, which are the only vegetable productions of in practico the particulars therein expressed the island. The supplies of provisions are mostly former salt meats, and from the latter flour and cern, and it was issued at last, signed by several other breadstuffs. The only fresh meat is that of other Friends. We offer some extracts. the deer, which animal is successfully hunted "Dear Friends,-We are moved in the love of Some glances of real beauty may be seen in through the dense forests by the Indiaus alone. God to present these things following unto you, r faces who dwell in true meckness. There In this pursuit the gun is used. Small shallow First, that love and unity may be preserved

is a harmony in the sound of that voice to which streams trickle down the hills into the ocean, and that purpose. Other species of fish are taken with spears. Upon these articles of food the inhabitants subsist, although from the remote position of the island, they are often caught with a limited general supply of provisions. The only article of traffic which the island affords, is that of lumber. There are at present two saw-mills running, both of which are driven by water. The company is, however, engaged in the erection of another, to be propelled by steam. This is designed to be a floating-mill, and will be removed from place to place along the coast, as the only timber available, is that immediately upon the

Should they fall landward, the forest is so dense the attention of several of our citizens was at with other portions of the world. The natives of the attention of several of our canzets was a with other portions of the world. The natives of once directed to this point, as affording a proxi-the position from which the market could be those of the Europeans. They lead a life of con-supplied without awaiting the tedious voyage of a tentment and indolence. Although possessed of no very low order of intellect, they are said to be A Company was accordingly formed here, extremely lazy. The colony is under the control

# For "The Friend."

### BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

# CHRISTOPHER AND FRANCES TAYLOR.

# (Continued from page 141.) A few months after the death of his wife, Christopher prepared an address to Friends, which he presented to the Monthly Meeting for its consideration. The meeting made a minute on the occasion, in which, after saying that his paper recommended several wholesome things to be practised by Friends, they add, " The meeting

It would appear that the Quarterly as well as obtained from Siberia and from Europe-from the Yearly Meeting, united with Christopher's con-

Father, who hath begotten us into his holy Truth safety is not like theirs. They profess Christ convinced of the Truth. He was evidently a man by his word and power. Let His everlasting Jesus to be their Rock, but are not saved by him of a good education, which proved of service to him gospel and power be preached forth in your con- from their sins. They live in presumption against in his travels and labour in foreign parts, much of versation, everywhere and in everything."

their families at certain times to present them be- help them, if possible, with our good exhortations that he wished some honest employment by which fore the Lord, and with them seriously to wait in the movings of Truth. That they may feel us he might with industry earn a moderate support upon the Lord, to receive of His wisdom to guide reach unto them in the bowels of the Lord Jesus, for himself. About the time that Roger bad sen, them in the management of the affairs of their and be convinced that we wish them well every ed out his seven years, James Harrison remove families, to instruct, direct, and teach their chil. way. That so love and affection may be raised into Lancashire, and his late apprentice, now his dren, and also their servants, in things pertaining in them towards us. Let us deal plainly with fast friend, went with himto the kingdom of God and their everlasting hap- them wherever we find them, and not hear them piness. [So] that not one, if possible, may miss speak or [see them] act wickedly in the streets, of the true circumcision in heart and spirit, whe-highways, or clsewhere, without bearing testimo- kin Fell, of Coppul, Lancashire, and was with ther children, servants, or whoever sojourn in ny for God. Stand in His holy power and living several others imprisoned. Again in the Elevent their families. [That all] whether small or great authority, and be a dread to all presumptuous may be, as much as in them lieth, as saviours wicked workers, wherever we find them. By this Phineas Pemberton and others, on the charges on Mount Zion, to preserve their families in good means the terror of God may come upon them, order, and to preserve the government of Truth and they may be ashamed of their own ungodily Poole. On the 31st of Fifth month, 1670, b in them. . . . Some have found it very beneficial lives, and be awakened in their consciences. . . to meet with their families, when they have done Thus Truth will reign in God's holy majesty over John Ashton, where being arrested without the work of the day, before taking their natural all, to our grent joy and comfort. We shall be warrant, they were taken before Laurence Rar rest, and have found it most effectual as a rest or the more eased in our souls through faithfulness refreshment and settlement in the sense of Truth. to God's Truth, and love to our enemies."

"For as much as Truth is precious and honourable,-in the love of it, we advise all the Men maintaining the love and fellowship of his fellowand Women's meetings within this province, who professors, and the confidence of the community bearing suffering for his name's sake, he was j have God's holy charge upon them, to look and to his end. His death appears from the "Min the year 1672, called and qualified as a minister inspect into the conversation of all within their utes of council," to have taken place in the Fourth charge, that there be no loose living or unsa- month, 1686, perhaps towards its close. vouriness amongst them, either in word or deed, that if possible, the holy Truth may not be dis- Christopher, speaks thus :honoured by the professors of it. . . . [That] such as may bring a scandal upon Truth and the holy and steadfast in the faith, very zealous for the ever considered his home. After the year 1673 order of it, in the love of God may be pro- Truth, very careful for the church, -a man [spi- a concern for the church and for the good a ceeded and dealt with in a gospel way. That, if ritually] unknown to the world, -his life being others, seemed on him continually, and he was possible, they may be reclaimed and saved, and hid with God in Christ. His ministry stood not almost the whole time under gospel bonds. clear the Truth, taking the blume and shame in the wisdom of the flesh, but in the power of the Eleventh month, 1676, he was at home upon themselves. The holy Truth is most pure God. It was the birth born from above that could being at the marriage of Phineas Pemberton with and undefiled, and all that keep to it, are kept in receive him, and was refreshed by him. In a James Harrison's daughter Phebe,

keep to the true cross of Christ, which is the that so worthy a man as dear Christopher Taypower of God, to mortify their members which lor, should be buried in oblivion. The name of are upon the earth, inordinate affection and evil the wicked shall rot, but the name of the righteconcupiscence. Some who, in measure, have ous shall be had in everlasting remembrance. known the Truth and the love of it, yet have got His chiefest joy was to feel Friends in the invisible into a burtful fleshly liberty, transgressing the life; and although many exercises did attend him law of God, working wickedness and villany for the Truth's sake, he was faithful to the death, against it. . . . God's holy Truth keeps out of all these vile things in true love one to another, which his departure from us was our loss, yet it was his thinketh no evil, neither caa do any."

tling and spreading lies, concluding this portion do follow them. of the advice with exhorting "every one to watch over one another, not with an evil but a good eye. ing and worth, but we will close this account with This is the nature of the true Christian spirit, introducing a few words of Joha Whiting, which spirit is not hollow and false, but truly concerning both Christopher and Frances. "She trusty and not treacherous.

"So dear Friends, these things we have thought a faithful man, the next year 1656." meet to signify unto you, and to lay before you that the love of God may abound in us all, and the glory of His truth may spread over all, that unity of those that have kept in it. Amen.

authority in the true love of God, that it may an apprentice to learn the shoe-making business. spring and move in your hearts daily towards James Harrison was a minister of the gospel in those that are without, that if possible they may the Society of Friends, who had travelled in the be gained by your good examples and godly con-service of Truth, and had suffered for his testi-

amongst you as brothren and as children of one your enemics may be judges that your Rock and may reasonably conclude that Roger was himself the living God and his saving Truth, in a life of which service fell afterwards to his lot. He pro-The epistle after advising to the settlement of ennity and deceit. Pity is towards such, that bably had been brought up to no kind of hand all disputes without going to law, thus continues: they may be helped and ministered unto in the leraft business. His going as an apprentice after "We advise all amongst us to call together love of God; and it is our duty in our places to he was twenty one years of nge, would indicate

Christopher Taylor was drawing near his close,

the way of holiness, order and godly conversa-tion, in word and deed. Amen." word he was a Jew inwardly, whose praise is not of men but of God. And forasmuch as he was ..... "We advise both male and female to a man thus qualified, I could not well be satisfied and so has received a crown of life; and although gain, for blessed are the dead which die in the And feast my spirit ere it fly, The cpistle then goes on to warn against tat- Lord, they rest from their labours and their works

There are various other testimonies to his learndied a faithful woman, in the year 1685, and he

#### ROGER LONGWORTH.

Roger Longworth was born at Longworth, near all may be kept warm in it to be a succour and Bolton, in Lancashire, England, about 1630. Of blessing one to another, that Pennsylvania's hap- his early youth we know nothing, but near the piness may appear because of the Truth, and the time he came to man's estate in the Eleventh month, 1661, he bound himself for seven years to "And, dcar Friends everywhere, keep your James Harrison, of Stiall-green, in Cheshire, us say of you that God is in you of a truth, and that, putting himself an apprentice to such a man, we Nor the trut, where fore's soft bands are breaking,

During the year 1669, Roger was arrested for being at a religious meeting at the house of Hes month of the same year, he was imprisoned with holding a meeting in the house of Nehemiah was with several other Friends at the house of thorn, of Newhall, a justice of the peace, who committed them to the House of Correction in Manchester.

Having been faithful to his heavenly Father, it of the gospel of life and salvation. In the exe cise of his gift for a few years he travelled little William Yardley in his testimony concerning yet visited various parts of England, returning when his service was accomplished to the hour "He was one of the Lord's worthies, strong of his late master, James Harrison, which b

(To be continued.)

"Contemplate, when the sun declines, Thy death with deep reflection ! And when again he rising shines, Thy day of resurrection. COWPER

Selected.

A REAL OCCURRENCE IN A CIRCLE OF FRIENDS Which is the happiest death to die?

"Oh !" said one, " if I might choose, Long at the gate of hliss would I lie, With bright celestial views

Mine were a lingering death, without pain, A death which all might love to see,

And mark how bright and sweet should he The victory I should gain !

Fain would I catch a hymn of tove From the angel-harps which ring above : And sing it, as my parting breath Quivered and expired in death-So that those on earth might hear The harp-notes of another sphere, And mark, when nature faints and dies What springs of heavenly life arise; And gather, from the death they view, A ray of hope to light them through, When they should be departing too.

"No," said another, "so not I: Sudden as thought is the death I would die;

- I would suddenly lay my shackles by, Nor hear a single pang at parting, Nor see the tear of sorrow starting

  - Nor hear the quivering lips that bless me,
- Nor feel the hands of love that press me.

#### uld I die!

Il bliss, without a pang to cloud it ! Il joy, without a pain to sbroud it ! ot stain, but caught up as it were o meet my Saviour in the air ! uld I die h how bright Vere the realms of light

ursting at once upon my sight! ven so.

long to go. hese parting hours, how sad and slow !"

ice grew faint, and fixed was his eye, razing on visions of exstacy : ue of his cheek and lips decayed, d his mouth a sweet smile played ;hey looked-he was dead ! is spirit had fled : ss and swift as his own desire, he soul undressed, rom her mortal vest tepped in her car of heavenly fire ; nd proved how bright fere the realms of light, ursting at once upon the sight !

EDMERTON.

e with uplifted foot, set free from earth, for the place of its ethereal birth, ady wing, flies thro' the immense abyss, s amaranthine joys from bowers of hliss, rowns the soul, while yet a sufferer here, wreaths like those angelic spirits wear.

tever passes as a cloud between ental eye of faith, and things unseen, ig that brighter world to disappear. m less lovely, and its hope less dear : s our world, our idol, though it bear ion's impress, or devotion's air !"

Boy Reproved by a Bird .- When quite g in my boyish days, I had watched some ows carrying materials to build their nest ie usual season) under the eaves of a cottage ning our own; and, although strict orders een issued that none of us should climb up roof of the house, yet birds' eggs formed a tation too powerful to be resisted, and selffication was considered rather than obedi-A favourable opportunity presenting itself, oof of the house was ascended, and not only the nest pillaged, but seized and carried . It was soon stripped of its unnecessary idages, that it might appear as neat as pos-Among the externals thus removed, was a of paper, which had been a page of one of Watts's hymn-books, and which, thrown , had been taken by the poor bird for the ose of strengthening the nest or increasing armth. A word or two caught my eye, and olded the paper. Need I say that, boy as i I read these verses with, to say the least, us feelings ?

"Why should I deprive my neighbour Of his goods against his wil Hands were made for honest labour, Not to plunder nor to steal.

Guide my heart, O God of heaven, Lest I covet what's not mine-Lest I take what is not given, Guide my hands and heart from sin."

ad the bird been able to read and reason, it contrived and done "in secret," was thus real. emned from the housetop. At all events, it send them reproof even by means of a bird. of a poor sparrow,-Selected.

#### For "The Friend." REMARKABLE DELUSIONS.

in the last few years, and bearing the above title, when reason has demanded and secured adequate has seemed to me to contain much matter of such grounds for its exercise. When these are pregeneral concernment, that I have ventured to present some extracts for insertion in the columns they are wanting, it proves a disgrace and a -jealously guarded doubless, as they have need curse. The ruin of our first parents was, that, to be-of our weekly "Friend." The work is forsaking their confidence in God, they cherished but one of a numerons series, equally unpretend- faith in the promises of the evil spirit. They ing in appearance, and embracing a variety of were thus seduced to destruction. The instrusubjects, issued both in England and America by ment which, when tuned according to the rules the associations known as the " London Religious of truth and rectitude, uttered the sweetest melo-Tract Society," and the "American Sunday dies, became, when these were wanting, a frac-School Union." Those two bodies being alike tured thing, from which nothing could proceed composed of representatives from divers sects of but a chaos of wild sounds, full of discord, Cre-Christian professors, these publications are ac- dulity was man's first sin-a sin which, since that cordingly secured, by a mere compromise of moment, has been continually repeated. views, against various eccentricities of doctrine, whilst pointing-some of them at least-with in- ble from the existence of human nature. As, in theless be remarked, that some expressions are hope, as brilliant and as false as that which conexample, is that grave, though frequent and not those which we can here enumerate are only speand operative Word, to which they witness, springs from belief of the true. which "was in the beginning," which "endureth

seem superfluous to say that the sentiment thus of the Divinity; the intolerance which demands confessed cannot rank as a catholic sentiment, homage to the past, and refuses to acknowledge either by virtue of a unanimous recognition all advance of intelligence; the mad hopes by amongst Christian professors, or of any applica- which mankind have been disgraced, and the wars bility to the case of the multitudes in all ages, by which they have been desolated; the fruitless who have not had those outward memorials at projects of the ignorant and designing; the intemcommand, but whom we cannot believe to have perance which has proved the bane of one crowd, been therefore shut out from the care of the uni- and the licentiousness which has proved the ruin versal Father, "in whom we live and move and of another; the idle amusements of the frivolous, have our being." Inasmuch, however, as this and the dark passions of the malignant; the demode of speech may be met with in the course of sire for the undue prolongation of human life; the the following selections, a few words of dissent baseless dreams of the covetous, and the desire of seem to be called for. Before committing the the dissatisfied to pry into the secret and unselections to the reader's attention, I will further known ;-these, and a thousand kindred errors, simply notice two passages in the early portion of all have their origin in a single principle, the them, alter the general remark, that no liberty proneness of man to be flattered by his wishes, has been taken with the text beyond that of and to believe in the immediate and the sensible, abridgment. The first of those passages is that rather than in the remote, however real," which seems verbally to deprive "faith," or the "exercise of faith," of any universal or vital importance in the course of Christian duty, by the is the mother of devotion,' is one which will be assertion of a preliminary duty in which it bears unhesitatingly rejected by the true Christian. no part. If this be so, the assertion may perhaps Pure scriptural religion, he knows, invites instead be overlooked, as a mere metaphysical blunder of shanning the light. That the soul be without of but little present importance, where the practi- knowledge is not good,' is a rule which he apal bearing of the context is so obvious and so jies, not only to the hie to come, but to that truthial. The other passage to be noticed, is the which now is." "It is only when we take a back last in the introductory extract, where I would ward glance at society, that we see the full consuggest a mental alteration of three words, which trast between the results of knowledge and ignomay bring the sense more into accordance with rance, and can recognize aright the obligations 2 Cor. 1V. 18, and other scriptures. The "prone- we owe to the former. The facts recorded in the ness of man to believe" will thus be understood, present chapter will tend, we hope, practically to not have selected a text more appropriate if the reader assents, to be toward "the temporal impress this truth upon our readers. reproof and instruction than this. What and external, rather than the invisible, however

him to the highest action, binds each individual these, and many similar occurrences, interpreted

to his kind, soothes him with the most lasting en-REMARABLE DELUSIONS. joyments, and constitutes at once the food and uncdicine of the soul. But faith is a good only sent, belief ennobles and invigorates man; when

"Error has thus become an element inseparastructive uniformity, from the particular phases his first fall, man had been allured by the lying and revolutions of nature and life, to the great promise, 'Ye shall be as gods'-so he has since controlling and animating Centre. It may never- that period been ever deceived by some ambitious the set of the indication of the set of the indication of the indication of the indication. Some of the scope of the imaginary catholicity which may errors into which our fellow creatures have been have been thus artificially arrived at. Such for led will be recorded in the following pages. But unaccountable perversion of language, which cimens, and many of them specimens of delusion would confound the collection of inspired writings in its mildest form. The greater developments which are extant in the present day under the of credulity are not within our present scope, name of the "Bible," with the divine, indivisible, But all sin is credulity of the false; all virtue

"The subject, however, in its secondary mani-To the usual readers of "The Friend," it may idolatry which clings to a material representation

> " Delusions generally illustrative of prevalent popular ignorance .- The maxim that ' ignorance

"The pagan religion of the Greeks and Romans was replete with omens. Days, lucky or "Introductory .- There is no moral attainment unlucky; imaginary prognostics, afforded by the do your readers no harm to remind them which has not its negative as well as its positive entrails of sacrificed victums; the act of sneezing when they do wrong, God sees them, and side. Man has not a nobler prerogative than at certain periods of the day, or in certain directhat which is embodied in the words-to believe, tions from the body; the salutary virtues of spittle he not forgotten the lesson presented to me This is at once his privilege and his power. It in averting evil influences; the flight of birds; the select of paper which had been fixed to the enlarges his sphere of contemplation, prompts rolling of thunder; the ravings of maniacs;-

their own purposes, occur perpetually in the ours were used in ornamenting the interior sur- this work alone. pages of ancient authors. They thus transmitted face. Specimens in great variety of shades of a legacy of credulity to a posterity sufficiently the following hues were found :- white, red, restored, and most gorgeously decorated. eager to turn it to account. Many of these su- black, green, purple, olive, yellow, brown, chocoperstitions were derived from Jewish sources, late, buff, blue and pink. The rooms seemed to especially from the Rabbins, a remarkably fan- have been warmed by means of heated air introtastical and imaginative tribe. The Druidical duced through flues; one of these measured 2 feet religion of ancient Britain and the contiguous by 14 inches, parts of the continent was not less credulous. All readers of ancient British history are familiar bish; a bronze bell formed like a sleigh hell, a with the name of the misletoe, [viscum album,) a spoon 4 inches long, a beautiful pin in bronze 41 parasitical plant, which took root within the bark inches long, a pair of very broad tweezers with The great market-place is being constructed on of the oak, though now very rarely found on that serrated edges, a needle or bodkin, &c., a tree, and bears flowers and fruit. It is believed piece of window-glass appears to have been mato have derived its sanctity, not only from the nufactured by pouring the glass upon a stone which promises to be not less magnificent or cas-peculiar position in which it was found, namely, slab, or some substance flat yet rough, and flat. Iy-the vast palace erecting for the Exhibition of on the wood of the tree then commonly selected tening it by blows of an instrument like a ham- 1855. It is to be of stone, between 800 and 900 for their worship, but also from the circumstance mer, the indentations of which remain. Two feet long by about 400 feet broad. The walk that its leaves and berries grow in clusters of iron knives of Roman form and a vast number are a long series of massive arches rising and three, deemed by the Druids a mystical number. of bits of coloured pottery were found, some or above another, each arch being intended to ... The shamrock, or trefoil, was regarded by namented by indented lines forming an appear- form one great window of glass, Each long

brought over with them, as elements of their ranging from the time of Domitian to the latest ferocious religion, many similar superstitions. . . barbarous imitations of Roman coins. Many of these notions were retained, scarcely modified, by the Anglo-Saxons when christianized, (to use that word in a very popular sense,) may prove ephemeral or not, the Emperor is reand the imperfect knowledge of religion possessed solved to have some abiding proofs in Paris of his size and grandeur, is very remarkable. by our forefathers is shown in nothing more reign. Fifty millions of dollars, it is said, will strongly than in the laws enacted to repress the not more than pay for the magnificent works he spells and incantations prevalent in those days of has projected, and which are now in progress,imperfect enlightenment, ... The falling of the First, a railway is being carried entirely round is free to all comers. The building, which has salt; the bleeding of the nose; the crossing of Paris, so constructed that it will unite all the great architectural merit, is of stone. The inteone's path by a jay, a squirrel, or a hare; the railways which radiate from the metropolis, thus rior is clegantly and admirably arranged, and a killing of animals designed for food, at any other enabling cars to pass from one road to any other very simple and ingenious plan has been devised season than that of the full moon; the putting of without delay, and rendering the transfer of bag- to prevent the readers injuring the books by fathe foot into the wrong shoe; stammering in the gage and passengers from depot to depot, by other gering them, beginning of a speech ; washing hands in the wa- modes of conveyance, no longer needful, ter used by another; the breaking of a mirror; Two magnificent streets are being made through effected in Paris during the last four years, the

of praying for it, and they will seriously check an other street, which will also be very handsome, unwary passenger if he shall happen to whistle will begin at the Hotel de Ville, and run up across when the wind is high; they regard the presence of children on board ship as peculiarly favourable They propose also to pull down one entire side of to the success of their voyage; and the hornedness of the moon is an infallible sign of the approaching weather. How many vessels, even now, have a horse-shoe nailed to some part of the rudder, as a token of good luck !"

#### (To be continued.)

# GLEANINGS FOR ' THE FRIEND."

The remains of two Roman villas have recently de main. been disinterred on and near the line of the London and North-western Railway.

the Irish Druids as possessed of a similar sanctity, ance similar to what is called engine-turning. A "The Saxon conquerors of these islands considerable number of coins were picked up,

# Whether the present government of France

the croaking of ravens or of crows; the appear- some of the most populous parts of Paris. One one which is the most surprising, is the remarkance of magpies, especially if there were a pair; extends from the Place de la Concorde along the able cleanliness of the streets. This is true aut the ticking of the scarabæus, called the death- gardens of the Tuilleries for a mile and a half in only of the principal, but also of the smaller the watch; the withering of the bay tree; --were in a straight line to the front of the Hotel de Ville; roughfares. Street-sweepers with their numbers those days omens of peculiarly sinister import." its width is about the same as that of the famous and badges are at work everywhere. No one is "The minds of sailors-men peculiarly remov-Regent street in London. The houses on each allowed to brush out of the shops or throw out of ed from the ordinary advantages of education- side are to be like palaces, of a beautiful white the windows any rubbish whatever, between \$ are still extremely full of such superstitions. If stone, six and seven stories in height. The A. M. and 9 P. M. If after the latter hour, any wind be wanting, whistling is the approved mode ground floors will form magnificent shops. The thing is thrown out, the night dustmen remove it. the Boulevard to the Strasburg railway station. the Rue de Richelieu, to make the street twice as broad as it is at present, and to plant it with tation of the grace of God freely given to us trees.

Behind the Hotel de Ville they have just completed a magnificent and extensive barrack, to serve as a fort to command the Hotel and the streets opening upon it, which will render it difficult henceforward, so long as the army can be God's love and mercy appears in many instances relied on, to suize the heart of Paris by a coup

one which is already considerably advanced in venly gift manifests more and more the things In one, four rooms or divisious have been un the Place du Carrousel. All the houses which which belong to life everlasting, as well as thus covered in a row, all of the same width, viz., 231 formerly incumbered this splendid square, and of a contrary nature, that lead down to the chamfeet, and varying from 64 feet to 18 feet in the shut out the view of the Louvre from the Taille- bers of death: so that by the illuminations of the other direction. They appear to have been floor- ries, have been pulled down, and at present the light of Christ, and obedience thereto, the mind ed with tiles; the floors of three laid with red tiles vast extent of the two palaces stands disclosed, gradually becomes enlightened, and the soul enwere in excellent preservation. One apartment, The wing of the Tuilleries facing the river has abled to love and serve its Creator in the days of the pavement of which was much damaged, was been entirely restored, while the other wing, youth. decorated with tiles of various devices and colours which forms one side of a great part of the Rue -black, red, yellow, white and blue. It is re- de Rivoli, is being built in the most solid manner, ing of their day, were rightly concerned to give markable that the foundation walls appear to with massive stone walls, and in many parts with heed to, and obey the Witness which God hath have been built on the surface of the ground, or, stone-arched roofs. The scaffolding which has placed for himself in them, there would be many at least, on a level with the flooring. The plase been erected all along this side is in itself quite a more brought forward from the different ranks

by priests who did not fail to employ them for tering of the walls was in fragments. Many col- sight worth seeing; 2500 men are employed and

The whole interior of the Louvre has been

The quays are being completely finished and put in order, and they are rebuilding several of the oldest of the stone bridges across the Seine, No sewers discharge into the river; and means are now being provided to prevent even the sur-Some small objects were found among the rub- face drainage of the quais from falling into it,

Many of the principal places for worship are being anew embellished at an enormous expense. grand scale.

Besides all these great works, there is on side is broken by a great building, which project some distance, and contains one of the principal arched entrances, and the offices and apartments for the superintendents and officers of the Exhibit tion. The effect already produced by the long series of massive stone arches rising over arches. which by the very repetition increases the idea of

Next perhaps in point of interest is the public Library, which has been opened near the Pantheon. It contains about 200,000 volumes, and

But of all the improvements which have been

# A WORD TO THE YOUTH.

For "The Friend,"

As we are favoured with a measure or manifesthrough his Son our Lord Jesus Christ, it in an especial manner behaves the young and rising generation to live in obedience to its heavenly teachings, that thereby they may be led in the path of safety and peace. This manifestation of at a very early age, tendering and contriting the heart, and leading to obedience to parents in filml Next in importance to these great works is the love. As these feelings are cherished, the hea-

If our dear Friends who are now in the morn-

would be careful in their associations, avours to live a godly life, shunning those would be likely to lead them away from the teps of the flock of Christ; bearing in mind orce of that apostolic language, "Evil com-cations corrupt good manners," A care d also rest upon them, to avoid all kinds of and frivolous reading, with which the world ates of hell cannot prevail.

e subject of reading is one of importance, specially the young and inexperienced. Very are the dangers attendant on letting out the after a kind of reading that is light and imtive, unworthy the attention of beings, whose as well as interest it is, to live each day as sh it were their last. Its natural tendency enervate the mind, and to create a disrelish at which is solid and edifying.

is under feelings of earnest solicitude for the rvation of our beloved youth within the preng fear of God, that this word of exhortation itten. Having myself trod the slippery paths nich it is your lot now to move, I am not unacted with the dangers which attend you. May ever bear in mind, that "the fear of the Lord beginning of wisdom," and be careful to his voice as made known by his Spirit in hearts; which will lead you to be sober and us, and give you a desire to read the Holy tures, and the writings approved by our ous Society.

arison with what it was years ago; but I there is not an improvement proportionate to avours vouchsaled. Are there not many g you, who though not indulging in reading nore licentious works of the day, such as s, plays and romances, are yet very much bed with newspaper and other light and tripublications, seldom taking time or having ation for that which is more substantial?

ar young Friends, prize your privileges. In the children of men. rst place, read the Holy Scriptures diligently, your minds directed to Christ, of whom they which he said, "shall teach you all things, tion of the body of Christ. ring all things to your remembrance whatand as you advance in years, you will ex- in grace. ice a growth in grace, and in the saving

in their lives and conversation, would give witnesses of the Lord Jesus, whom he strengthened great things for thyself, seek them not." a season

I would most affectionately recommend to you bught to claim the serious consideration of the perusal of the dving savings of the devoted servants and handmaids of the Lord, many of which are contained in a work entitled "Piety died, on the plantation of Edmund B, Richardson. Promoted." Therein you will see the working of in Baden county, N. C, Judy, a slave, aged one divine grace upon their hearts, who, though men hundred and ten years. She was one of the eight of like passions with ourselves, were enabled slaves who, nearly sixty years ago, were the first thereby to serve the Lord in their day and generation, and at the winding up of all things here one mile of Cape Fear River. Of the other below, through the quickening virtue of divine life seven, one died over 90 years of age, another 93, in their souls, could testify, that they had not fol- and a third 81. Two are yet living, one 75, and lowed cunningly devised fables, but real substan- the other over 60 years of age. Within five miles tial truth. They could adopt the language, "O of the place where Judy died, lived William Priddeath where is thy sting, O grave where is thy gen, whose death, at the age of 122 years, we victory." As you are seeking to become acquainted with the blessed realities of the religion ville Observer. of Jesus Christ, the testimonies of this so great a cloud of witnesses cannot fail to be instructive. and to raise in you the fervent mental desire, foundation than stoicism. He is pleased with "O that I might die the death of the righteous, and that my last end might be like his."

O that the attention of the beloved youth of our Society might be more turned to that kind of readcess to these writings is easy at this day, in ing which is edifying, and worthy the attention that he is in the hunds of a Father, who will prove of beings who are accountable to God for the him with no affliction that resignation cannot conoccupancy of their time and their talents; and a determination be manifested by them to turn away from that which has a tendency to lead the mind from a state of watchfulness in which alone there are messengers of love from heaven to invite us is safety, and to bear a faithful testimony against thither," many publications in our land, which are engines of Satan to obstruct the coming and spread of the kingdom of the dear Son of God in the hearts of

As the beloved youth were given up to serve the Lord, it would be given us to see our sons grow . They are truly a declaration of the up under the nurturing care of the Shepherd of s most surely to be believed, and are "pro- Israel, and our daughters being kept in the same of for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for blessed enclosure, would become polished after the iction in righteousness, that the man of God similitude of a palace. Thus sons and daughters be perfect thoroughly furnished unto all would, in the Lord's time, be prepared to fill the works," As your minds are rightly exer-when engaged in this reasonable and salu-trom the church militant to the church triumphant, luty, the Comforter, the Spirit of Truth, and enabled to walk by the same rule, and mind was promised by our Lord to his disciples, the same thing, to the help, strength and edifica-

Lastly, dear young Friends, who are now just r I have said unto you," will not fail to open setting out in life, you are often the objects of my u, as it may be consistent with the Divine very tender solicitude. May you be kept in the intelligence, and six or eight vessels were despatchhe beauty and excellence of these writings holy enclosure, and be preserved from all that ed in search of her; but no further intelligence spired penman, to your comfort and edifica- would mar your peace, or obstruct your growth

ledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, remembering that it is the beginning of wisdom, rescued from the wreck. the second place, read the writings approved As this is your happy experience, it will prove to arly Friends, that you may become acquaint- bark, under the direction of the Captain of salvath the doctrines and testimonics which have tion, may be preserved from upsetting upon the statement says: upheld by the faithful among us from that ocean of time, when the winds of adversity which, upheld by the faithful among us from that occan of time, when the winds of adversity which, "At 9 A. M., Thursday morning, Dec. 22, ship left o the present ; and may also see the wonder-more or less, beat upon most, may be felt by you. anchorage off Quarantine, with light breeze from southng power of God in and towards those Remember the scripture language, "Scekest thou west and clear weather, and discharged pilot; hove log,

As this actory evidence of their faithfulness to Him to endure a great fight of affliction, long and tedious saying was applicable and proper to him to whom hath called us all to glory and to virtue, imprisonments, confiscation of goods, cruel mock- it was addressed, so it remains to be safe and neings and beatings; and in some instances even cessary to be observed at the present day. As sing for companions those who would be the laying down of life, as a testimony for him. your desires for accumulating are within the limit w to strengthen and comfort them in their You will see also the faithfulness of many of your lations of truth, you will be kept from embarking For whise all so that intermediates of many of your latin a constraint, you will be kept rough embarking breathern and sisters in the earlier walks of life, in branchous enterprises, and being contented in who, when their parents were haled to prison, be-ther sphere in which it may be your lot to move, cause of their allegiance to he law of their God, you will be favored to experience that godiliness were constrained to follow their example, and to with contentment is great gain. Should you, assemble themselves together, even in the midst of through the blossings of Providence upon your persecution. Thus in the absence of their faithful honest labour and prudent care, be favoured with suffering parents, their meetings were kept up, and a large increase, do not set your hearts upon it. nds, and to choose that which is substantial, these young Friends gave evidence thereby, that For, if you do, it will choke the good see in your which under the Divine blessing, tends to they chose to suffer affliction with the people of and the plant of renown that should bring forth ote a settlement on that Rock, against which God rather than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for fruit to the praise of the great husbandman, will become unfruitful.

Ohio, First Mo. 9th, 1854.

The " Oldest Inhabitant."-On the 15th ult., settlers on the plantation where she died, within recorded some four or five years ago .- Fauette-

"A Christian builds his fortitude on a better every thing that happens to him, because he knows it could not happen unless it had first pleased God, and that which pleases him must be best. He is assured that no new thing can befall him, and quer, or that death cannot cure."-Lacon.

"Afflictions if we make a discreet use of them,

# THE FRIEND. FIRST MONTH 21, 1854.

Within the last few weeks the daily papers have teemed with accounts of disasters at sea, by which a large number of persons have lost their lives. None however have excited a deeper interest than the wreck of the steamer San Francisco, which sailed from New York on the 22d of last month, bound for California, and having on board about 750 individuals-passengers and crew, the greater part being United States troops.

A vessel which arrived last week at Boston, reported having spoken the San Francisco at sea, entirely crippled, and having lost sight of her during the night. Great anxiety was created by the was obtained until the 13th instant, when the British ship " Three Bells" arrived in New York with Let the fear of God be always before your eyes, a large number of passengers, which she had

From the different accounts published of the our religious Society, particularly those of you as a heavenly ballast, by which the poor affecting circumstances, we extract the following.

The chief officer of the San Francisco in his

and weather much the same.

"Dec. 24, (sea time.)-Moderate breezes from the west, and cloudy weather; employed in bending stud-Are an end of the second seco dons force from the north-west, causing heavy sea. At 10 p. M., ship bronched to; set forespencer and fore-place. It was found that the water gained upon us ra-tarsail, when she again fell off before it; set the fore- pidly. The steam pump had become obstructed. Fifty sail, and gave the engineer orders to give her all the soldiers were detailed to commence bailing. All day steam he thought prudent; ship went along 10 knots, and all night the work went on without intermission until 11 P. M., when she again broached to in a tremendous sea, and all endeavours to get her off were unavailing ; blew away fore-staysail; hauled up the foresail. about 12 M. blew away forespencer and foresail from the lee yardarm, put a lashing on the head of the spanker to hanl out the clew; ship laboured heavily; ordered the troops forward, excepting those who could lay about the floor of the upper saloon. All this time the ship laboured very heavily, laying in the trough of the sea, every sen striking her tremendons blows. The engine stopped, the end of the air-pamp piston-rod breaking off, and the air-pump buckets consequently adrift. At this time the spanker blew away, leaving the ship entirely at the mercy of the winds and waves. Ship now making considerable water. Steam-pumps were kept running, and hand-pumps manned ; but the water gaining, the troops were organized in bailing gangs, to pass up water through the engine-room. At 7 A. M., the foremast went over the side, with all attached, breaking about six feet above upper deck. At 9 A. M., shipped a heavy sea amid ships, which stripped starboard paddle box, carried away starboard after king post, both smoke stacks, all the upper saloon, staving half the quarterdeck through, and washing overboard a large number of soldiers, Col. Washington, Major Taylor and wife, Capt. Field and two ladies, names unknown, three civilians unknown, all of whom were in the saloon, the soldiers having been admitted to the saloon owing to the severity of the weather. A waiter named Brooke, and the barber, also a young man named Docket, the carpenter's brother, were killed by the crash. Up to this time the water had been kept under ; but this sea raised the water in the ship so much, that the soldiers almost gave up in despair, and it was only by the greatest exertions the ship was kept afloat. A gang of soldiers was set apart to hold blankets round the shaft to prevent the flowing in of water-made an attempt to cut away the mizzen mast, but the ship laboured so heavily it was not accomplished."

#### One of the passengers says:

"While passing between the second and after-cabin, I felt a tremendous sea strike the ship, but I had no idea of the awful consequces. It was the denouement -the finale of the awful tragedy which had been going on through the night. An overwhelming sen had struck the ship on her starboard quarter, carried away the starboard paddle-box, both smoke stacks, the whole promenade deck abaft, the paddle-boxes, two rows of state rooms, of twelve each, on the main deck, and store in the main deck hatch. This was the smallest part of the havoe. At one fell swoop nearly one hundred and fifty human beings were swept into eternity. The majority were private soldiers of the different companies of the Third Artillery. Four officers went with them :-Col. Washington, distinguished at Buena Vista and other hard fought fields ; Maj. Taylor and wife, Capt. Field and Lient. Smith. The sea was covered with drowning men. The roar of the tempest smothered the babbling cry of strong swimmers in their agony.' In a few moments they sunk to rise no more till the sea gives up her dead. Two of all the crowd succeeded in regaining the ship-Mr. Rankin, an army sutler, and Mr. ----, merchant, of Rio Janeiro.

" A few moments had elapsed when I reached the saloon. It was filled with water to the depth of nearly two feet. The females and children, mostly in their night clothes, and wet to the skin, were scattered on planks; some wailing and sobbing; some apparently stupefied ; and some calmly awaiting what seemed their inevitable fate. All supposed the last hour had arrived, and in a few moments they should meet their Maker face to face."

" Another sea like-that which struck us, and our fate had been that of the President-not a soul would have survived to tell the tale. But it pleased a merciful and all-wise Providence to say to the sea, 'Hitherto shalt thou come, and no farther, and here shall thy proud waves be stayed.'"

"It was not so to be. We were in imminent danger of foundering ; but our gallant and undaunted commander, deed, was sufficiently obvious. She promised to lie by us."

ship making 7% knots per hour. During the night wind Capt. Watkins, whose exertions during all that fearful night had been almost superhuman, directed all his en- dened by another sail, under American colours, ergies to save us. To lighten the ship and stop the leaks were the first objects. To break up the hatches and commence discharging cargo was the work of a moment. Suldiers and sailors all lent a helping hand. and as each man knew he worked for his life, all worked with a will. Stanncheons were placed under the broken deck, and it was partially forced back to its Still, with every roll the ship took in large quantities of water, and we gained little upon the leak. Sunday morning, the 25th, the day of the nativity of our blessed Saviour, at last dawned upon us. The sky lighted up a little ; there was a short gleam of sunshine, and the sea calmed a little. A sail or two was seen in the distance, but none approached us. It was a gloomy Christmas to us. The work of bailing and pumping went on, and we had gained on the leak. Monday, the 26th, the gale continued with little abatement. -A11 night Sunday the tempest roared round our devoted ship. The waves thundered against our sides and stern like cannon at the gates of a beleaguered city. Sleep was out of the question. For three nights we had none. We discovered a sail not far off. On approaching us she proved to be a brig; we spoke her. She reported herself short of provisions, and after supplying herself with barrels of beef and pork we had thrown overboard she went on her way. On Sunday, the 27th, discovered another sail bearing down upon us. She proved to be the bark Kilby, of and for Boston, from New Orleans, loaded with cotton, thirty-five days out. By authority of Col. Gates, commanding the detachment, she was chartered for government to convey the troops to the nancerea for government to convey the troops to the nearest accessible post. Tuesday was too rongh to dis-embark any part of the command, but on Wednesday, the 28th, Col. Gates and family, Naj. Merchant and family, Col. Barke, Captains Fremont and Judd, with their families, Drs. Satterice and Wirts, with some others whose names are not recollected, were safely embarked on board the Kilby. Some forty or fifty soldiers, and some soldiers' wires, also embarked—in all nearly one hundred persons. Night came on, and put a stop to any further operations. It had been agreed that the barque should lie by us till all on board the steamer were disembarked, but it came on to blow heavily in the night, and in the morning she had disappeared, and we saw her no more. Thus all the hopes of escape we based upon the Kilby were doomed to disappointment; and when, in the morning, we could trace no vestige of her on the remotest verge of the horizon, we experienced the sickness of heart from hope deferred.

"Once more we were alone on the boundless expanse of waters."

"We had now (Thursday, the 29th) reached the sixth day since the storm commenced. We were about to encounter death in a new form. A very large portion of the ship's steerage had been filled with cargo, provisions, military stores, &c. The consequence was that the portion left for the soldiers was much crowded. It had been expected we should soon be in fine weather, and that they could sleep comfortably in standee berths on deck. When the storm came that was impossible, they were consequently driven below. Crowded in narrow quarters, exposed to cold and wet, obliged to be fed on an insufficient diet, in consequence of the loss of the galleys, and the impossibility of cooking for such numbers, it is no matter of surprise that disease soon made its appearance. Add to this the infinence of depressing passions, anxiety of mind, fright, and despondency, and it is no wonder that they sickened and died. The disease more nearly than anything assumed the form of Asiatic cholera-commencing with diarrhoa and terminating in a few hours. Both the army sur-recons having left, the charge of the sick fell upon the surgeon of the ship. To add to our distress, nearly all the medicine in the ship had been either washed overboard or destroyed. The mortality was necessarily great. For several days it averaged ten deaths a day.

During the night of Friday or the morning of Saturday the 31st, the cheering sound rang through the vessel that a ship was at hand. A light was discovered on the bows. We immediately commenced firing signal guns. They were answered by blue lights from the strange vsesel. When the morning dawned we discovered a vessel with English colors. She came near enough to speak us, but the wind was so light as to render it quite impossible. We resorted to a kind of telegraphic communication, by writing on boards in chalk with large letters. We succeeded in making her understand our situation, which, in-

"On Tuesday, the 3d January, our hearts were glad came near enough to speak her, and we learned that she was the Antarctic, three days out from New York bound for Liverpool. She had five good boats, and after enduring the agony of suspense for so many days it seemed that the hour of our deliverence had at has arrived. With the aid of the Antarctic's boats we com all be conveyed on board the English ship, now ascen tained to be the Three Bells, Captain Creighton, a Glasgow, bound for New York. The Bells had experi enced much rough weather, and was leaky."

After great exertions they finally succeeded in conveying all who remained after the Kilby was parted from them, on board the Three Bells and the Antarctic, and it is cause for thankfulness that all three vessels have arrived safely in port though there has necessarily been great suffering among the rescued passengers.

#### ITEMS OF NEWS.

The steamships Baltic and Enropa have arrived from Liverpool during the last week. The information is t the 29th nlt

GREAT BRITAIN .--- Cotton firm, Breadstuffs ad ancing

CHINA.-The insurgents are still gaining ground. LIBERIA .- Sugar is being raised on the St. Pauly here is a monthly communication with England.

CUBA .--- The new Captain-General has liberated th negroes known as emancipadoes.

UNITED STATES .- It is remoured that the Ameri can minister at Mexico, has made a treaty purchasin the Mesilla Valley for twenty millions of dollars. attempt is being made in Congress, to repeal the Mi souri Compromise Bill, so that the inhabitants of " braska territory" may hold slaves. Pensulvania.---Deaths in Philadelphia last week, li

Prevalent diseases, are of the lungs and bronchi. In District of Southwark has purchased a lot of ground a a public Square. The grain market firm, tending i price upward.

#### RECEIPTS.

Received from Daniel M. Mott. O., \$4, vols. 26 and 2 from Thos. Hirst, \$3, to 24, vol. 26; from H. Knowle agent, N. Y., for John C. Hopkins, \$2, vol. 27; for Jo Collins, \$2, vol. 27; from Jehu Fawcett, agent, 0., # Jos. Whinery, Isaac Bonsall, Samuel French, Samuel French, Samuel French, Samuel French, Samuel French, Samuel French, Samuel M. J. Fawcett, S2 each, vol. 27, for Ed. Bonsall, jr. M. W for David Satterthwaite, \$2, vol. 28; from Wm. Foul agent, O., for Thos. Plummer, S2, vol. 26, for Robe Millhouse, S2, vol. 27; from J. Thistlethwaite, N. Y., \$ vol. 27; trom A. Dirken, Eng., per B. H. W., for Jon Harris, jr., and Jos. Harris, 10 sl. each, vol. 27; fro Jos. J. Hopkins, agent, Balt., for N. Huppman, \$4, ro 26 and 27, for W. Proctor, \$4, vols. 26 and 27, for B M. Library, \$5 12, vols. 25 and 26, for R. Snowden, to 15, vol. 27, for T. C. Hopkins, S2, vol. 27; from Jo King, for Alfred King, \$2, vols. 12, B. F.

#### GEORGE FOX'S JOURNAL.

Friends who have subscribed for the Leeds edition this work, and have not yet received their copies, m be informed that the undersigned has at length receiv the consignment so loug delayed by the damage to the vessel in which they were shipped last summer; # that he is consequently now able to furnish the cop desired. The present shipment includes between 9 and two hundred copies not yet subscribed for ; so Friends who desire to supply themselves or famil with this valuable work, have an opportunity of dol so. But as it is probable that no further supply of the will be received here, it would be well for those w wish to obtain copies, to apply for them without me delay. It will be remembered that the price here S1.15 per copy, in two volumes; which, in the press instance, owing to the heavy damages to the ship a cargo having to be paid, in general average, by all po ties interested, it is believed will prove somewhat belt the actual cost.

W. Hodgson, Ja. S. E. cor. of Arch and Tenth stree

PRINTED BY KITE & WALTON. No. 3 Ranstead Place, Fourth above Chesnut streat

# FRIEND. T - R

# A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

# OL. XXVII.

#### PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

rice two dollars per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions and Payments received by

JOHN RICHARDSON.

AT NO. 50 NORTH FOURTH STREET, UP STAIRS, PHILADELPHIA.

tage to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, d in advance, three and a quarter cents; to any f the United States, for three months, if paid in ce, six and a-half cents.

For "The Friend."

#### TO-THEOLOGY, OR BOTANY AND RELIGION. (Continued from page 146.)

On the hypothesis of transmutation, in oro account for the seeming adaptation of the wments of animals to their wants, it is maind that the endowments are the result of the s; and that the most striking attributes of reatures to attain the object of their desires. animals, it is said, with the highest endows have been gradually developed from ancesforms of the most limited organization : thus birds, and beasts have grown from small inous bodies, possessing some obscure prinleast to alter his condition. Every part of of civilization. cheme is extremely arbitrary. The capacity imstances, such as we really find it in nature, te. es, they usually degenerate, and do not ads of the Creator.'

lies of ferns and their allies predominated, so resemble most that of islands in the midst of vast stage in which we can carry back its origin, was

SEVENTH-DAY, FIRST MONTH 28, 1854.

NO. 20.

far as we can judge by the fossil remains. Be- oceans, and the prevalence of ferns indicates a sides these, however, there were many specimens climate similar to that of New Zealand in the of coniferous or cone-bearing dicotyledons. This present day. In speaking of the island vegeta-embraces the great coal formation. These represent various species of extinct ferns, and their marks :-- 'The whole of the interior of the islands allies. The ferns belong to the genera Neuropte. may have been clothed with thick forests, the ris, Sphenopteris, and Pecopteris;-their allies dark verdure of which would only be interrupted being Lepidodendron, Sigillaria, Calamites re-sembling in some respects horsetails, and Stig-or the brown tint of the ferns covering some dismaria, which may perhaps be the roots of Sigil- tricts near the coasts. The forests may have laria.

origin, and was probably formed by the compres- and widely-spreading Lepidodendron, its delicate, sion of immense trunks of acrogens and of other feathery, and mosslike fronds clothing, in rich trees which were drifted into large troughs or luxuriance, branches and stems which are built basins by the action of water. It is rare to find up, like the trunk of the tree fern, by successive any distinct vegetable structure in coal, in conse-leaf-stalks that have one after another dropped quence of the change produced by the compress-away, giving by their decay additional height to ing force to which it has been subjected. In the stem, which might at length be mistaken for some kinds of coal, however, cellular and other that of a gigantic pine. There also should we structures have been detected, on examining sec- find the Sigillaria, its tapering and elegant form als, those which apparently imply most tions of them under the microscope. The mass sustained on a large and firm basis, enormous ly the providing skill of their Creator, have of vegetation concerned in the formation of our matted roots, almost as large as the trunk itself, brought forth by the long-repeated efforts of coal beds must have been enormous. The pros- being given off in every direction, and shooting pective beneficence of the Creator is seen in cov- out their fibres far into the sand and clay in search ering the earth at that epoch of its history with a of moisture. The stem of this tree would appear luxuriant vegetation, and in storing it up in sub- like a fluted column, rising simply and gracefully terranean strata as enduring beds of coal, which, without branches to a great height, and then by the subsequent volcanic actions, have been spreading out a magnificent head of leaves like a rendered accessible to man, and have become to noble palm-tree. Other trees more or less reof life and the capacity of development; and him in these later days the source of heat and sembling palms, and others like existing firs also man himself, with all his intellectual and light. Thus, while the surface of the earth is abounded, giving a richness and variety to the il, as well as physical privileges, has been given to man whence to obtain his food, the sub-sed from some creature of the ape or baboon strata are made to furnish that material which is sembling the Norfolk Island pine, might be seen , urged by a constant tendency to improve, required to dress it, and to raise man in the scale towering a hundred feet or more above the rest

dition to or in place of what it had before, irregular profusion over every portion of its sur- of the same kind. These, we may imagine, exl-botanists, characterized by the predomining in times of which these relics are the infallible racter of the great masses of vegetation." e of certain great divisions of plants: 1. The historians. Such are the grand herbaria wherein "Few persons,' says Buckland, 'ar

been formed by a mixture of several different "Coal is well ascertained to be of vegetable trees. We would see then, for instance, the lofty of the forest, and exhibiting tier after tier of "In speaking of the Bohemian coal mines, branches richly clothed with its peculiar pointed hange, and of being influenced by external Buckland remarks, 'The most elaborate imitations spearlike leaves, the branches gradually diminof living foliage upon the painted ceilings of Ita- ishing in size as they approach the apex of a lofty therefore such as in science we must repre- lian palaces, bear no comparison with the beaute- pyramid of vegetation. Tree ferns also in abunit, is a tendency not to improve, but to dete- ous profusion of extinct vegetable forms with dance might there be recognized, occupying a When species are modified by external which the galleries of these instructive coal mines prominent place in the physiognomy of vegeta-hey usually degenerate, and do not ad are overhung. The roof is covered as with a tion, and dotted at intervals over the distant e; and there is no instance of a species ac canopy of gorgeous tapestry enriched with fes plains and valleys; the intermediate spaces being ng an entirely new sense, faculty, or organ toons of most graceful foliage, flung in wild and clothed with low vegetation of more humble plants

e, on a full consideration of the whole sub- face. The effect is heightened by the contrast of hibiting their rich crests of numerous fronds, each the conclusions to which we arrive are, that the coal-black colour of these vegetables with the many feet in length, and produced in such quanaly is the doctrine of transmutation of spelight groundwork of the rock to which they are tity as to rival even the palm trees in beauty. in itself disproved by the best physiological attached. The spectator feels himself transport. Besides all these, other lofty trees of that day, onings, but the additional assumptions which ed, as if by enchantment, into the forests of an whose stems and branches are now called Cala equisite to enable its advocates to apply it to other world; he beholds trees of forms aud cha- mittes, existed chiefly in the midst of swamps, and xplanation of the geological and other phe- racters now unknown upon the surface of the bore their singular branches and leaves aloft with and of the earth, are altogether gratuitous earth, presented to his senses, almost in the beauser strange and monotonous uniformity. All these fantastical? The ablest refutation of these ty and vigour of their primeval life; their scaly trees, and many others that might be associated neous views, and the full exposition of their stems, and bending branches with their delicate with them, were perhaps girt round with innuancy to pervert truth, is given by Hugh Mil. apparatus of foliage, are all spread forth before merable creepers and parasitic plants, climbing a his excellent work, entitled 'The Foot- him, little impaired by the lapse of countless to the topmost branches of the most lofty amongst ages, and bearing faithful records of extinct sys- them, and enlivening, by the bright and vivid col-Three marked epochs have been noticed by tems of vegetation, which began and terminated ours of their flowers, the dark and gloomy cha-

"'Few persons,' says Buckland, 'are aware of acrogens; 2. The reign of gymnosperms, these most ancient remains of the vegetable king-aked-seeded dicotyledons : 3. The reign of dom are preserved, in a state of integrity little my of our planet, and of the complicated applicap-sperms, or of monocotyledons and dicoty- short of their living perfection, under conditions tions of human industry and science, which are involved in the production of the coal that suphs, with seeds in seed-vessels. The Reign of Acrogens. In this epoch the "The vegetation of the Coal Epoch seems to "The vegetation of the Coal Epoch seems to plies the metropolis of England. The most early

earth, where it flourished in the form of gigantic move with God as the Israelites did by the cloud; backward, and the meeting suffer a serious law Calamites, and stately Lepidodendra, and Sigil- who go when He goes ; who stop when He stops; Exercised ones will go away under the sense, larize. From their native bed, these plants were who pitch their tents when and where the cloud that the life which is their food has been oppress torn away by the storms and inundations of a hot settles ; who strike it only when the cloud moves, ed, and did not reign there. But where the train and humid climate, and transported into some ad- and they hear Christ's voice saying, 'This is the ed soldiers of Christ keep their ranks in right facent lake, or estuary, or sen. Here they floated way walk thou in it.' These are they that will ousness, waiting for the command of their Cap. on the waters, until they sank saturated to the be happy-whom God will use, and by whom tain, and when they feel impelled to act, if in the bottom, and being buried in the detritus of adja- He will be glorified." cent lands, became transferred to a new estate among the members of the mineral kingdom. A long interment followed, during which a course of chemical changes, and new combinations of their vegetable elements, have converted them into the mineral condition of coal. By the elevating force of subterranean fires, these beds of coal have been uplifted from beneath the waters, to a new position in the hills and mountains, where they are accessible to the industry of man. some members of religious weight, who are made 1671 -From this fourth stage in its adventures, our coal use of by the flead of the Church, as counsellors, "De has again been moved by the labours of the miner, and to some extent as guides to those of less ex- in the peaceable and blessed Truth, into which me assisted by the arts and sciences, that have co-perience. The directions of the apostle, to the enmity can come; for the blessed Seed Char operated to produce the steam-engine and the overseers, to take heed unto themselves and to Jesus, takes away the curse, of the increase of safety lamp. Returned once more to the light of the flock, shows that there were such in the pri- whose government there is no end, who rules in day, and a second time committed to the waters, mitive church, peculiarly qualified for the station. righteousness amongst the righteous forener, it has, by the aid of navigation, been conveyed to Where these are kept free from self-confidence, And see that this righteousness, in which you all the scene of its next and most considerable change having a single eye to the Lord and to his direc- have peace, run down and flow as a stream amour by fire; a change during which it becomes sub- tion, as they grow in faithfulness, their qualifica. you, who are begotten again into a lively har servient to the most important wants and conve- tion to counsel the younger members, will in- and born again by the immortal Seed, of the wor niences of man. In this seventh stage of its long crease, and after being long proved to be sound of God, which lives and abides forever. You where eventful history, it seems to the vuigar eye to in judgment, their removal by death is felt to be have received Christ, have received power to be undergo annihilation; its elements are indeed re. a serious loss to survivors. It is natural to place come the sons of God, and to believe in the light leased from the mineral combinations they have reliance on age and religious stability; and such in obedience to Christ's command; by which no maintained for ages, but their apparent destruc- being worthy of double honour, it is very proper become children of the light and of the day tion is only the commencement of new succes- to hold them in reputation, and to respect their Therefore this I say unto you, Let no man abu sions of change and of activity. Set free from judgment and counsel. But the tendency to rely this power, that is everlasting; and keep the ga their long imprisonment, they return to their na upon such men and women, either as ministers, pel order, which was before any impurity wa tive atmosphere, from which they were absorbed or in the administration of the discipline, may and will be when it is gone. to take part in the primeval vegetation of the divert the mind from its own duty. By constant- "All in your men's and women's meeting earth. To morrow, they may contribute to the ly looking to others to manage the affairs of the see that virtue flows, and that all your words he substance of timber, in the trees of our existing church, much precious time will be lost, as well gracious. See that love flows which bears forests: and having for a while resumed their as the opportunities wherein the Lord was calling things, that kindness, gentleness, and tenderna place in the living vegetable kingdom, may ere individuals to do their own work, and by which may be among you, and that the fruits of a ong be applied a second time to the use and they would have gained experience, and be pre- good Spirit may abound; for nothing that is u benefit of man. And when decay or fire shall pared to succeed those worthies. But such not clean must enter into God's kingdom, which once more consign them to the earth, or to the having improved the talents to his honour and stands in righteousness and in holiness, and a atmosphere, the same elements will enter on some their own growth, the remeval of aged Friends the power of God, and in the joy of the Hay further department of their perpetual ministration creates a chasm, and meetings for a time feel in Ghost; for all joy that is out of the Holy Gha in the economy of the material world.'

epoch between that last noticed in the chalk period, the vegetation seems to have undergone a the order of the gospel, which may in part arise Christ, in which you are gathered, be blasphene marked change. Acrogens are less numerous, from their own previous unfaithfulness. But but in all things that God may be glorified, exaland dicotyledonous plants, having seeds not contained in ovaries, and hence called naked-sceded, bidden, merely because the business of Society all evil, and the power to withstand it, and to see predominate. These plants are represented by should be carried on by somebody, it is very im- that nothing be lacking; then all will be we cone-bearing trees, such as pines, where the cones portant that slothful servants should be awakened among you in your meetings-and that nothing containing the seeds are not considered as ovaries, but as composed of scales or leaves bearing seeds at their base. They are also represented by the go before them, enabling them to redeem the time have received. Cycas family, or plants yielding a kind of sago, These plants bear naked seeds on the edges of in the service of the church. transformed leaves. They have no true pistil, and the pollen is applied directly to the seed. Some of the stems of the fossil Cycads occur in an erect position in what is denominated the Port- Fox arose and said, "Preach lads, preach, for if praise; and that you may have water in your our land Dirt-bed, consisting of earthy brown matter Christ does not preach, antichrist will." This cisterns, and know those clouds through which of a peculiar character.

(To be continued.)

among the swamps and forests of the primeval fall in with duty when duty is revealed; who and thereby the right judgment may be turated

"They wait in secret on their God, Their God in secret see Though earth be all in storms abroad, Their souls dwell peacefully.

For 11 The Friend 9

# Means of Succession in the Church.

degree paralyzed. Many hold back from their will have an end. And see in all your men "The Reign of Gymnosperms. During the duty, from fear of wanting the right qualification and women's meetings that God be no ways da to stand forth, on behalf of the testimonies, and honoured, nor the pure and blessed name a while it would be wrong to put forth a hand un- ed and honoured; for you have the light to see to their condition, and look to the Lord with de- be lacking either within or without; for God's sires that he would gird them with strength, and rich in both, and abundance of his riches you which they have lost, by doubling their diligence

ship, feeling probably that some were withholding trary to Jesus, the heavenly man; that your fruits more than is meet, which tends to poverty, George may appear to his glory, and your works to his conveys a salutary hint, not only applicable to Christ gives you rain, having purchased the fell the ministry, but also to every living member in wherein the pearl lies. Now is the spring-time the the meeting. Where these are favoured in their the lily and the rose begin to flourish, and the vio religious gatherings, whether for the discipline of is putting forth, and the apple-tree to bring forth be "Great peace have they who love Thy law,"— the church, or in committees upon subjects of fruit, by the power of the Lord God who is ore "How much better is the way of those men and weight, to feel, as they are waiting upon him, the all, Keep your testimony for your religion while wemen who leave the management of affairs, and secret intimations of their Lord, to speak to the you have received from God, and for your wo the appointment of changes to God: who cheer. business, if they withhold that which he gives for ship in the Spirit and in the Truth, that Chris fully concur with the order of Divine Providence, the support of his cause, active, busy ones, who Jesus hath set up; and for your gospel fellowship not anxious for the future, nor dissatisfied with are not under his regulating power, will be very which is in the power of God, before the der their present portion, nor eager for change; who likely to shred their wild gourds into the pottage, was; and see that all live in peace and in the last

meekness of wisdom, they say what he puts into their hearts to speak, the true Seed rises into do minion, and wrong spirits are brought down, and often kept from gaining an ascendency. Then worm Jacob shall rejoice, and give the glory to his Redcemer, who is "strong, and will the roughly plead their cause," who trust in an stand faithful to him alone.

Excellent counsel how to conduct in the church There are probably few meetings that have not of Christ will be found in this epistle, written it

"Dear Friends and brethren, see that all lim

"This is a warning and charge to all, in th presence of the living God, that you keep up he Tradition informs us, that in a meeting for wor- lestimony of Jesus, against all that which is an

lasting to everlasting. See that every one's he being then about twenty four years of age. tions be set on things above, and not upon unity.

And so the God of power preserve you all, keep you in his blessed Seed Christ Jesus, none of you may be without a minister, withpriest, or without a prophet, a shepherd or p, but let every one receive him in his offices. er and a covenant, yea an everlasting Leadvery great weights and burdens, and suffer- others to follow them as they follow Christ, and trials. But all is well, and the blessed and power is over all; to whom be glory ermore; amen, amen."-G. F.

ow many who have been judges and counselamong us, have been removed from the leaving those with whom they were closely d to feel the bereavement which they suffer! e, from the young people, if they submit to ame and Truth's sake."

1661, George Whitehead, Edward Burrough, Richard Hubberthorn, appeared before a comament, and their reasons be heard why the doubt be spared us in our several allotments. bill should not be passed into a law. The

head of it, is the beloved of God, who is from him? they said, "Nothing but to look upon you,"

These were young men, and had no leaders to and enlarged in the saving knowledge of God, the surprise of others. In this way they grew from the state of a child, to the stature of men in Christ, and were made able ministers of the new he Truth upon the earth, in the Seed Christ Christ is the same yesterday, to-day and forever, s, that through him who destroys death, you if they follow the faith of those "who have had upon leaving this island, where I have had to uphold the cause of Truth and righteousness great and blessed service; though I under in the earth, and in life and conversation to invite

#### For "The Friend." SINCERE MOTIVES.

A frequent examination of our motives is proch militant, to the church triumphant in heas fitable : there may be many inducements to action which are ostensibly good and virtuous, that are not sufficiently pure in themselves to bear inspec-

witnesses of his goodness and power, will of our own mercenary interest may sometimes follow Him. He will make fishers of men, the superficial observer appear good. Disintermen and vinedressers in the same glorious ested kindness and a pre-eminent wish to live up ove, which at times he sheds abroad in the Him from whom all good proceeds, are the only t. George Whitehead began his ministry safe motives to action. If any course different to t the eighteenth year of his age, and was this, is pursued, if we make an implement of any imprisoned, lodging in his clothes on bare laudable subject, principally for the sake of disds, eight weeks in the winter of 1654, in the play; or cover any movement with a righteous part of his travels. In 1657, being about dress for the purpose of gaining our private ends, ty years old, he was taken from a religious or for personal gratification, we are further ing and cruelly scourged, by which his back and further removed from a condition to engage breast were torn and cut, so that the blood in anything in that state of mind which would ed freely, at which many wept in seeing the ty of the justices. But George says, "The of all our efforts should be, to acquit ourselves of by his Divine power supported me, even the duties devolving upon us for the sake of rightthey were inflicting their eruelty upon my cousness and peace, instead of striving to obtain ; that even then my spirit was raised, and selfish ends. It is doubtless profitable thoroughly h opened to sing aloud in praises to the Lord to analyze our motives in whatever we under-God, that he counted me worthy to suffer for take, that we may see whether they are pure, so that every act, particularly if it concern society, may be based on the honest desire of bringing honour to our Creator, by promoting the best ine of parliament, and had liberty to state their terest of others, as well as securing our own pretions to a bill drawn to suppress the meetings servation. Was more care taken to look to the real Sundays, to every class of citizens, are furnished riends. But their reasons against it not de- object in view, and never to suffer ourselves to ng the committee from carrying it up to the be urged forward by any other influence than the an immense average attendance of pupils. Adding e, they got some of the members to move Spirit of the dear Redeemer, much suffering, dis- to these the private and grammarschools, the young they should be permitted to appear before appointment and unprofitable labour, would no ladies' seminaries and colleges, and the theological

on being agreed to, they were called in before alone can give the increase; and all striving which | 000'; which you will see, according to the usual par of the House of Commons, there being a proceeds from the vain imagination of man, will proportion of persons under 20 years of age, house, and all in a quiet posture, ready to hear only contribute to condemnation, though decked comprises nine-tenths of our adolescence, or one t they had to offer. Each of them spoke to with the most specious appearances. True sin-out of every five persons. I have seen it stated rovisions of the bill, and gave their objections, cerity, the earnest and unceasing desire to serve that less than 2,000,000 of your youths go to any ring its inconsistency with their civil rights, the Lord in the beauty of holiness, can only be school, and that the amount of your Government its opposition to the law of God, and the wor- effectually blessed, knowing that in every import- grant in aid of primary instruction falls short of he required of them. After they concluded, and engagement, it is necessary to realize that [100,000, while only one-half of your mee, and hey withdrew, some of the members sitting "the preparations of the heart in man and the the door, gently pulled G. Whitehead by the answer of the tongue," must be from the Lord. State of New York alone, with only 3,000,000

ad, for love edifieth the body ; for he who is coat sleeve, who asked what they would have with Could mankind come more fully under this benign Spirit for the regulation of their conduct what commotions in the world and in our Society would be prevented, how much shyness and hardness toas below that be earthly; for now is the time go before them, or fathers to counsel them. But wards each other averted, which proceeds from intend for the faith that gives victory, which they had received the Truth in the love of it; and the unsubjected nature: instead of yielding to unonce delivered to the saints, in which you being obedient to it, in its gradual manifestations charitable feelings that arise from different views, in the heart, their understanding was enlightened, individuals would be more skilful in the requisite knowledge, how far it would be safe to condescend and they were qualified to advocate his cause to for the sake of peace without any compromise of vital principles, and show from their orderly lives, submissive and lamblike dispositions, that dissent from the opinions of others, does not proceed either you all have One, who will exercise his covenant, and judges and counsellors in the from a selfish motive or spirit of opposition, but s in you all whom God hath given for a church. There is no other way or means by from a necessity which is laid upon them to act which their successors in religious profession can as faithful stewards over the gifts which they have who was the foundation of the prophets and be placed in different stations in the body of received. This state of mind, as it is faithfully tles, and is to us this day. And so be valiant Christ; and as the scriptures declare that Jesus sought after, will enable us patiently to meet much opposition, be more likely to reach the dispassionate judgment of others, disarm them of prehave a crown of life; and through him you the rule over them, and have spoken the word of judice, and promote the cause of Truth and rightebe one another's crown and joy in the Lord ; God" unto them, he will also prepare them by the jousness, more than all the excitement and bluster I say through Christ, who was glorified with power of his Holy Spirit, to take their places, and which can arise from the commingled passions of Father before the world began. I am just grant a measure of the same wisdom and strength the unsubdued will, although these to the natural taste and unconverted judgment, may seem more desirable and efficient. The sincere heart and contrite spirit will never be despised by the truly enlightened; and while these characterize all our actions, we shall be likely to escape many storms which shake the edifices of self-emolument, that the vain mind is endeavouring to rear for its gratification ; the prospect of which is so apt to amuso with the delusive expectation of security and en-

joyment. The sincerity of our motives will avail more in He who washed and anointed them, and made tion. The desire of applause, or the promotion the unerring balances, with One who controls all events, than the most imposing efforts and wily nue to do the same for those who forsake all be the greatest incentive for deeds which to artifices, which can possibly proceed from the ingenuity of the human mind; and will furnish a basis of consolation that shall remain unmoved, to our duty, that we may be clear in the sight of when the most elaborate works of the vain and worldly are entirely prostrated, and are seen to have been wrought to no good purpose, for the want of proceeding from the pure and efficient spirit of Infinite Wisdom.

New York, First mo., 1854.

#### INTELLIGENCE IN AMERICA.

We copy the following from a number of Putnam's Monthly, showing the difference between this Republic and Great Britain, with respect to its educational facilities and its newspapers:

"Reading and writing is a fair test of popular intelligence, or, which amounts to the same thing, the number of children who go to school, and the number of adults who take newspapers, periodicals, and books. Now, the people of this Republic esteem it one of their first dutics to make ample provision for the gratuitous instruction of youth. Their public schools are open every day except with competent teachers and libraries, and have and medical institutes, in all just 100,000 [scho-Paul may plant and Apollos water, but God lars], and the number of pupils will reach 4,000,-

and spends \$2,249,814 annually on 11,537 dif about eight inches in its longest, and six in its having filled the little service for others assigned and spends excepted in many our resort on most cigar meres in as longers, the start is in the mere in the bearts of her parents and recipients of their bounties, besides 36,183 at the ing to get in and out, but this portion of the nest, friends with her love and heavenly-mindedness. private academics. Thus, more than one-fourth we could not examine thoroughly from the want was taken away from all trouble before he of the whole population of the State receive edu- of clear water; and after having been kept some cation at the district schools.

That it is not wholly inefficient, is evident in that so many of our children grow up to be readers. Here is a little statement, for instance, of by aquatic plants growing along shore. The the issues of our periodical and newspaper press, water here is never subjected to any violent mo- the close of the year 1683, or early in 1694, he which speaks much :

·	No.	Circulation.	No. of copies printed annually.	ľ
Dailies,	350	750,000	225,000,000	
Tri-weeklies,	150	75,000	11,700,000	
Semi-weeklies,	125	70,000	8,320,000	
Weeklies,	2000	2,875,000	140,500,000	
Semi-monthlies,	50	800,000	7,300,000	
Monthlies,	100	900,000	10,800,000	į.
Quarterlies,	25	20,000	80,000	ŀ
				Ł

2800 5.000.000 422.600.000

That is, nearly seventeen copies a year, of this occasion." some publication or other, to every man, woman and child, in the nation; or, excluding infants, aged and diseased persons, and those who cannot read, at least a newspaper each week to every family. Accordingly, I do not believe that there is an American family in the land which does not of the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia. is an American family in the land which does not take in some newspaper or magazine. I am not now arguing as to the character of these publications, which, by the way, are as good generally as those of other nations, but only as to the fact the gospel in Ireland; and after his return thereof their almost universal circulation. In the United Kingdom there is not a daily paper printed out of London; of those that are printed in London, all are too costly to be taken by the poorer classes : which is true also of the quarterlies and monthlies; and of the weekly or local prints, only a few obtain any considerable circulation.

#### For " The Friend." A CATFISH NEST.

Stickleback, lately published in "The Friend," receive and hold his body until the next General efforts of disease. At the end of that period, he recalled to my mind an article published in the Quarter Sessions. On this mittimus Roger was was graciously released from suffering. proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences, detained in prison more than two months, and death took place the 7th of Sixth month, (non for last year, and which I send for insertion. then discharged without trial, on a private order Eighth.) 1687, when he was about 57 years dd The article is by Charles Girard.

situated above Schuylkill Falls village, an innu- for the advancement of the Redcemer's kingdom the following extracts contain the most important metable quantity of small fish were seen along of liberty and peace. In 1691, after the Yearly particulars. He was "a man of peaceable dispo shore, near the surface of the water. On ap Meeting at London, he in company with that emi sition, gentle and mild, ready and willing to serve proaching them they all suddenly disappeared, nent labourer in the gospel of Christ, Roger Hayand the water being muddy, we could not tell dock, passed over to the continent. They visited diligent labourer in the work of the Lord, willing where they went. A scoop-net brought to light "Holland, West Friesland, Groningland, Frede to spend and be spent, not counting anything in the a subspherical mass, composed exclusively of rickstadt, Hambrough, Saxony, Germany, Palati- world too dear to part with, for the same. The green confervæ, and which after examination nate." They were imprisoned a short peried, proved to be a regular nest, constructed, as we but being released, and having fulfilled their duty velled "much in Englaud, where he suffered im suppose, by the parent fish, whose progeny it towards the churches, they returned to England prisonment in several places. Six times he passed contained; for in it the small fishes, seen a mo- about the middle of the Seventh month. During through Holland, and some others of those pro-ment before near the surface, had gone to seek the same year Roger was in Ireland. His old vinces;-also part of Germany,-several times a shelter. In all probability, the eggs were depo- friend James Harrison, had his mind drawn to far as Dantzick, where he laboured much for the sited in it, and when hatched, the young, instead Pennsylvania, and wrote to Roger about his pros- release of Friends, who then were prisoners there of dispersing themselves, remain for some time pect, in the Eighth month this year,-although writing to the king, magistrates and officers, or congregated, under the care of the parent who he did not remove until the next, provides food for them.

fecundated at different periods in the nest.

time out of water, it was entirely deformed.

"The nest laid at the bottom of the pond, one foot and a half deep in that place, and protected parish of St. Olaves, Surry, was committed to tion, and thus the soft materials of which it was crossed the ocean to the new world. constructed, were resistant enough for that parti- ing Friends in the various provinces, he appear cular locality.

"We should think that under other circumstances, as, for instance, a current of water, catfish would construct their nests of a substance more capable of resisting a chance of destruction.

this interesting subject, and it is with the hope body to Friends in various parts of this continent. that some one will devote some attention to it, that we have brought before the Academy the very little it was our good fortune to observe on at New York for Europe. It is said that he went

For "The Friend."

#### BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

#### ROGER LONGWORTH.

#### (Continued from page 148.)

from, he was arrested at Holme, in Cheshire, and sent to Chester prison. The mittimus bearing date he came to Barbadoes, from whence he returned Twelfth month 28th, sets forth that, "by reason to Pennsylvania in the Third month, 1687. Dur of several expressions which we have this day, at ing the ensuing summer, a very fatal fever pre-Holme, in the county of Chester, heard from a vailed amongst the settlers in Bucks county, and strange person, who calls himself Roger Long. many valuable Friends died with it. Among worth, of Bolton, in the county of Lancaster, we these was Roger Longworth. About eight weeks do suspect that the said Roger Longworth is a after his return from Barbadoes, he was taken ill. papist." It then says, that therefore they had The fever was very violent, yet he was preserved tendered him the oath of allegiance and the oath in much meekness and patience, lying very still of supremacy, which he had refused to take ; they and quiet during the two weeks in which the The interesting article on the Water Snail and therefore direct the keeper of Chester Castle to strength of his natural constitution resisted the from one of the committing justices. He was "A few days since, in visiting a small pond, several times in Holland and Germany, labouring Pemberton, prepared a memorial of him, of which

"The number of young fish gathered around oldest child of Phineas and Phebe Pemberton, a time of hot persecution, went through the streets the nest, was at least three to four hundred, and then only four years old, began to decline. She warning the people to repent of their wickedness. of different sizes. The largest were about 11 was of a very affectionate disposition, and was Although he was for this imprisoned, yet at an inches long, and the smallest about three-fourths very much attached to the old friend of her pa- other time in that place having delivered a pape of an inch. This difference in size seems to us, rents, Roger Longworth. He was at this time on behalf of the liberty of his friends, "he was as indicating that eggs have been deposited and about starting for another religious visit to Ger called into the council-room and received in many, and when the young girl and her father friendly manner, with promise of freedom to th "The structure of the nest was very simple, took leave of him, she told him, she "must never people called Quakers, in matters of faith an conferva in strings were disposed circularly all see him again." He passed away to his hea- worship. He also had good service with maga

of inhabitants, has a school fund of \$6,041,930, around. The size of the entire structure was venly Father's labour in a distant land, and the return.

> About the close of the year 1682, Roger Long worth holding a meeting in the open atreet in the prison to stand trial therefor. Sometime towards After visit. to have taken up his abode with his old friend James Harrrison, in the county of Bucks, in the province of Pennsylvania.

He was at the Yearly Meeting held at Phila. delphia, in the Seventh month, and was one of "Further observations will tell us more about those who signed an epistle addressed by that He remained in and about Pennsylvania until the by way of Barbadoes; if so, his tarriance there must have been brief, for he was in London about the time of the Yearly Meeting, the end of the Third and beginning of the Fourth months. - On the 14th of the Fourth month he was arrested at a meeting in Friends' house, Grace-church street, and by the lord mayor was committed to Newgate. At the sessions held Fifth month 13th, he was tried, found guilty, and fined. Being return In the year 1678, Roger Longworth laboured in ed to the same prison, he was kept there fifteen weeks. He was then discharged by the sheriffs

Having visited England, Ireland, and Holland, His

Ilis friends William Yardley, and Phiness his friends to the utmost of his ability, and a very Lord did eminently bless his ministry." . . He tratheir behalf. At Embden, where Friends were In the early part of the year 1682, Ann, the sufferers, he laboured for their freedom, and it being I times a prisoner in those parts. Five Thomas Janney. he passed through Ireland, visiting Friends, he had good service, sometimes among the when at mass. Once he passed through f Scotland, twice at Barbadoes, once through s often in storms and tempests at sea,by land,-and met with bad spirits and exs of divers kinds, yet the Lord stood by him nade him a successful instrument in His

He passed cheerfully through all, by the of Him that called him thereto;-not being to labour in word and doctrine, wherever me, to the edifying of the brethren, and rehe came, to the great comfort and refreshof the upright in heart; by which he got a amongst the ancients, and is recorded hear from thee as often as thou can, g the worthies of the Lord."

#### JAMES HARRISON.

a, in Cheshire, where he followed his pron. He had received a good education, and ne of the seekers after righteousness in that and being early convinced of the Truth of octrines professed by George Fox, he was faithful maintenance. He received a gift in inistry soon after his convincement, and trainto the north of England on a religious Heath, who proved a valuable help-meet n.

nes Harrison was often abroad labouring in inistry, and whether abroad or at home. ed persecution. It was the common lot of ho were convinced of the Truth, and were ul to it. Being in Derbyshire in 1650, and to a meeting at Peak-Forest, he and his ds were set on by a priest and a rabble of followers. Many of the Friends, among a James was one, were sorely beaten and ed, having the hair pulled from their heads, heir bodies shamefully abused. All which ristian usage, Besse says, "they bore with anocent patience, not lifting up an hand st their persecutors."

the 20th of Tenth month in the following being at a meeting in Shrewsbury, he with other Friends were taken by soldiers and at the guard-house all night, and much amation.

and James Harrison's horse was seized at Friend was, "to go no more out." an where he had left it, and taken away. In

lawyers, priests and colleagues, and was was having been at a meeting in the house of and thus cut us off from the substantial pleasures

wife :-

whom I love in the Lord our Saviour Jesus Christ, laudable it may be to be entrusted as stewards England and Virginia, twice in Maryland for thy reverent, courteous behaviour in gesture with a portion of this world's possessions, yet the arseys, and twice at Pennsylvania, having and words, towards me and the Lord, whom we time will come when it will be said, "Give an led by land above twenty thousand miles,— serve. Thy words are penetrating words, and account of thy stewardship, for thou mayest be to the set of the steward of the set of the steward of the set of never be blotted out; and thus with a real acknowledgment of thy spiritual and lively testimony that breaks and tenders my heart, I rest, thy very loving husband,

JAMES HARRISON." "Castle of Chester, 26th of Eighth mo., 1666."

#### In answer she says :--

ing things where he found them amiss. He see thee, with my little child,\* if it were the will kingdom; therefore we ought to be willing to bear and established meetings in many parts of the Lord; but this I believe, that neither death, our portion of suffering. nor life, nor any other thing, shall be able to separate us. So, dear heart, farewell. Let us

# ANNE HARRISON."

Phineas Pemberton, after narrating the imprisonments which James passed through, thus adds, nes Harrison was born near Kendal, in "In all the before-mentioned sufferings and other moreland, about the year 1628. He was exercises, his wife, that worthy matron, was not ht up a shoemaker, and lived at Stiall- dejected nor cast down, but went through all with they were made acquainted with one another in a cheerful spirit, having her aim and eye upon the Lord, and with a fellowship in Him, which all that lot and inheritance, whose builder and maker the opposition of their enenies could not destroy. is God, and is beyond the reach of persecutors. Whether he was in bonds, or at liberty,-in sufferings, or out of sufferings,-always managing the right way of the Lord; "And if any man will us in their support, and willing to suffer in his and her own business, and herself with great prudence and dexterity; taking delight, and making it her business, how to spend her days in the service of Truth, and the serving of its friends ; His Truth's sake ; the lack is with us ; therefore in 1655. In the same year he married behaving herself in such an even frame and temper of spirit, to all persons, and at all times, that be sober, and hope to the end." Let us not get she was greatly beloved of Friends, and enemies discouraged and cast away the shield of faith, as scarce daring to come nigh, her conduct was so prudent."

> \* Phebe, afterwards the wife of Phineas Pemberton. (To be continued.)

For "The Friend."

### IMPORTANT PERIOD.

"Yesterday, I was eighteen years old. This is a very important period. May I form good habits now in the morning of my life, and be care, letting in lukewarmness, producing weakmore and more watchful over my words, and actions, so as to become a good example to others. Wilt thou, dearest Father, be pleased to preserve me from the many evils that abound in the world !" -E. Jefferis.

Were this more the concern and prayer of the d. The next day the mayor tendered them rising generation, from how many snares would ath, and committed them to prison. Here they be preserved 1 The attractions and allure-ments of the fashionable and vain world, would, h, 1661, when he was released by the king's we doubt not, be overcome, and we might hope that a greater number of the youth than is now the early part of 1664, James Harrison and the case, would, through Divine Grace, become Cartwright being at the house of Edward prepared for future usefulness in Society; and ne, in Worcestershire, were arrested by a walking according to the pattern shown them in Let us therefore cheerfully submit to His proving soldiers. On being asked for the orders the Mount, where God appeared unto them face of us, with the assurance as we follow Him, "that which they were acting, one of them pre- to face, they would become as waymarks and all things will work together for good to them d his pistol, saying, "that is our order." standard-bearers in the church, and finally be who love God; to them who are the called acprisoners were then committed to Worcester made " pillars in the house of God," as this dear cording to His purpose."

Oh! my dear young Friends, there is in our me year for had refit it, und takes to his Christian me year for had refit it, und takes to his Christian he was committed to prison in Chestor Cas-there he was also confined in each of the two maxims and manners of "the world which lieth ground, between Acerno and Scaffari. It is quent years. The imprisonment in 1666, in wickedness," and would incline us to sell our stated that it does not resemble Herculancum or for six months. The charge against him birthright for the gratifications of time and sense, Pompeii in any respect.

of the children of God. It is a great mercy where Whilst confined here, he thus wrote to his any are, in whatever way He pleaseth, stopped in their career, and turned to seek after the know-"Most dear, and right dearly beloved wife, ledge of God as durable riches. For however state of mind, will we not account it as His greatest blessing to us, that we have been brought to seek an inheritance with the saints in light, and at such a time be enabled to "feel like a weaned child," and have an assurance granted, that there is a mansion prepared for us.

Well, dear young Friends, it is said that "it "Dear love,-I had a great desire to come and is through tribulation that we must enter the

To look outward, the signs of the times are discouraging; but let us not look outward but inward, for "the Lord will be the hope of his people, and the strength of the children of Israel.

When He raised up this people, there was a discouraging time in the outward appearance, but as all eyed their Captain, and the bishop of their souls, way was gradually made for them, and

In this shaking time, let each one of us eye the Captain above all, and seek for ourselves to know do His will, he shall know of the doctrine whether it be of God." His power is the same as it was at the beginning, and He is as willing to work for " let us gird up the loins of our minds, watch and though it had not been anointed with oil;" for I believe if we would only how low enough, He would in his own time and way open to us the course for us to pursue, and eventually cause his people to " sing his praise on the banks of deliverance."

Our Saviour said, "Other sheep have I, which are not of this fold; them also I must bring, and they shall hear my voice; and there shall be one fold and one Shepherd." And while some may be tampering with the talents committed to their ness, until an unwillingness enters to stand in the gap, He may be preparing others to enter in and labour, who will be made willing to bear his burdens, and help build up the broken-down walls of Zion, that "Jerusalem may yet become an eter-nal excellency, a joy of many generations." Therefore "let us beware lest there enter into any one of us an evil heart of unbelief in departing from the living God," as though he had departed from us. Know that is for our good, and his own glory, he is permitting us to be tried; for it is recorded that, "I the Lord your God am a jealous God," and "His glory he will not give to another."

N. G., Pa., First month, 1854.

#### For "The Friend." REMARKABLE DELUSIONS. (Continued from page 150.)

"It was deemed essential by our ancestors, that certain remedies should be applied three, seven, or nine times. The importance of these distinguished by a love for the marvellous, Won- phere. Travellers of that day spoke of tree numbers is also shown in other connexions. A der is but the voracious appetite of a starving which bore flowers like water-pots; whilst h royal salute with cannon is to this day composed mind, and, like other resistless cravings, will sub- most energetic efforts were made to discover h of three times seven or twenty one guns. A su- mit to be fed with unwholesome food rather than site of the ancient Paradise, the western nation perstition was prevalent, that a company of thir- not to be fed at all. In estimating the figments assigning its position eastward, and the easter teen was unlucky, and that one of the number and hallucinations of past ages, we must remem- nations westward-both agreeing in believing the was certain to die within the year. The fact ber that the sympathies of mind are rarely retro- it was equally distant from themselves. Ha might be so, as the probabilities of life are in spective. It is more easy to conceive of increased half the amount of spiritual exertion been direct something approaching to that proportion. The knowledge in the future than of defective know- to the real paradise, it would not have so can seventh son of a seventh son (an occurrence, the ledge in the past. However reluctant we may be to stantly eluded their search. infrequency of which would necessarily place it admit of the progress which shall render our prebeyond the opportunity of frequent observation) sent attainments childish and obsolete, it is still empire by the Goths and Vandals, Arabia becan was supposed to be born a genius, and some even more difficult to make due allowance for the errors the most learned nation of its day, and took und averred that he had the power of healing scrofu- of those who fell far below the points which, with its protection the discarded literature of Europe lous disorders, like former monarchs, by his a natural self-flattery, we suppose ourselves to the geographical notion of the period was, the buch. At all events, it was deemed essential have reached. But the history of munkind is the the cartli, like an egg, lay floating in an ocean t that he must be brought up to the study of medi- narrative of growth attained by very slow and unmitigable gloom. India was then spoken of a cine. These notions were doubtless derived from often very irregular advances. There have been abounding in gold and silver islands. Mention the frequent use of the perfect number seven certain periods when (to use a well-known meta- was made of a fourth continent, not discoverable among the Jews.

a phrase almost unintelligible to modern ears, was low have been shrouded in darkness ; and there John, whose territory was divided into islands b regarded by our forefathers as endowed with have been other periods when, to use Milton's fine the rivers running from Paradise. The palae strangely mystic virtues, and was frequently em- image, 'the overshadowing train of error has of this redoubtable king, men were told, was but ployed by thieves and housebreakers in their de- swept the lights out of the firmament' again." predations, since it was supposed to confer the power of entering houses without obstruction illustrate these observations. It is our happiness topics of interest. A traveller was sent out h from any one who might encounter it. The hand to live at a time when this department of know- one of the caliphs, with strict injunctions not of a malefactor exposed on the highway was to be ledge has been largely and successfully prose- return till he had seen Gog's dwelling. Under obtained. The effect of this, when duly prepar-cuted. The travellers of England will yield the such a stimulus, can we wonder that he speed d, was, that it took away (so it was believed) all palm to no other country for patient and perse-discovered it ? He found it—so he said—builte power of motion from the person before whom it vering enterprise. They have penetrated almost iron, cemented with brass, and its gates were filly was held.

fathers to the moon, are evidently remnants of gions of the northern pole.' the more ancient pagan worship of that luminary. man is thus satirized : 'He will not commit his which, propagated by the idle and believed by seed to the earth when the soil, but when the the credulous, would very naturally take root in moon requires it : he will have his hair cut when barren and uncultivated soils. The notions of the moon is either in Leo, that his locks may the later Jews respecting the productions of the he chooses her wane.'

fashioned superstitions, they are destined soon to tom.""\* share the fate of the broomstick of the witch, and nations, an enlightened community. It will be a Africa by the guinea-worm. happier day still, when her population shall learn and when they believe that any man is sale without the guardianship of an almighty Providence,

or happy without a consciousness of being recon- cause of the extreme heat of the sun and the i ciled to God through faith in his Son, and doing tervention of the torrid zone. He placed in A the things which please him."

The infancy of society is always conspicuously under the ocean till it reached the upper hemi phor) the day has broken upon the mountain tops because of the power of the sun. Ethiopia wa "The hand of glory,' as it was called, though of more intelligent minds, whilst the valleys be- represented as remarkable as the land of Press

all lands, toiled through the burning deserts of cubits high. In subsequent maps, this castle we "The singular influences ascribed by our fore- the Sahara, and shivered under the ice-bound re-

Pigs were to be killed and sheep shorn at the of their positive knowledge, they involved them- time discoveries, was the notion entertained by period of its fulness, and wood was to be cut at selves in a mass of the most palpable errors. Spanish divines as to the shape of the sea. the same fortunate conjuncture. Peas and beans The fubles of the Cimmerians, who dwelt at the was gravely assured, that his vessels would, i were to be sown, according to Tusser's husband- ends of the ocean clouded in perpetual night; the they proceeded in a certain direction, sail dom ry, in the moon's wane. Among the caricatures story of Æolus and his hag of winds; the island a declivity, which they would not be able aguing to be found in an antique book, a superstitious of Circe, peopled by enchanters—were delusions to ascend." stare like the lion's shag; or in Aries, that they earth may be learned from many passages of the may curl like a ram's horn. Whatever he would Talmud. Enormous birds, capable of seizing found ourselves in a quiet and somewhat din have to grow, he sets about when she is in her elephants and flying away with them, were sup- thoroughfare, known as Wharf-road, City-rea increase; but for what he would have made less, posed to abound in certain remote districts. One the location of the factory of the Gutta Pere of these birds is represented in Rabbinical story Company. Provided with a passport, we enter "We believe that even yet, in London, a shop as standing up to the lower joint of the leg in wa- their works, and spent a very interesting "leise exists in which certain beads are sold, made from ter, and thus to have been seen by certain mari- hour" in the inspection of the curious process the root of the white briony, and once supposed ners. Imagining that the water could not have by which this truly wonderful production is adep to possess a singular virtue when hung around been very deep, from the small portion of the ed to such a surprising multiplicity of uses. the necks of children cutting their teeth. But bird's body immersed in the water, these mariners must excite astonishment in every mind the such delusions are fast disappearing before the were about to bathe in the spot, when a superna- an article, the knowledge of which was so reco increasing light of intelligence; and though per- tural voice addressed them, Step not in there; ly confined to a few Malayans, should within 1 sons are still to be found who transmit to ignorant for seven years ago, a carpenter dropped his axe short a time have given occupation to the the men and simple women the traces of such old- in that water, and it has not yet reached the bot- hundred persons employed in these works, to s

the terrors of St. George and the dragon. It is crept into men's bodies-only an exaggeration of manufacture throughout the land. For the the happiness of Britain to possess, above many the tortures still inflicted in the marshy lands of centurics and a half Europeans dwelt (

that charms, omens, and prodigics are not the Britain as a land not worth the conquest, and year 1842! most deadly forms of superstition ; that its worst Ireland as a region of eternal snows, peopled by form is exhibited when men set up, as they are cannibals. Even so late as the time of Claudius, ever prone to do, the outward and sensible as Mela, a Roman geographer, supposed that all the ing passage on the marvellous mode in whi protections, instead of the inward and spiritual; southern parts of the world were inaccessible, be-

\* "D'Israeli's Curiosities of Literature."

rica the region of the Antipodes of Antichthone "Defusions associated with imperfect discovery, where he supposed the Nile to rise, and to fig

"When, after the destruction of the Roma wept the lights out of the firmament' again." of precious stones, and lighted by carbuncles. A "" "The progress of geographical discovery will the same time, Gog and Magog were exhaustle made to tower at the extremity of Asia."

" One of the great difficulties which Columbu "When the ancients stepped out of the circle had to overcome in the prosecution of his man-

(To be continued.)

#### From the Leisure How A Visit to the Guila Percha Works,

One beautiful morning, a short time since, w nothing of the multitudes who, by patent ar "Plutarch speaks also of little snakes, which otherwise, are already engaged in its sale at the spots where it was raised, yet, strangel "The ancient geographer, Strabo, represented enough, it remained unknown to them till d

Were the present a fitting place for a grave dissertation, we might, perhaps, pen an iatere great discoveries are providentially adapted ( particular periods in the world's history ; remain ing hid it may be in total obscurity, or else lyin own, until the appointed moment of their de-ment arrives. But we refrain from this us speculation : our business is now simply scribe things which came under our notice. st inside the gates of the factory, as we en-, stood a large wagon full of lumps of a sube somewhat resembling, at a distance, a load coa-nuts, with the outward fibrous husk still em. To the touch, however, on approachhe difference was sufficiently palpable; they far more solid and much heavier than the lance.

very common practice among the cunning rians is to extend the bulk and increase the s being moulded into suitable sizes for transon to this country. One shape, however, is s, with two little berries for eyes; represenhape of an infant's head !

ig on,

ast, for the purpose of boiling, by means of mend the hint to our manufacturing friends. aste steam from the engine. Being thus re- There is an old adage-not to be despised, ttom.

s now subjected to another process, which is ously termed "kneading"-a term, however, will give our housewives an accurate idea enveloped in a chest, or jacket, containing Inside these boxes the mass of gutta a, hot from the boiling tank, is firmly se-The chest contains a drum, which, conly revolving, presses the doughy gutta perithout intermission against the sides of the

But we fear it is almost impossible clearly cribe the minutiæ of the process of manue, without indulging in illustrations to an which our limits will by no means permit. s stage it is easy to incorporate gutta percha ther substances; as, for instance, when it is at to an astonishing extent; and what the cold.

r the very eyes of mankind unnoticed and ultimate achievements in this direction may be, of the party who was to use it; and being solidified time alone can tell.

annual saving of £30 !\*

ts to which they seemed to bear some re- percha is that which we shall now attempt to de- assured by the workmen make an agreeably perscribe. A portion of the machinery being point- ceptible difference to their hands in the course of ed out to us, in connection with the numerous a day's work. We also saw brushes, similar to lathes in operation in various parts of the build- those used by bookbinders and others, which had That is to extend the burk and horizont in a more in operation in variable in the burk of the interval of a casing of guita percha around he twine with the of the interval of the interval of a casing of guita percha around he twine with a, which he is burk on the burk of the interval of a casing of guita percha around the twine with a, which the burk of the interval of a casing of guita percha around the twine with a, which the burk of the interval of a casing of guita percha around the twine with a, which the burk of the interval of a casing of guita percha around the twine with a so that a casing of guita percha around the twine with a so the first of a casing of guita percha around the twine with a so the so that a being moulded into suitable sizes for trans. Where a bove us, The fact was, that the portion in git then twice as durable, seeing that the guita percha around a by the solution of a being moulded into suitable sizes for trans. of the machinery alluded to worked without any percha is impervious to the wet; while any means rigidly adhered to. We were shown noise whatever; the cause of which was this :- artisan who has used a brush much exposed to lumps fashioned into rude representatious of The teeth of one wheel were of gutta percha, the water well knows how speedily it is "used up," while those of the other, which worked in them, Let them take this hint: warm a small piece of is of fish and crocodiles are by no means were constructed in the ordinary way of iron, gutta percha in boiling water, and while in a plas-nmon; while one lump has been received in thus avoiding the disagreeable noise necessarily tic state squeeze it with the hand round the twine caused by friction in such cases. This was cer, which binds the bristles, until cold, and it is at aving the yard, we were shown the "cutting tainly a very agreeable change for the better, and once ready for use. Some koife blades had beine," where an immense solid disc of iron would save amateurs fond of mingling with the come loose and fallen out; they were placed in revolving vertically, about 150 or 200 times complicated operations of machinery many a with gutta percha, and when solidified by cold induct, against an inclined shelf, down which headache, even if it had no alleviating influence water, such are its contracting properties, that locks of gutta percha were guided by a work- on those who were daily accustomed to it. On they were as tight, if not perhaps more so, than and being caught by the knives inserted in expressing a doubt as to the durability of the in their original state. This, too, is a suggestion sub congressions can be into slices. The thing, we were assured that the wheel in question which will be very useful to operatives; for only stones moulded into the lumps played and had been in daily use for fifteen months, turning a small modicom of ingenuity is requisite to apply with the knives. One instance of this c, five lathes, without receiving any perceptible da-the principle *ad infinitum*. We may add, also, d even during the few moments we stood mage. It required no oil, but was slightly greas- that while the gutta percha, as thus applied to ed; and our conductor admitted that the results tools, is in a plastic state, you may mark them a now passed on to another department, of this curious and interesting experiment had with your initials, &c., by the use of any sharpthe guita percha is separated from the dirt exceeded the most sanguine expectations. So pointed iron instrument, and thus be enabled to all other extraneous matter which is often far as the noise was concerned, it presented to us up with it. Here we found several spata most agreeable contrast with a similar pair of ous mechanic to draw on his imagination for tanks, into which the sliced gutta percha wheels a few yards off; and we therefore com-

to a uniform consistency, it is put into what hnically called a "teaser," which is some-constantly recurring to us while inspecting varilike what is known as a "scutcher" in a ous departments of this concentration of marvels g a cylinder or drum, covered with rows of large wicker baskets in which gutta percha, in the larmers of the West are converting their grain agged teeth, which revolves about 700 times earlier stages, is carried about from one portion into bacon and pork, by which operation they reannute. The shreds into which the gutta of the machinery to another, had slips of gutta alize important advantages. In 1851, there ara is thus torn fall into vats of cold water, percha lastened round the handles. It had been re gutta percha, being non-absorbent, floats put on while in a plastic state, and was therefore e top, whilst the various impurities sink to moulded to the exact shape required by the hand

\* We were told that some object to the use of gutta percha "driving bands," from the difficulty experienced in joining them; but the following instructions will rewill give our housewives an accurate idea more all obstacles in this direction. Cut the ends of nature of the process. The "kneaders" are the band obliquely at an angle of thirty or forty dehadure of the process. The "kneaders are the band obliquely as an ange of unity or solve de-strong iron boxes, about three feet long grees, making the band rather shorter than the length foot and a half deep, and are kept hot by enveloped in a chest, or jacket, containing iron—say one inch broad and half an inch thick—to the temperature of a laundress's smoothing-iron, so that it will soften the gutta percha without burning or discolouring it, place the iron between the cut edges of the band, pressing them against it, and keeping the band always in a straight direction until the edges are tho-roughly softened, and in a sticky state. Then remove the iron, and press the two edges together as closely as possible, after which a couple of nails may be driven as his wheat, very little manure can be made, into the loose end of the band, by a heavy weight, or by means of a clamp, so as to make a smooth joint. hand of ordinary thickness may thus be rendered fit for use in ten or fifteen minutes, or even sooner, by the application of cold water. Flat joints may be made in d to remove, to some extent, its rigidity enacity, and to secure a greater degree of ity, that object is effected by the admixed and thicker iar ubber. This principle is already car-it to see according to a secure of the spices. Avoid the secure of the spices of the spices of the spices of the spices the secure of the spices of the spice of the spices of the spice of the spices of the spice of the spice of the spices of the spice of the spices of the spices of the spices of the spices of the spice of the spices of the spice of the spice of the spices of the spice of the

by the application of cold water, it had permanently It is now rolled out into sheets, or driven by retained the requisite form. Now it is sufficiently curious and complicated machinery into tubes. It obvious, that to any one who has to carry those is also cut into longitudinal slips, for "driving large baskets full of weighty articles, it must be bands," &c., which appear to be very useful; so considerably more agreeable to the hand to be in much so, indeed, that we were shown a testimo- contact with a soft cool material like gutta percha, nial from an eminent brewing establishment, than the uneven and comparatively hard substance stating that their introduction had effected in re- presented in the original wicker handle. The spect to that single item of expense alone an same principle was applied in all parts of the building. Most of the knives had a thin coating Perhaps the most curious application of gutta of gutta percha on the handles, which we were "know your own." We must leave the ingeniother applications of this sort, as space positively forbids further detail.

(To be contioned.)

Agricultural Changes at the West,-Instead of exporting corn to tidewater to the extent which rived at tidewater on the Hudson, 6,487,540 bushels of corn. During the same number of weeks this year, the arrivals have been 2,271,370 bushels-a falling off of some sixty per cent. In 1851, the arrivals of bacon at tidewater were 10,398,900 pounds, and in 1853, the arrivals have been 19,330,500 pounds-an increase of nearly 100 per cent. The arrivals of pork this year exceed those of 1851 by more than 100 per cent. These figures are instructive in an agricultural point of view, and evince wisdom in Western farmers. By converting corn into meat, the husbandman retains on his farm every pound of manure that his coarse grains will produce when fed to swine and fatting cattle, for the benefit of his somewhat impoverished fields, If he exports corn, oats, peas, and other crops, as well and his land must suffer a rapid deterioration .--Rochester American,

Arrowroot Crops in Natal .- The extraordinary productiveness of arrowroot in the soil of Natal, is illustrated by the fact that, from a plot of less than half an acre, on the cstate of Mr. Moorewood, at Compensation, a quantity of the root or tubers has been taken, weighing 12,700

than half an acre! The prepared arrowroot from this lot has been sold in this town at 1s. per pound .- Cape Town Mail.

" Prayers and tears are the weapons with which the saints have gained the most glorious victories."

# THE FRIEND.

FIRST MONTH 28, 1854.

There is nothing which more strikingly marks the moral degeneracy of the men who take part io the legislative councils of the nation, (and if they are a fair representation of the people, in the nation itself,) than the undisguised and imperious manner in which the slaveholders of the Southern States are urging their schemes for the extension of their " peculiar institution," and the success with which they strive, by intimidation or hollow promises, to bring unprincipled politicians from the free States to succumb to their demands, and unblushingly consent to desert and betray the cause of freedom, for the chance of being smiled upon by a party, whose leaders are driving or seducing them to pander to their insatiable lust for power. It is humiliating to observe how completely and how otten the principles of justice and truth appear to be lost sight of or disregarded in our legislative halls; and with how many who are busiest there, the main question appears to be, how shall I act so as best to promote my own selfish plans, or to bring most surely disappointment upon a rival, or on an opposing faction.

There has already been given lamentable evidence of a determination on the part of some of the most influential members in the present Congress, to bring the subject of slavery before it, with the view of breaking down the barriers heretofore created against its encroachments, and thereby more widely extended its evils, and more securely fastened them upon our country. Senator Douglass, of Illinois, as Chairman of the Committee on Territories, has introduced a bill into the Senate, for the erection of two territorial goveroments, one for Nebraska, and the other for Kansas, which bill contains the following provi- appear to have been thought of at the last session sion :

"Section 21st, And be it further cuacted, that in order to avoid all misconstruction, it is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of this act, as far as the question of slavery is concerned, to carry into practical operation the following propositions and principles established by the Compromise measures of 1850, to wit: First. That all questions pertaining to slavery in the Territories and in the new States to be formed therefrom, are to be left to the decision of the people residing therein, through their appropriate representatives. Second. That all cases involving title to slaves and questions of personal freedom, are referred to the adjudication of the local tribunals, with the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. Third. That the provisions of the constitution and laws of the United States in respect to fugilives from service, are to be carried into faithful execution in all the organized Territories, the same as in the States.

Both the proposed territories are north of 36° 30 north latitude, and therefore come within the provision of the bill passed when Missouri was admitted into the Union as a State, commonly called the " Missouri Compromise," by which bill it was solemnly stipulated that slavery was to be for ever excluded from all territory acquired from France, west of the Mississippi and north of the above-mentioned parallel. It is well known that this of 36° 30', was first repealed. "compromise" like all others which our Government has made upon the subject of slavery, had its holding States would first refuse to accede to the

pounds, and this crop has been sold for cash at origin with the slaveholders themselves. The great proposal to keep slavery south of the parallel 1d, per pound, being upwards of  $\pounds 50$  for less excitement produced throughout the whole length 36° 30', as far west as the Pacific, because they d and breadth of the land by the Missouri question, not deem it a sufficient compliance with the d brought conviction to their minds, that the " pecu- mands of freedom, and then blindly accept a con liar institution" was one, which the people of the promise which would allow slavery to fix itse free States were then loth to tolerate; and so firm wherever in the whole United States a small m luntary servitude within the limits of the State to say it should come. proposed to be admitted; and so unanswerable gress, in support of its right to impose the restric. a government from the Constitution of the Unit tion and its duty to limit the extent of slave ter- Stotes. If then Congress can legislate for the ritory; that fearing lest the non-slaveholding existence of slavery within a government that representatives would carry their amendment; as sets up, the Constitution must confer powers ( a last resort the slaveholders came forward, and creating and extending slavery, and is false to t offered as a compromise the section which pro- principles it professes to inculcate and upho hibits for ever the introduction of slavery into the Instead of being regarded as an instrument see said territory, west of the Mississippi lying north of ring the enjoyment of the rights of man, and ill 36° 30' north latitude. The celebrated ordinance trating the blessings of freedom, it must

the north-west territory, and the States of Ohio, flicting the innumerable wrongs and evils th Indiana, and Illinois are bound in their compact cluster around unconditional and hopeless bon with the United States never to admit slavery within their limits.

It is to be deplored that the "Missouri Compromise" was ever consummated ; and it is becoming more and more apparent that one of the parties to the compact, having succeeded for the time in allaying the zeal, and quieting the fears of the has been inflicted upon the cause of freedom, sin advocates of freedom, in regard to the encroachments of slavery and the injustice of slave representation, so far as to secure the admission of a new slave State, are prepared, whenever the opportunity offers, to set at naught that portion of the covenant, then, solemnly declared to be irrevocable, which was intended to impose some bounds States. Every one desirous of averting so greaters

to their odious and degrading system. The shallow apology made for the attempt, now making to violate the plighted faith of the Government, and to allow slaveholders to carry their throughout the country, against violating the debasing and destructive system beyond the limits which they have themselves prescribed and voluntarily bound themselves to maintain for ever, is, that the Compromise of 1852 was intended to abrogate that of 1820, and that by it the free States relinquished the restriction they had imposed, when they so reluctantly consented to the admission of Missouri as a slave State. subterfuge is of recent birth, at least it does not of Congress, when bills for the erection of the territorial government of Nebraska were brought before the Senate by more than one of the advocates of slavery, in all of which the perpetual obligation of the Missouri Compromise was recognised. It is notorious that in the contentions of the Section and the section of the North by a declaration of Congress, that the restriction of slavery, south of 36° 30' should be extended to the Pacific ; but the attempt was unsuccessful; it being clearly understood that no further declaration of Congress was necessary, to secure the application of the law of 1820 to all the territory belonging to the United States at that time, and further legislation for territory acquired since, could not render void the covenant to which all parties had deliberately agreed.

So fully was this admitted, that within the past year the President of the Senate, a notorious and influential advocate of the slave system, expressed his oppositon to the crection of any territorial government in Nebraska, unless the clausa of the Missouri Compromise, prohibiting slavery north vol. 26.

The idea is preposterous, that the non-slave-

was the stand taken in favour of prohibiting invo- jority of a small portion of the people might choo-

A territorial government is solely a creation were the arguments adduced on the floor of Con- Congress, which derives its power to create suc of 1787 had in the same manner excluded it from acknowledged to be in reality an engine for age. We do not believe its framers ever ente tained the idea, that its provision could be pe verted to such a purpose.

Should the section we have given, or any oth containing similar provisions, pass into a law, will be the severest, the most paralyzing blow th the Constitution of the United States was adopted and that it will pass, there is great reason to fer There will then be no barrier left to the spread domestic slavery, and the time may come who slave representation will outnumber, as it as overpowers the representatives from the fr an evil, should bestir themselves, and endeavor to awaken the public mind to a sense of t threatening danger, so that a voice may be raise plighted faith of the nation, which the incumben at Washington will not dare to disobey.

#### ITEMS OF NEWS.

News from Liverpool to the 7th inst., has been rece ed by the steamship Niagara.

The prospect of a general war appears to be increased g, and in consequence consols have declined. Czar has rejected the proposition of the European G ernments. Heavy snow-storms have visited Great I tain, France, and Belgium, and destructive floods w anticipated when the snow should melt.

GREAT BRITAIN .- Flour has advanced two al lings per barrel-the demand brisk. Cotton firm at prices

UNITED STATES .- President Pierce has issued Proclamation against "an unlawful expedition fit

Ohio .- Cn the 20th ult., the neighbourhood of Mo Vernon, Ohio, was visited by a violent tornado, wh

California.--Much gold-dust continues to be ship Rumours of expeditions fitting out for the Mexi provinces are rife.

#### RECEIPTS.

Received from S. Hobson, agent, O., for James Notes: 10 19, vol. 28; from G. M. Eddy, agent, M. for Gilbert Macomber, \$10, to 52, vol. 27; from Knowles, agent, N. Y., for J. W. Knowles, \$2, vol. from Jos, Gibbons, agent, Michigan, for Wm. Saturation of a set of a s thwaite, \$2, vol. 27

Omitted Eleventh month 25th .- Received from Bracken, agent, O., for J. Hirst, \$2, vol. 27, for Ja Cook, \$2, to 11, vol. 28, for Ruth Conrow, \$3, to

PRINTED BY KITE & WALTON, No. 3 Ranstead Place, Fourth above Chesnut stre

#### THE FRIEND.

# FRIEND. THH

# A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

# L. XXVII.

#### PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

ce two dollars per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions and Payments received by JOHN RICHARDSON,

# T NO. 50 NORTH FOURTH STREET, UP STAIRS,

PHILADELPHIA.

age to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, in advance, three and a quarter cents; to any the United States, for three months, if paid in e, six and a-half cents.

For "The Friend."

#### TO-THEOLOGY, OR BOTANY AND RELIGION. (Continued from page 154.)

the Reign of Angiosperms. This includes och which commences with the chalk and at the conclusion of the tertiary period, or ls, and hence called angiosperms.

ace, without spot, and blameless.'-(2 Peter 0 - 14.

SEVENTH-DAY, SECOND MONTH 4, 1854.

NO. 21.

abundance, but from defect of knowledge; not find it. . . from its going beyond, but from its stopping short nor to the principles of sound natural philosophy. of its legitimate bounds.' All the discoveries of Never in one single instance will you find it in geology tend only to confirm the statements of opposition to the just ideas which science has Scripture, as has been ably shown by Dr. King, given us, regarding the form of our globe, its in his volume on the connection between Geology inagnitude, and its geology. . . . and Religion.

to the laws of nature, the following remarks of comes more admirable in proportion as it is made Gaussen deserve to be studied :- Open the Bible, the subject of closer investigation, is a striking examine the fifty sacred authors therein, from proof of the inspiration which dictated them, even Moses—who wrote in the wilderness 400 years to their least expressions.' before the siege of Troy—to the fisherman son of "Effects of Plants on the sand of the shore, and Zebedee, who wrote 1500 years later in Ephesus on the mud of rivers. Even at the present geoand Patmos, under the reign of Domitian; and logical epoch, plants are concerned in the changes you will find none of those mistakes which the which are taking place in the soil of our globe, science of every country detects in the works of Many of them are beneficially employed in prepreceding generations. Carefully go through the venting the encroachments of the sca on the land, Bible from Genesis to Revelation, in search of and in fixing the loose soil of our shores. The mmediately preceding the present flora of such faults, and as you carry on the investigat roots and underground stems of plants growing obe. There is a predominance in this epoch tion, remember that it is a book which treats of in these situations extend themselves widely in ints resembling more nearly those of the pre- everything, which describes nature, which re- all directions in search of food, and thus become lay. These belong chiefly to the divisions counts its wonders, which records its creation, interwoven together so as to sustain the soil in a mocotyledons and dicotyledons, having seed- which tells us of the formation of the heavens, ot sort of Basket-work, and consolidate the sands the light, of the waters, of the air, of the moun- thrown up by the waves of the ocean. This is hus all the phenomena connected with fossil tains, of animals, and of plants ;---that it is a book well seen in the case of the common bent or mars, show that great changes have taken place which acquaints us with the first revolutions of ram of our shores, and in some of the species of r planet during its preparation for the abode the world, and which foretells also its last ;--that carex growing in the sand. The great sea-dyke m, the noblest of God's works on earth; and it is a book which describes them with circum- which prevents the inundation of Holland is said lead us to think of that final change when stantial details, invests them with sublime poetry, to owe its stability in a great measure to the plants arth shall be renewed and made a habitation and chants them in fervent melodies;—that it is which grow upon it. Plants also increase the theousness and peace. But the day of the a book replete with eastern imagery, full of ma quantity of dry land by growing in the mud depo-will come as a thief in the night; in the jesty, variety, and boldness;—that it is a book is a book sited by rivers at their mouth. The quantity of the heavens shall pass away with a great which treats of the carth and things visible, and mud carried down by rivers at the present day is , and the elements shall melt with fervent at the same time of the celestial world and things immense. Ansted states that the Rhine at Bonn the earth also, and the works that are there- invisible ;---that it is a book in which nearly fifty has been calculated to carry down 400 tons of all be burnt up. Seeing then that all these writers, of every degree of cultivation, of every solid matter per hour; and in the course of one shall be dissolved, what manner of persons of every condition, and separated from one year 7000 to 5000 millions of tons. The whole t ye to be in all holy conversation and god- another by 1500 years, have been engaged ;- of the Delta of the Ganges, comprising 20,000 ; looking for and hasting unto the coming that it is a book written variously in the centre of square miles, has been formed by that river and e day of God, wherein the heavens, being on Asia, in the sands of Arabia, in the deserts of its tributaries. The quantity of mud carried down shall be dissolved, and the elements shall Judea, in the porches of the Jewish Temple and in the rainy season is so great, that it may be dewith fervent heat? Nevertheless we, accord- in the rustic schools of the prophets of Bethel and tected 60 miles from the coast. In the flood seao His promise, look for new heavens and a Jericho, in the magnificent palaces of Babylon son, Major Rennel calculates that 450 millions of earth, wherein dwelleth rightcousness, and on the idolatrous banks of the Chebar, and tons of mud are brought down by the Ganges refore, beloved, seeing that ye look for such afterwards in the centre of western civilization, in daily. It is said that the muddy nature of the is, be diligent that ye may be found of Him the midst of the Jews and their ignorant councils, Amazon may be seen in the occan at the distance among polytheism and its idols, and as it were in of 300 miles from its mouth. This mud, when the bosom of pantheism and its foolish philoso- deposited, is speedily taken possession of by In prosecuting our geological researches in a phy ;---that it is a book whose first writer was, plants, and thus its stability is secured. Out of spirit, we need not fear that we shall ever during forty years, brought up among the maging the deposits of the Rhine the greater part of Hol-e at a point where the knowledge of nature clasms of Egypt, who regarded the sun, planets, land has thus been formed, and out of those of the Po a large portion of the Venetian territory tare. The volume of Nature and the volume of and governing our world by their conof Inspiration are the products of the same tinual evaporation ;--and that it is a book whose bulrush of the Scriptures has contributed in no iscient Mind. God is the author of both; first pages preceded, by more than 900 years, the small degree to form the Delta of the Nile; and the more thoroughly each is studied, the most ancient philosophers of Greece and Asia, the mangrove trees of the present day are thus shall we be constrained to admit the tumor. Thales, Pathagoras, Zaleucus, Zenophon, and the formation of new land in tro-tharmonies which subsist betwixt the two, Confucius;—that it is a book which carries its pical countries. The seeds of the mangrove gerthe beautiful light of illustration which they records into the scenes of the invisible world, the minate before being detached from the branches, rocally shed on one another. Founding on hierarchy of angels, the latest periods of futurity, and when they drop into the loose mud in which simple consideration of the common author. and the glorious consummation of all things, the plant grows, they immediately become trees of the two volumes, we may discard every Well, search in its 50 authors, its 66 books, its with singular stems, which divide near the base, usy of true science, and say with confidence 1189 chapters, and its 31,173 verses, —search for and allow the water of the tide and the rivers to Christianity has everything to hope and no a single one of the thousand errors with which flow freely between them. By the double ; to fear from the advancement of philosophy. every ancient and modern author abounds, when agency of roots and germinating seeds there is te is a knowledge of nature which is essen they speak of the heavens or of the carth, of their thus a very rapid acquisition of new land, which, atheistic, but this arises not from super- revolutions or their elements, and you will fail to although swampy and unwholesome at first,

It never does violence to facts. There is, therefore, no physical error whatever in the "On the subject of Bible teaching in reference Scriptures; and this transcendent fact, which be-

man

"And such the mangrove, which, at full-moon flood, Appeared itself a wood upon the waters, But when the tide left bare its upright roots, A wood on piles suspended in the air.

We find man himself pursuing the same system. and, whether he knows or not that he is imitating nature, sowing vegetation to secure and consolidate the mud which his piers and dams have detained, that he may gain a new territory from the waters, or to arrest the progress of the sands which might be blown by the wind so as to injure the land. Thus does the marsh at length become a plain fitted for pasturage and agriculture, and the sands are consolidated and prevented from shifting.

"The lowest tribes of plants become in an especial manner an object of study to the zoological inquirer, in consequence of the great similarity which exists between them and the lowest tribes of animals. For, while there are wide and marked differences between the higher plants and animals, the lowest members of these two kingdoms of nature approach so nearly, that it is difficult to tell where the one begins and the other ends. Thus sponges, which are considered as belonging to the lowest class of animals, were at one time looked upon as vegetables; and the common coralline (Corallina officinalis), has been lately transferred from the domain of the zoologist to that of the botanist. Some bodies which Ehrenberg represents as infusory animals, are now considered as being of vegetable origin,

"The most careless observer must have noticed on the seashore many interesting produc-tions, to all appearance of a vegetable nature, resembling plants in their form and habits ;---some of them being arborescent in their mode of growth. and fixed by roots to rocks, stones, and other substances, in the same manner as sea-weeds. The opinions of naturalists were long divided concerning these bodies, and we are indebted to the work of Mr. John Ellis, on Corallines, for the proof of their animal nature.

"Involved in sea-wrack here we find a race Which science, doubting, knew not where to place; On shell or stone is dropp'd the embryo seed, And quickly vegetates a vital breed."

There are still, however, many productions which occupy an intermediate space between the animal and vegetable kingdom, and for the time being the zoologist and botanist must consent to joint in their spores; and it has been recently stated that analysis can do little to help us in many cases ; for cellulose, which has been long considered as characteristic of plants, has recently been way, as Cairo lies only 40 feet above the Medit- recently been opened, and contains nearly 80,000 detected in the structure of the tunics of the ani- erranean Sea, and the delta is almost a perfect volumes. When completed it will contain 100,detected in the structure of the tunics of the animals called Ascidians. Thus, whether we regard structure, functions, or chemical composition, we cacounter great difficulties in distinguishing belween the lowest members of the animal and ment from 8 to 10 fect high. The material for it thirds of its length, with a row of huge curved conclusion.

#### (To be continued.)

go into an alley, but a man suddenly coming out, is spread by a hoe again-such a thing as a it to be superior in that department, to the Roya

ultimately may be made fit for the habitation of somewhat frightened the sheep, and it deviated shovel not being known. During the work mos slightly from the true course, darting into a lamp of the men keep up a peculiar monotonous chant store, tollowed by the whole flock. The crowd, in short staves-one singing the solo, and the anxious to witness the sport, instantly blockaded others joining in the burthen. Stephenson and the door, so that there was no mode of egress for others have borne witness to the amount of work the unceremonious visiters, and as said lamp store these labourers will get through. All the work was too contracted to suit their peculiar notions, men are natives, and the expense is provided from and wishing to regain their liberty as speedily as the viceroy's private income. About 10,000 men possible, they saw no other means of escape but are employed on the works. They are all pressthrough the window. One of them made a break, ed labourers, employed for a month at a time and leaped through the show window upon the and receiving a small allowance in bread and pavement, demolishing in its progress, glassware, money. They are guarded like prisoners by the china, &c., with an ulnerity truly praiseworthy, military. The cost, it is believed by Stephenson The crowd immediately fell back from the door, and Swinburne, the engineers, will reach \$5,000, and allowed a free passage, but every sheep 000. Part of the line is completed: in another jumped through that hole in the window.

#### GLEANINGS FOR ' THE FRIEND."

Under the Sanitary Act of the British Parliament, passed after the first visitation of cholera, advantages are said to be, a saving of 15 to 20 great deal has been done in the towns through- per cent. in elay, one-third less time in drying, out the kingdom, through the instrumentality of 20 per cent. saved in fuel in the kilns, and say Health Committees and Sanitary Commissioners, ing in carriage by 6 cwt. in every thousand. In towards removing and obviating many of the a small kiln of 20,000 bricks, which consumed causes which have rendered towns less healthy seven tons of coal if solid bricks, five tom than the country, and have promoted the engen- only were required if perforated. As regard dering and spread of disease. A general system building, the mortar going into the perforation of sewerage in place of open gutters has been in- acts as pins or bolts to the building, making a more troduced, and to avoid the exhalations which firm and solid bond. A wall thus constructed, is might escape at the openings into these, attention full of air cells. These obstruct the passage of has been turned to their ventilation. At Liver heat, and render a house built of hollow bricks pool, it is proposed to make use of a chimney of warmer in winter and cooler in summer. A hele great height, the base of which is above the levels low brick differs from an ordinary brick in being of all the sewers. By means of fire it is believed perforated from end to end by a cylindrical is the foul gases will be abstracted and possibly strument which removes about one fifth of its consumed, or so changed by passing through the solid contents. flame as to be rendered innocuous,

The frequent breaking up of pavements to lay and repair water pipes and for other purposes, in- in England, has built a mill for the manufacture terferes greatly with the proper drainage of the of mohair and alpaca, which contains 111 acres streets. or tunnels is proposed. In these ways the pipes bricks,) and lighted by plate-glass windows are to be so placed as to be always accessible. Twelve hundred looms will weave 30,000 yards The Engineer of Liverpool, under the Sanitary of alpaca per day, or 5688 miles in a year. H Act, remarks, that "scwerage, gas supply, and is building a town to lodge the 8000 or 9000 the wires of the electric telegraph could all be hands whom he will have to employ. The accommodated in these. It is," says he, "I houses are to be replete with every convenience think, impossible to overestimate the advantages requisite for the health, comfort, and well-being which this mode presents,"

Alexandria near the great warehouses on the ba- dens, ground for recreation, baths and washsin of the Mahmudich Canal, and follows the houses, a covered market, schools and a meetingoccupancy. The existence of movements is by direction of this canal along a narrow tongue of house, each combining the improvements brough no means sufficient to form a line of demarcation, land between the Lakes Madyer and Marcotis. to light by modern art and science, are main infor many true sea-weeds exhibit distinct motions. These past, the line takes a south-easterly direc- tures in the scheme. tion towards Cairo, passing over two great branches, and some small canals of the Nile.

plain. The level of the road is however deter- 000 volumes. The room in which the books are mined by the greatest height of the inundation of placed is 100 feet in length by 64 in width, and the Nile, and is therefore carried on an embank- 50 in height. A broad skylight extending two vegetable kingdoms, and much still requires to is obtained from side cuttings or continuous ditches panes of glass on each side, and a double sub be done ere we can come to any satistactory one on each side of the line. The work is thus spreading nearly horizontally across the centre carried out. The stronger labourer excavates pours in a flood of light from above, which with with a broad hoe about 5 by 10 inches of soil, that let in through the ten broad windows in free and deposits it in a palm basket which lies between and eight in rear, gives an uncommonly cheerful Sheep among the Crockery .-- A very amusing his feet, and which is of a half-round shape about aspect to the apartment. The books are arrange incident occurred a few days since in Cincinnati, 15 inches in diameter, and with two strong han- ed in alcoves according to the subjects of which illustrative of the natural instinct of one sheep dles. This basket when full is taken by a young- they treat. All the departments of human know to follow another. A small drove was coming up er labourer, who carries it on his head or slung ledge are embraced, some more completely than the street, and when they arrived opposite the by the handles on his shoulders. Having arrived others. To mathematics special attention has Gibson House, the foremost one made a rush to at the place directed, he empties the stull, which been given. A very competent judge pronounces

year it is expected the whole will be opened to Cairo, and then there is a probability of the continuation from Cairo to Suez.

Hollow bricks are increasing in fayour. Their

A man named Salt, of Saltaire, near Bradford, To prevent this, a system of subways of flooring, (each floor being an arch of hollow of the inhabitants. The architect is expressly enjoined to use every precaution to prevent the They have a railway in Egypt: it begins at pollution of the air or water. Wide streets, ga-

John Jacob Astor left \$400,000 to found a pub The country is highly favourable for a rail- lic library in the city of New York. It has rary at Berlin. Languages, Bibliography, and this tubing and not avail himself of the unspeak. one, by which a mistaken order leads to damage tory, occupy many shelves.

#### From the Leisure Hour A Visit to the Gulla Percha Works,

#### (Continued from page 159.)

The acoustic properties of gutta percha are r the factory for the purpose of distant compel as another; and those now can hear dis- attracted our attention. tly who before could not even when close to nce. This is valuable, as some domestics apto experience considerable difficulty in hearearly in the morning for their tastes and inations. Tubes may also communicate with ted in this way, instead of their having to run tairs, and then have to go down again, only aps to bring up some article which they may a had in their hands when the bell rung. ere gutta percha is "laid on" in the residence his mouth to the other end, the dialogue goes

ear to his end of the tube for a reply.)

Servant Girl (putting her mouth to the end e tube at the street door) .- ' Please, sir, Mrs. h is very bad.'

Med.- "What's the matter with her ?"

S. G .- 'Please, sir, she's worse.'

Med.- 'Did she take the draught I left ?'

S. G .- ' No, sir.'

Med,- 'Then tell her she must take it directand if she is no better in half an hour, come e again, and I will soon be with her.'

S. G.- Very good, sir; I'll tell her what say."

hus the medical man just turns himself round e bed, and without even taking his night-cap used in many chemical manufactories. n many cases says all that is necessary. It

able advantages it affords.

ch branches are conducted to pews occupied different colours required, one over the other, like

rch was named in which a single pew con- dishes, vases of various styles, curtain and cornice if it is past mending, is to soften it in boiling wawher-a sight which must gladden the heart boon to nervous invalids; card, fruit, pin, pen, tooth-percha baskets, bowls, or foot-pans, very philanthropist, and indeed of every be- brush and shaving-brush trays; flower-stands, ler. A mistress also may have a tube from watch-stands, shells, and lighter stands; medalbedroom to that of her servant, and call her lions, brackets, cornices, and an endless variety of mouldings in imitation of carved oak, rosewood, &c., for the decoration of rooms and cabineta bell, especially if it should ring somewhat work. Time will develop this department to an Of Ministers and Elders, and other concerned members indefinite extent.

The surgical uses of gutta percha, are almost perienced surgeon says :- " I hereby certify that have, during a stay of six weeks in Calcutta, in into Lancashire, to Bolton in the Moors, He several cases used gutta percha for splints, and continued faithfully travelling about in his Mas. did not find it in any way affected by the tem- ter's service, as called thereto, and for his labours perature, which was, on an average, from ninety- at home and abroad was often a sufferer in distwo to ninety-seven degrees." Thus much for its traints and imprisonments. In the year 1676, medical man, you ring the "night bell," and heat-bearing qualities. It is also used in thin his daughter Phebe was married to Phineas Peny your car to the mouthpiece of the gutta sheets for bandages, while stethoscopes are con-berton. On the 31st of the First month, 1679, ha tube. He is in bed, and keeps there; put-structed of it, and several other surgical articles. James Harrison being at a meeting at Macles. structed of it, and several other surgical articles. James Harrison being at a meeting at Maccles-lts domestic uses are still more diversified, field, in Cheshire, the mayor of that place and Cisterus may be lined with it. It makes capital two justices of the peace came and took down the Medical Man .- Who's there? (Here he puts clothes lines; for, being impervious to the wet, names of such present as they chose, and retired, they are not liable to rot by being left out in the James Harrison was engaged in the ministry rain till "the day after the washing" by some when they came in, for which they fined him carcless or indolent domestic; besides, when bro- $\pounds 20$ . They retired but a short time, and coming ken, they are easily mended. Damp floors may back, found James still speaking to the people; be carpeted with it, damp walls may be papered this they chose to call a second offence, and for with it, and bonnets may be lined with it. Sponge- it they fined him £40. They certified these fines, bags and foot-pans may also be made of it; while &c., to a justice near Manchester, who issued a a balsam may be prepared for cuts and chilblains, warrant to the constable of Bolton to collect them, by dissolving it in chloroform.

fficiently obvious that this is an immense ad gutta percha tubing is invaluable, as by it the preaching. The conviction was set aside, but age over the old plan of getting out of bed in merest whisper is rendered perfectly audible be James could never recover the goods illegally d wintry night, when just in that comfortable tween the "man at the helm" and the captain in seized. On the 9th of the following Ninth month, known as the "first sleep," and thrusting the cabin, or between either or hoth of them and James was "plucked" away from a meeting in one's body out of the window into the frosty the man on the "look-out" for rerd," and the his own house, wherein he was engaged in the t; all, perhaps, that comes of it being just hands aloft. The damage to vessels and loss of ministry. For this act he was fined ; and his a conversation as we have given above. The life which might have been spared, and may still leather and some other goods seized. comment we can make is, that it is most be spared, by the substitution of this certain mode James Harrison found his mind drawn towards

and perhaps to fatal results, no tongue can tell. At a certain stage of manufacture, gutta percha In case of a "man overboard," a gutta percha may be incorporated with other substances so as rope will float, instead of sinking as the ordinary to give it colours and other properties not natu- ropes do, and thus multiply the chances of safety rally appertaining to it. The first application of to the sufferer. Many other articles of great this principle that we witnessed was shown in utility on shipboard are also constructed of gutta some very beautifully variegated shot-pouches, percha, which, especially to emigrants and those y marvellous. As a conductor of sound, it The gutta percha, being a non-absorbent, "kceps unused to life at sea, will prove particularly valu-ads unrivalled. We found tubes in use all the powder dry" far better than leather. . . . It able. One advantage is, that if you do break a appears that the admixture of some substances gutta percha article-not a very likely occurnication. Its application in churches and cha- slightly extends and improves the properties of rence, by the way-there is little loss, since you has been well tested. A very beautiful guta percha; but, for most practical purposes, the can sole your shore with a broken bucket, for inand receiver" may be placed either inside or article in its pure and natural state is preferable, stance, and then put the rest of your guita percha tube is "laid on" in the middle aisle, from gutta percha is prepared by placing layers of the ing the little old bits which are left.

A very excellent and permanent source of deal persons. The only portion that appears so many strata (as confectioners make the varie-amusement for children on a voyage, and indeed Il in sight is a small and elegant branch which gated sweet-stuff), the whole then being rolled to for all children everywhere, particularly during thes to the ear. By this means-as scores of gether and kneaded in warm water. Some beau- the long winter evenings, is provided by guita afflicted ones can joyfully testify-a deaf per- tiful tints procured by these means were shown percha in various colours, which is sold for anacan hear as well in one part of the church or us, one of which a dark rose wood particularly teur modelling, with which the children may make fantastic figures, take casts, and amuse In the ornamental department, the exquisitely themselves with this plastic and beautiful subminister. The deaf gentleman can now sit beautiful productions are too varied and multifari- stance in a thousand ways which will readily his own family pew in comfort, instead of ous to be fully detailed; they included inkstands suggest themselves. Children may make entra ig compelled to take up his uncomfortable in ten or a dozen useful and ornamental varieties, percha horses, dogs, houses, and other toys, and tion in some crowded spot near the pulpit, or, bowls, drinking-cups, picture-frames and looking they will not be liable to breakage. Moreover, if haps, even on the very stairs thereof. One glass frames, ornamental mouldings, jars, soap- Johnny does break his horse, all you have to do, ed eight deaf persons, all now able to hear the rings, which are noiseless, and therefore a great ter, and sole his boots with it, or mend your gutta

(Conclusion next week.)

For "The Friend."

#### BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

of the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia.

#### JAMES HARRISON. (Continued from page 157.)

In the year 1688, James Harrison removed This he did, making a seizure of James Harrison's In its application to chemical purposes it mani- household goods to the value of £40, taking fests many unique properties. Its non-affection everything they could find, not leaving a skillet by hydrofluoric or acetic acids, bleaching liquids, to heat the children's milk in. Before a further or by enustic alkalies, renders it available in a seizure was made for the balance of the fines, an vast variety of cases, and it is now extensively appeal was entered to the Quarter Sessions, when the conviction was pronounced illegal, on the We may add, that in steam-vessels and ships, ground that two offences had been made of once

rising that any medical man should know of of intercommunication for the present uncertain the new settlement, which his friend William

thinking of leaving Bolton, he had respect to the held it until his death. James was much esteemspiritual wants of Friends there, and was very ed in civil and religious Society, and both in 1683 tive of Westmoreland, but of the time of his birth anxious that his house might still be kept open and 1654 he was appointed with a few others to we find no account. He was convinced of the for a meeting for Friends, or as he expresses it, prepare and sign the epistles to be issued on behalf " preserved for the Lord's service," for, he adds, of the Yearly Meeting. Being in Philadelphia at various ways. The principal account preserved "I do not question, but our testimony will be of the Monthly Meeting, in the Sixth month, 1684, of him is but a record of small fines and impriforce when we are gone." His desire was that he was appointed by that meeting as one who somments for his faithfulness to his religious prin-Eleanor Lowe, a valuable minister of the gospel, would sign the returning certificate, issued that ciples. He came to Pennsylvania to sottle in the afterwards the wife of Roger Haydock, should day on behalf of William Penn, then about revented the search to be readed to be solved by the search of the search o purchase it. Friends and others about Bolton turning to England. were very sorry to part with James Harrison and The disease of which Roger Longworth died, Kendal, in the Fifth month previously, gave forth clearly opened in the light of Truth, and that the with it, and after a time of much suffering borne Settle, then lying in the port of Liverpool. The ninth year. bargain with the captain was that he should take bargain with the capital was of elsewhere in Penn-sylvania, to the best convenience of freighters are solved with the substance. bat he landed them in Maryland, on the Patuxet of the Patuxet of the substance. river. Leaving their families at the house of vion, we give forth this short testimony concern- covet after." "And dear brethren, you may be William Dickinson, at Choptank, James Harri- ing James Harrison, who was born near Kendal, assured if it were not for brotherly respect, and son and his son-in-law Phineas Pemberton, took in Westmoreland. In the breaking forth of the the gospel's sake which we have received, the horses to ride to the falls of the Delaware river, Truth in those parts, he was early convinced virtue whereof is sweet unto us, and the enlargepear which they expected to settle. When they thereof, and in a short time after came forth in a ment of the dominion thereof, we seek for over reached the spot where Philadelphia now stands, public testimony for the same. His ministry was the whole earth,-for the furtherance wherea they could not procure entertainment for their not in the wisdom of this world, but in the de- God hath made him an able minister, we would horses. Thomas Fairman, or some other of the monstration of the Spirit and power of God.' not have willingly given him up into that out settlers about Shackamaxon, doubtless took them Many were convinced [thereby], the serpent's wardly remote part of the world; whom whether wa in and provided for their necessities, but the head was broken, the wisdom of the flesh con-shall ever visibly see the face of again, or no, God horses were "spancelled" and turned out into the founded, and several came forth in a living testiwoods. During the night they wandered, and mony for God, who were begotten to the Lord by live together in that life and nearness, which, as one of them was not found for more than two him, and still remain seals of his ministry. As we keep faithful to our God, will be everlasting months. Although their families were yet in he was instrumental in turning many to God, so We have been comforted in him in the Lord Maryland, James Harrison was elected a mem- he was helpful in the establishing of such as were power, and faithful hath he been to the work God ber of the Assembly of the province, which met converted, being a good pattern, as well in conin Chester, then called Upland, in the Tenth versation as doctrine, walking vprightly as in the him when he is far from us," month. Stopping there to attend to his duties as daytime, being bold and valiant for the Truth, a legislator, he was appointed Speaker of the opposing its enemies, whether professors or pro-House. This first session held but three days, fane. They often raged sore against him, so that in which time sixty laws were enacted with all his sufferings were very great, both by imprisonnecessary forms. It was not until the Second ment and spoil of goods. He always with courage month of 1683, that the families of James Harrison steadily kept his ground against all those who rose and those who came with him, reached the place up against him for the Truth's sake, which was

in it, as had been the case at his residence Pennsylvania, and as his testimony was in the turn came for the other to hide, he took a seat in Bolton, his Friends met for worship. But land of his nativity, so was it here. He was like, the corner, close up to the caves some feet above there was this difference; in this new settle wise serviceable many ways. Though he had the level of the hay. Here he whooped now and ment there were no informers, and the magis- great concerns in this world, yet he carnestly ia- then to incite his comrade to hunt; but the latter, trates were generally Friends. Here every one boured to keep a conscience void of offence. He like people who always do the way others have was free to worship according to the dictates of was a man of a peaceable spirit, and the Lord's doue, hunted in the hay, tearing it up to no pur-his own conscience. William Penn wished his power kept him a sweet savour to the end. He pose, until the voice of the hider brought him old friend James Harrison to accept the office of bore his sickness with much patience, though directly under the spot where he was hiding steward of his manor, at Pennsbury. According often greatly bowed down therewith to the time of Observing the fruitless efforts of the boy to find to, William's direction this service embraced the his departure, laying down his head in peace and his friend, I told him to be still, and do nothing; general oversight of "the servants, building, &c., passing away in much stillness; in his removal is for he would find him sooner in that way. But and what relates to the place, to receive and pay, our loss but his gain, for 'blessed are the dead he thought it harder to be still enough to catch the -take, and put away every servant ;- to receive which die in the Lord, they rest from their la- direction of the sound, than to tear up the hay all strangers, and to place them as to lodgings." bours and their works do follow them.' " So much was to be his service; then his wife was to "overlook the maids in the dairy, kitchen and add, that his beloved partner Anne survived him which he found the object of his search. chambers, with the charge of licen and plate, and about three years. During her last sickness, she thought it a time to teach the following lesson to have the maids accountable for inferior matters manifested much composure and resignation. In We see some rushing headlong into schemes a to her." The compensation for this general parting with a Friend after some affectionate ex- get wealth and bring happiness; some for the oversight was to be "a couple of chambers and a pressions, she at readed, "I han satisfied of a resting same reason, leave their friends and spend the horse, and besides meat, drink, washing and lodg-place." Her daughter, Phebe Pemberton, sitting prime of life hunting gold in Chlifornia or Ausing ;- forty pounds the first year, and fifty ever by her bedside weeping, she said, "Be glad, be tralia; whilst they would find both sufficient mg, --bry pounds the first year, and nity ever up are because weeping, she saw, be grad, to than, while they because the paper says, glad," thereby giving her to understand that she wealth, and more happiness, by ceasing from "will be a clear subsistence. I have truth and ought rather to rejoice than mourn on her ac-virtue in my eye for my family." virtue in my eye for my family,"

Penn was about founding in the wilderness. When James Harrison accepted the appointment and

those who were preparing to accompany him to fell upon a number of the members in James Har- a certificate for him, in which they suy, "The Pennsylvania. James says, "Love in people rison's family. His aged mother, Agnes Harrihere appears more than ever. Some argue son, who had come with him from England, soon of His own life, and of the kingdom which had arginst our going; others declare their trouble, sank under its power. She departed in peace on no end; and in the enjoyment of which God hat and that they are sorry; and some cry when they the 6th of Sixth month, 1687, aged eighty-six. think of our going." But believing that the way James Harrison soon after was himself taken ill Master would go with them to the new world, they with Christian patience, and cheered with the embarked on the 5th of Seventh month, 1682, Christian's hope, he quietly departed this life, on on board the ship Submission, Captain James the 6th of the Eighth month, being in his fifty-

William Yardley, and Phineas Pemberton, pre-

of their destination with their household goods, of more worth to him than all outward enjoyment, a hay-mow. One hid in the hay, and it was James soon had a dwelling-house erected, and In the year 1682, he removed with his family into long time before the other found him. When the

#### THOMAS LANGHORN.

This valuable minister of the gospel was a na. Truth pretty early, and was a sufferer for it in The Quarterly Meeting for Westmoreland held at Lord hath blessed him with the riches and glory made him an instrument in His hand, for the help and comfort of many, and for the service of Truth in the church of Christ ; an elder that hath ruled well, and is worthy of honour; who in his own country hath so large a share thereof, that he need not covet the enlargement thereof elsewhere, And for outward things God hath given that plenty thereof, and dominion therein, in the Divine life, wherein the blessing and fulness in obtained, to true content; so that the glory and riches of the kingdoms of the earth he need not alone knows; however, we are content, that we hath called him to, which we doubt not will praise

(To be continued.)

For "The Friends

# CHAPTER FOR YOUTH .- No. 3.

#### BE STILL AND LOOK UP.

Two little boys were playing hide and seek in so he tired himself in that till his patience failed, Before leaving James Harrison, we may just and he concluded to be still and look up,-by ent is great gain."

No. 4.

GOOD BEGINNING FOR A GOOD ENDING. e following is extracted from a book entitled eory and Practice of Teaching," by D. P.

a all my intercourse with the young, I have no greater evil" (in schools) "than that of eding to the more difficult branches before ementary studies have been mastered. It is ncommon thing to find those who have aded' to the higher mathematics-Algebra, petry, and the like-whose reading and writre wretched in the extreme, and whose spell-s absolutely intolerable. They have been ing quadratics, but are unable to explain they carry one for every ten; they have ered among the stars in search of other s, without knowing the most simple points geography of our own; they have studied ithms and infinite series, but cannot be safeisted to add a column of figures, or to comsimple interest upon a common note. In , they have *studied everything*, except what st useful to be known in practical life, and really learned nothing !"

is surprising, that whilst many parents and ars admit the truth of the above remarks, Christ." measure knowledge by books gone through : they are satisfied to substitute a routine of s, for that rational method of parsing which lates an author's style, and invigorates the The Eighteenth Annual Report of the Associaby the habit of analytical investigation.

# For " The Friend."

# PUBLIC REFLECTIONS ON OTHERS.

e fact that almost every provision contained discipline of the Society, is alluded to in s that he was a man of remarkable qualities, aprehensive mind, large religious experience, highly favoured by his Divine Master with ters against public reflections on one and speak to the parties in private.

o ministering Friends,-Friends all ye that , and the spirit of love, and of patience and thirteen little ones, under three years of age.

n; remembering that "godliness with con-breeds confusion and distraction, and destroys curring of a nature to stimulate their vigilance in more than ever it will beget to God. It also goes this respect-and our coloured friends repose out of the church order, first to speak to him more confidence in us, when they find we are alone; for by that he may win his brother, thus carefully interested for the welfare of their Speaking publicly makes strife, some owning offspring, and some disowning; and that spirit must be shut out, by the true spirit that keeps order and unity, to Jacob Snyder, who in his office of Alderman. and fellowship, and the true love that edifies the ever serves us with the greatest kindness and

"And every one who feels the power stirring in them to minister, when they have done; let them live in the power, and in the Truth, and in of our kind physician, Dr. Caspar Wister, and the grace, that keeps in the sensoned words, and especially his care in vaccinating a number of that keeps in an established and seasoned life. the children who required it, we desire to number And so all may minister as they have received among our many blessings, the almost uninterthe grace. Every one is a steward of the grace rupted health of our little inmates ; some cases of of God, if he does not turn the grace of God into whooping cough, and one death from scrofulous wantonness; and so to minister in that love, grace consumption, of an interesting little girl, being the and power, that keeps all things in subjection and only exceptions. order, and in unity in the life, power and light, by which you may see that of God in every man, of economy, when the list of expenditures in the and answer to that which God hath showed unto Treasurer's statement is examined; yet our funds the people. For the true labourers in the vineyard do answer that of God; the true ministers bring people to that which is to instruct them; viz., the Spirit of God, and so are ministers of to relieve us from immediate pressure; for which, the Spirit, and ministers of the grace. They an-swer the Spirit, the grace and Truth in all, in which all that minister have unity, and through are due. which, they have fellowship with God and

#### THE SHELTER.

tion for the Care of Coloured Orphans. Adopted First month 6th, 1854.

Although the past year has not been distinguished by any event of unusual interest in connection with this Institution, yet in the prosecution of our humble duties, scenes have been witnessed way in epistles written by George Fox, of a description to awaken afresh our feelings of thankfulness, that we have such a place of refuge for so many of the children of want.

But while grateful, that like a peaceful fold it sight into the nature of church government, is thus sheltering these helpless innocents from following epistle written in 1669, advising the pittiless storms to which they had been exposed, we desire not to forget that the spirit of , accords with the rule directing all to guard evil can insinuate his snares even here, and that ist disorder and confusion in our meetings we may so feel our responsibility as guardians of ublic worship, and when any think they have this little flock, as to watch over them, in humble against what is publicly delivered, they dependence on the Great Shepherd, "as those that must give an account.

The domestic concerns of the family have re in the light as Christ hath commanded, been conducted with their usual good order and are become children of the light and of the economy, under the direction of our valuable and of the promise, and minister therein, do Matron. There are in the school fifty-seven udge one another in public meetings. As children under ten years of age, thirteen of whom ave received the grace, and have the word read with ease, ten write in their books, while . Lord God committed to you, that minister many of them practice on the slate, as a prepara- forty Friends were brought to the session-house d in cities, towns, countries or nations, do tory exercise; and the first class are making in the Old Bailey, in London, and called to the affect one upon another in public meetings, pretty fair progress in Geography, Arithmetic, bar, two, three or four at a time, as they were inat hurts the hearers, and you do more hurt and Definitions; sewing work is carefully attend cluded in one indictment; the substance of which you do good, and that makes confusion. If ed to, but the girls are so young, that but little was, that they were present at an unlawful asave anything to say, have patience; let that has been accomplished in this useful branch. It sembly, under the pretence of the exercise of relixe exercised, and speak to one another by is very satisfactory to observe that the teachers gion, in other manner than is allowed by the elves alone; for that was the way before continue to fulfil their arduous duties with so practice of the Church of England, and that they ing was spoken against any of the church, much patient care and faithfulness. There are had been twice convicted of the said offence; nothat will show the spirit of order and govern- now in the nursery a healthful, happy group of withstanding which, they thus met a third time in

ity. Keep down passion, and that part in We have heard objections made, to what ap-selves that cannot bear all things, whereby we comes up that will endure all things, and the part is to some an excessive care, with regard to it merely an accusation of being at their religious the character of the persons to whom we build our meetings, could not deny it, and therefore gave the the body is edified. The spirit of the children—it being our practice to require refer- only general answers, as, "I have wronged no rets is subject to the prophets." This shows oness and make inquiry without distinction of man," "I am not guily of the breach of any just use spirit, for that spirit which cannot be are presented to be are those are in office to whom higs, is many times forward in judging; and this unpleasant daty is entrusted, the more they to be lawful and peaceable," &c. These were

We would here express our sense of obligation promptitude, and in presenting to us his binding fees, is one of our liberal donors.

Whilst we acknowledge the general attention

We think we shall hardly be charged with want proving inadequate to the expenses incurred, a kind friend to the Institution voluntarily solicited contributions, and obtained an amount sufficient and also for various other donations in money, provisions, &c., our grateful acknowledgments

Though we cannot at times but desire that we had at our command an income sufficient to meet the demands of the family, and thereby be released from the necessity of calling so frequently upon our friends to supply our deficiencies, yet we still hope this home of the orphan may continue to be cherished, and its prosperity not be suffered to languish; trusting in Him who hath hitherto helped us by seasonable aid in times of discouragement, affording evidence that his blessing has not been withheld from our work.

When the last Report was adopted there were in the Ho

-	-	-	-		74
,)	-	-			17
-		-		18	
pecu	liar	circun	n=		
÷.	-	-		1	
shouse	÷,	-	-	1	
ads,	-	-	-	1	
-	-		-	1	
	-	-		69	
				_	
				91	91
	pecu house	peculiar	peculiar circun	peculiar circum-	peculiar circum- house, 1 ids, 1

#### For "The Friend."

#### CONSCIENCE VOID OF OFFENCE.

On the 15th of the Eighth month, 1664, above manner aforesaid, &c.

eth out of the true love and edification, which feel their responsibility; instances sometimes oc- set aside as guilty by confession, and the court

until he was brought to Newgate prison. When jesty's plantations, there to remain seven years." one of the jury objected to this evidence, the judge While we regard the perversion of law and jus sickness broke out first, next door to the hour became angry, and threatened him for undervalu- lice as proof of the blindness and the eruelty of where Edward Brush, had dwelt in Bear-binder contrary to the liturgy of the Church of Eng. land."

they did not believe in their consciences, that they Truth will keep you. were there under colour and pretence of worship. were inere ander colour and precise or worsnip. Of the out of the rent moning were riseds "Decisions involution great and the main and the main of the moning the rent of the main and the main of the main and the m deed and in truth." Another of them said, "My the judges being determined, and the jury ready tration of remedies was principally in the hand lord, I have that venerable respect for the liturgy of the Church of England, as to believe that it is according to the scriptures, which allow of the banishment to meet to serve the Lord; Judge remedies of the Orientals and the Romans conworship of God in spirit and in truth; and if any man in the world worship God in the spirit, he enough; set him by." To another who asked, passed their contemporaries in science, Cas doth not worship contrary to the liturgy, it being "If we meet really to worship God, must we suf-proposed that, in cases of fracture, the limb whis according to the scriptures; if not, I shall abate fer for that?" he replied, "Yes, that you must." bound up should have the following charm daily my respect for it." Neither persecution nor A third said, "I understand that God is a Spirit, sung over it: 'Iluat, hanat, ista, pista, fut threats could induce the jury to bring in any other and I met to worship the eternal God in spirit, as dominalo, damnastra et luzata.' The Druke verdict. Then Judge Hyde, after more threats, he persuades my heart and conscience; must 1 appear to have accompanied their medical appli-took the names of the six who stood out, and told be condenned to banishment for that?" The ances by religious ceremonials, which it was imthem they should be bound to answer for their judge replied, Yes, yes; for the law is against agence gave them their chervirus. The manese misdemeanor at the King's Bench bar, the first it." The spirit of intelerance ran very high at in which the medical herb was ulucked, whether of the next term. One of them seemed unwilling that time, determined, if practicable, to destroy the by the right hand or the left; the metal of the metal of the be bound, but the judge told him, he must and harroless Quakers; and they succeeded by their instrument by which it was procured; and ever should. Then said he, " My lord I am content; imprisonment in the filthy apartments of Newgate, the dress of the person collecting the simples, were any wounding but the wounding of my con- in terminating the lives of many. By sickness carefully presented , and the alleged absence of science." So they were bound in an hundred contracted there, twenty-five Friends were releas- some parts of the given formula often saved the

pounds for each of you." After some pause, he vately interred in the burying ground belonging countless variety of charms, supposed to possed

proceeded to try the sixteen. The first witness said, "The court is willing to show you favour, to the jail, that their death might be concealed a who was a turnkey, surprised the jury by his and to abate of the forty pounds and to take much as possible from the observation of the contradictions in giving evidence; for he swore twenty." To which the women replied, "If you people. that he took the prisoner, John Hope, at the Bull would take forty or twenty farthings, we would and Mouth last Sunday, and being checked for it, not give it," Nineteen more Friends were then placed on shipboard to be transported to Jamaie he said the sunday below, both which were false, brought to the bar. One of them was a boy but one of them being sick and taking median for the prisoner had been in jail three weeks, about fifteen years of age, to whom the recorder died soon after being put on board. The other Afterwards he said, the prisoner was brought out said, "Little boy, will you promise to go to arrived there, and prospering in business, the to him, and that he did not see him in the meet-ing. Upon this, one of the jurymen spoke to the standing by, said, "My lord, I believe he will, if though a gray-headed old man when he we inder, e. My lord, I beseech you, let us be troubled he were away from the rest." Then the boy from England, lived to return to his native land no more with such evidence; such witnesses will was brought up to the clerk's table; where he Soon after their embarkation, the postilence brain make us tedious work, and we shall not east men showed a certificate that he was not sixteen years out in London, which had been foretold by som upon such evidence." But Judge Ityle enden-jupr man for being too serupulous. Another turnky was brought as winness, who swering." And being asked again, "whether die not with my people, because of their conscience being asked whether the person at the bar was at he would promise to go to church," he replied, to me, and banish them not out of the nation be being asked when the person a the bar way at the bar way of the half promise to go to charten, he replied, to the and bains inter not out of the inition be the Bull and Mouth such a day, answered, he "I shall promise to go to charten, be replied, to the conscience; for if you do, I wi was there that day, he can with the constable, or passed sentence upon him and the other regult, send my plagues upon you, and you shall know The jury had good reason to doubt his testimony, een, thus: "You and every of you shall be trans- that I am the Lord. Written in obedience to the who was so hardy as to swear the prisoner was ported beyond the seas, the men to Barbadoes, Lord by his servant Geo. Bishop, Bristol, the at the Ball and Mouth, though he did not see him and the women to Jamaica, being two of his ma- 15th of the Ninth month, 1664."

ing the king's witness, saying he should know the judge towards the prisoners, in attempting to lane. Notwithstanding this fearful pestilence the court had power to punish him, and would do coerce their jury by threats, it is a relief to find made its appearance, they still continued to bar it. After some time the jury was sent out, and men, who understand their own as well as the ish Friends for keeping up their religious mer the court adjourned till five in the afternoon, rights of others, and will not allow their con-About six the jury brought in their verdict, that sciences to be wounded by any act of theirs, 1665, eight were carried down the river to Grave. four of the prisoners were not guilty, and the rest through fear of the penalties which human power end and put on shipboard; and a few days after they could not agree on. The judge seemed much can inflict. And no less firm and decided were their embarkation, Judge Hyde, who had treate displeased, and having given them further instruc- those sufferers for their religion, who could not their conscientious persuasions with such contions, sent them out again. About an hour after be decoyed into a compromise of principle, by an tempt, and contrary to all justice and sound ear they returned with this verdict in writing: "Guilty abatement in the fine, but would take joyfully the struction of law, had gone on imprisoning the of meeting, but not of fact." The judge asked, speiling of their goods, and the loss of their liber- unto death, and banishing others, died suddent "What do you mean by not guilty of fact ?" The ty, rather than violate the law of their God. We being in health, at Westminster, in the morning jury replied, "Here is evidence, that they met at would recommend the example of the boy, under and found dead in his closet the same day the Bull and Mouth, therefore we say, 'Guilty of sixteen years of age, to the young people of this noen. "The memory of the just is blessed, but meeting,' but no evidence to prove what they did day, who, they may see, left the importance of the name of the wicked shall rot. there; therefore we say, 'Not guilty of meeting keeping to his religious convictions, in refusing to barier away his testimony to the Truth, to avoid the punishment he was threatened with. Keep The judge asked some of the jury, whether to the Truth and to the friends of Truth, and the

On the 6th of the Tenth month, twelve Friends to act by their direction. When one of the pri- of the priests, who believed that their prayers soners asked, whether it was a crime worthy of accomplished more than their prescriptions. The Hyde answered, "It's crime enough; it's crime sisted mainly in charms; the Greeks alone surpounds each to appear at the King's Bench bar. ed from their loathsome sufferings this year, and credit of the operator." The court adjourned to the 17th, when four having come through great tribulation, and wash- " About the fifteenth century, Jewish medica women Friends were brought to the bar, being ed their robes and made them white in the blood practitioners were much employed in Europe part of those who had been set aside, to whom of the Lamb, we may believe they were translated One of these, John of Gadesden, the court physical set of the set of t the recorder said, "You have been twice convict- into the glorious kingdom of the Son of God, cian of England, ordered the king's son, the ed upon record of being at an unlawful meeting, where sorrow and sighing does not come, and sick of the small-pox, to be rolled op in scatte, and now the third time. You shall be committed tears are wiped from every eye. When the re-cloth, and his room to be hung with the same me to the llouse of Correction for the space of twelve lations of some of the deceased desired their bo- terial, as an infallible remedy. months, unless your husbands will pay forty dies, they were not granted, but they were pri- "The middle or dark ages abounded with

Near the close of the year three Friends wer

It was also taken notice of by many, that the

For "The Friend"

#### REMARKABLE DELUSIONS.

#### (Continued from page 158.)

"Delusions involving health and life, Medi-

"At the time of the Trojan war, the adminis-

e for the ague, the word A B R A C A D A

shone were prescribed for erysipelas, and a made of the alder and sallow for epilepsy. are consumption, certain inhabitants of Scothis head, buried it privately. This appears a relic of Druidism. Ricketty children drawn through a split tree, which was afters bound up so that its several parts might together, and the recovery of the diseased was believed to correspond with the restoof the tree."

Vriters on medicine about two hundred years nade frequent mention of certain potations ld prescribed for various disorders. Little can exist that the auram potabile was meant ow the precious metal, not so much into the t of the patient as into the pocket of the phy-. At the same period, great virtues were ed to bezoars, that is, certain hard subes found in the interiors of land animals. stones were supposed to expel poisons, and sold at enormous prices. One variety of edicine was formed from the heart and fiver ers. But at that period, the more disgusting edicine the greater were its reputed virtues. he well-known custom of touching for the s evil, as scrofulous complaints were once d, originated in the practice of Edward the ssor, though the manner in which it was d by that monarch was somewhat different that which afterwards became the custom. ears that Edward employed sundry manions, and did not exclusively rely upon the y of the royal touch. Referring to a subnt period, Anbrey says : ' The curing of the evil by the touch of the king does much e our philosophers, for whether our kings of the house of York or Lancaster, it did the or the most part.' The following descrip--His majesty sitting under his state in the in which it originated. leting House, the chirurgeons cause the sick d by Queen Anne.

cured. He smilingly replied, that he did scribed themselves as feeling streams of cooling hand? ink he ever had the complaint, but that his vapour at his touch. ts were poor, 'and had no objection to the

cy in the removal of various diseases. As to part two men when fighting a duel, got his the Royal Commissioners all the explanations he for the ague the word A B R A C A D A hand severely wounded. 'I asked him,' says sir could give, and an inquiry was forthwith insti-R A was believed to possess great mystical Kenelm, for anything that had the blood upon tuted into the alleged phenomena. It was cons." The leaves of an alder tree on which the sun with his hand was first bound, and as I called for Their conclusion was, that animal magnetism had a basin of water as if I would wash my hands, I no proofs to sustain it except the effects apparently took a handful of powder of white vitriol, which produced on the human frame-that these effects I had in my study, and presently dissolved it; as could be produced without passes at all-and that ied a rag to the finger and toe nails of the soon as the bloody garter was brought me, I put whatever manipulations were employed depended person, and then, having waved it thrice it within the basin, observing in the interim what for their success on the patient's real though un-Mr. Howell did, who stood talking with a gentle- conscious knowledge. The conclusion was, that man in the corner of my chamber, not regarding the whole process was purely imaginative," at all what I was doing; but he started suddenly as if he had found some great alteration in himself. I asked him what he ailed. 'I know not,' said he, ' what ails me, but I find that I feel no more pain. Methinks that a pleasing kind of freshness, as it were a wet cold napkin, did spread mation that tormented me before.' . . . Whatever might be the merit of the powder of sympathy, the treatment of the wound by Sir Kenelm, who, patient to keep it clean, and to throw away all plaisters, was well adapted to effect a cure.

"Lord Bacon refers to the sympathetic powder, seasonably to the Depository. in his Natural History, with approbation. The secret of composing similar powders, had it been to Auxiliaries, the board are guided in deciding known to the public, would probably have caused many more diseases than cures. It is a singular sent to each, by the information given in its Rephenomenon connected with the evidence of testimony, that remedies praised by a thousand mouths in time, are liable to be left out in the distribuin one age as infallible, should be ascertained in tion. the next to possess no virtue whatever. All charlatanism, however, exhibits a succession of case, how boxes should be marked and forward-

"In process of time there arose a new method acknowledged. of applying this magnetizing influence. Mr, Valentine Greatraks, once a soldier of the Com- street, Philadelphia. monwealth, professed to effect astonishing cures by stroking with his hands the parts affected, Headache, palsy, rheumatism, epilepsy, convulsions, were said to yield to this remedial treatment. In 1766, this mode of cure was taken up by Mesmer, who was half an astrologer and f the religious ceremonial, as employed by wholly a quack. He gave similar applications es II., is given by Evelyn: 'His majesty the name of a science, and called it animal magto touch for the evil, according to custom, netism, to distinguish it from mineral magnetism,

"The mode in which Mesmer operated in Paris sold by the Auxiliary within the past year brought or led up to the throne, where, they was extraordinary. He placed in the centre of ing, the king strokes their faces or cheeks a room a vessel, about four feet in diameter and both his hands at once, at which instant a one in depth, containing a number of bottles filled in in his formalities says. He put his with magnetized water. From the cover of this upon them and heated them. This is said vessel proceeded various rods of iron, each of ry one in particular. When they have all which was held by a patient, who made one in a touched, they come up again in the same circle placed around the baquet, whilst every pa-, and the other chaplain kneeling, and hav. tient was united to the neighbouring one by a igels of gold strung on white ribands on his chain of connexion. Certain " magnetizers" then deliver them one by one to his majesty, went round and directed to the patients various uts them about the necks of the touched as passes, till the expected hysterical symptoms beass, whilst the first chaplain repeats, "That gan to appear. All this was doue in perfect true light who came into the world," &c. silence. Mesmer himself then appeared, dressed ohnson, it will be recollected, was thus in robes of flowing silk, and holding in his hand be necessary for the Bible Association to furnish gratua long wand. He professed to regulate the crises is related that an old man, a witness in a of his patients, and when he found them in a coubefore a court of justice, having declared vulsed state, he made passes upon or towards he had been touched by Queen Anne for them. At his pleasure, calmness succeeded to chase la, was asked by the judge whether he were the energy of intense action, and the patients de-

(To be continued.)

#### Circular of the Bible Association of Friends in America.

In again calling the attention of Auxiliaries to over my hand, which hath taken away the inflam- the annual Queries to be answered previous to the general meeting of the Association in the Fourth month, the Corresponding Committee would press upon Friends who have been engaged contrary to the practice of those days, ordered the in the distribution of the Holy Scriptures, the importance of furnishing full and accurate answers to all the Queries, and of forwarding their Reports

It may be recollected that in making donations what number of Bibles and Testaments shall be port. Hence those Auxiliaries that do not report

Specific directions should be given in every similar changes, and has cycles of recurrence too. ed; and their receipt should always be promptly

Address John Richardson, No. 50 North Fourth

THOMAS KIMBER. CHARLES YARNALL, SAMUEL BETTLE, JR. Committee of Correspondence.

Philada., Second mouth, 1854.

#### QUERIES,

1. What number of families or individuals have been gratuitously furnished with the Holy Scriptures by the Auxiliary during the past year? 2. What number of Bibles and Testaments have been

3. How many members, male and female, are there

belonging to the Auxiliary ? 4. What number of families of Friends reside within

its limits 5. Are there any families of Friends within your limits

not supplied with a copy of the Holy Scriptures in good clear type, and on fair paper ; if so, how many ?

6. How many members of our Society, capable of reading the Bible, do not own such a copy of the Holy Scriptures?

How many Bibles and Testaments may probably be disposed of by sale within your limits

8. Is the income of the Auxiliary sufficient to supply those within its limits who are not duly furnished with the Holy Scriptures?

9. What number of Bibles and Testaments would it itously, to enable the Auxiliary to supply each family ?

10. What number would be required in order to furnish each member of our religious Society, capable of reading, who is destitute of a copy, and unable to pur-

11. How many Bibles and Testaments are now on

" Mesmer now became the talk of the salons of A Curious Bank .- A painting, the property of gold.' It will be readily believed that such Paris. Wealth seemed within his grasp, and he a broker in Anderson, was the other day confided zurrence was by no means a solitary one," was offered by the king (Louis xvi.) a large sum by his daughter to a Pole, for the purpose of havhe sympathetic mode of cure was subse- to make known his discovery. He had, however, ing it glazed. The owner, on missing the picture, y practised with great success, if we may no desire to submit his empiricism to investigation betrayed an unusual anxiety as to its wherea himself, by Sir Kenelm Digby, secretary and removed precipitately to Spa. He lett be- abouts ; which, however, was somewhat natural, irles I.... Mr. Howell, who had attempted hind him a partner, M. D'Eston, who afforded to seeing that he had been in the habit of depositing

bank notes for safety between the back and the canvas. Upon the discovery into whose possession it had fallen, the broker instantly repaired to trated by the bill now before Congress, for organthe Pole, and on unscrewing the back, found, to izing the two territories of Nebraska and Kansas, his great mortification, that six £1 notes had been abstracted. Information was immediately expanse of country embraced within its limits. It conveyed to the police, who had the glazier's extends over more than eleven degrees of longihouse searched, but none of the money turned up, tude and twelve of latitude, comprises an area of and it having since transpired that the picture, 455,000 square miles, more than sufficient to with the hidden treasure, had passed through form twelve States as large as Ohio, and larger other hands before it reached the Pole, he has than the area of all the existing free States, exbeen discharged from custody .- North British cluding California. Into this territory it is now Daily Mail.

Earthquake at Algeria .- A shock of earthquake was felt at Algiers, on the morning of the by which it is declared that slavery and involun-25th of December, and on the same day a more tary servitude shall be and is FOR EVER prohibited severe shock was experienced at Boghar. There were ten different oscillations, three of which were so violent, that persons were almost thrown unjust measure to endeavour quietly to hasten it here so torout, this persons occurs anness more unjust measure to endeavour quety to hasten it from their chairs. The movement was from the through Congress, before the country can be S, S, E, to the N, N, W. In the hospital the aroused to a sense of the enormity of the act. unmovement of the building was so great, that the patients awoke from their sleep. The shocks by discussion, and that however repugnant the continued throughout the night. The noise was act may be to many of the citizens when once that of a number of heavy wagons passing .-Foreign Paper.

# THE FRIEND.

SECOND MONTH 4, 1854.

We ask the attention of our readers to the " Eighteenth Annual Report of the Association for the care of Coloured Orphans," published in our present number. We have on former occasions more than once expressed our opinion respecting the claims of this valuable and most deserving Institution; we shall therefore substitute for any thing we might desire to say now on the subject, the following communication received from a correspondent who signs it, " Not a member of the Association."

" In the Annual Report of this excellent Institution recently published, allusion is briefly and modestly made to the importance of having at their ' command an income sufficient to meet the demands of the family, and thereby be released from the necessity of calling so frequently upon our friends to supply our deficiencies,

"The income from annual subscriptions and investments falls short annually \$1000 to \$1200 of meeting the expenses of the Association, which it has been reluctantly obliged to call upon its friends to make good.

"The question naturally arises, How can the Association be relieved from this burthen, and its means of usefulness be further increased? I believe that if the friends of the coloured race were sufficiently alive to what they owe to this downtrodden people, a very few years would suffice, through the means of legacies, to realize the sum of \$20,000, which, when invested, would place the Institution on a permanent basis. Some who have not the means of giving much themselves are sometimes placed under circumstances, where they could influence others in the disposal of their property to appropriate part of it to this worthy object. The Institution is so well known here, that but little need he said in its favour. In taking children at so early a period of life from the haunts of vice, training them in the path of virtue, and placing them out in situations, where their morals will be guarded, an amount of bene- gress fit is conferred upon them and the community, which cannot be appreciated."

#### THE NEBRASKA BILL.

The extent of the wrong proposed to be perpecan only be appreciated by looking at the vast proposed to introduce SLAVERY, in open violation of the plighted faith of the government, as solemnly pledged in the Missouri Compromise Act of 1820, there, except as the punishment of crime.

It appears to be the design of the friends of this der the plea that it is a pity to agitate the people passed, all will submit to the law.

Should they succeed in their unjust designs, the vicious despotism of slavery must be fastened upon our national government, with all its attendant miseries. We trust that this calamity may be averted, if the people will awaken to the impending danger, and speak out in terms not to be misunderstood.

We would earnestly request the readers of "The Friend" to exert themselves in their respective neighbourhoods, to get up remonstrances, and procure the signatures of their neighbours generally, and forward them early to some member of Congress for presentation. We subjoin a short form of Remonstrance, which has been printed and circulated here, copies of which may be had by applying at the Book Store, 84 Arch street. Those who may not find it convenient to apply there for them, can write out copies. Two copies should in all instances be signed by each person, one for each branch of the Legislature. The Remonstrance is as follows, viz :

#### To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled :

The undersigned, citizens of the State of espectfully, but earnestly remonstrate against the pas-age by Congress of any Bill which will permit the introduction of Slavery, either now or at any future period, into any portion of the Territory of Nebraska, or in anywise infringing upon the Eighth Section of the "Act passed in the year 1820," commonly called the Missouri Compromise Act, which declares, "that in all that territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of 36° 30', North Latitude, not included within the limits of the State contemplated by this Act, SLAVERY and involuntary servitude, otherwise than as the punishment of crime, SHALL BE AND IS HEREBY FOREVER PROHIBITED.'

#### ITEMS OF NEWS.

By the Atlantic and Asia steamships, we have Liverpool dates to the 14th ult.

ENGLAND .--- Cotton steady with small sales. Breadstuffs advanced, with a riotous disposition manifest amongst some of the poor at the "famine prices." Terrific gales in England, which have driven very many rine gates in England, which never the tree were strand-ed at Sunderland. The heavy snow had rapidly melted, and considerable damage had heen done to low-lying lands.

FRANCE .- Active preparations for war are in pro-

RUSSIA AND TURKEY .- An insurrection in favour of Turkey has broken out in Wallachia. Two or three hattles with considerable loss of life, has taken place near Kalafat, in which the Turks were victorious. Rus-

sin is preparing to concentrate an immense force at the seat of wur

UNITED STATES .- The attempt to introduce slave ry into "Nebraska" territory, is creating much excita-ment in Congress and out of it. There is an evident intent in those in power, to force the bills allowing in through the Senate as speedily as possible. The Telegraph suit has been decided at Washington.

by which the United States Court sustains Morse in the possession of the neculiar mode of registering information received by telegraph wires invented by him, and sustains the owners of the Bain and House lines in the modes practised by them.

Maine .---- The thermometer this week has been at var ous places from 18 to 30 degrees below zero.

Pennsulvania .- The Legislature has repealed the cha ter of the Franklin Canal Company, in right of which the railroad is making, which has increased the trouble at Erie. The Act to incorporate the whole of Philadel phia county into one City, has also passed by large m jorities. The Pennsylvania Central Railroad is con The freight trains already pass through the tunnel. Passenger trains will commence running through next Second-day, shortening the time to Pittshurg to 1 hours. Deaths in Philadelphia last week, 172croup. The Councils have agreed to the purchase, a an expense of \$650,000, of six lots of ground for man ket-houses, in the limits of the present city. When the houses are erected, the sheds on Market street will h removed. Flour has been much advanced by the inte ligence from Europe brought by the Ningara, ; but since the arrival of the Asia, has fallen 25 cents per barrel. Whent is selling at \$2.10 red, \$2.20 white. Stocks an rising.

New York .- The New York Weekly Tribune has 96, 000 regular subscribers. Two more large fires, 2 manufactory of ball-cartridges on Long Island, blew m on the 28th ult., by which 20 lives were lost. The weather at New York has been colder the first two days in this week than for many years. Deaths last week, 442 Consumption 55, croup 14.

Louisiana .--- New Orleans. The steamboat Georgia was destroyed by fire at the wharf. The flames sprea so rapidly, that about forty lives were lost,-about he

#### NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Auxiliary Bible Associa tion of Friends of Philadelphia Quarterly Meeting, wi be held at the Mulberry street meeting-house, on Sec ond-day, the 13th inst., at 71 o'clock. P. M.

Friends of both sexes are particularly invited to attend.

THEOPHILUS E. BEESLEY. Philad., Second mo. 1854. Secretar

MARRIED, on Fifth-day, the 22d of Ninth month, 1853, at Beckman meeting, New York, William Osbons, e Pawlings, to Coxtext W., daughter of Stephen and Ruth Moore, all of Dutchess county, N. Y.

DIED, on the 28th of Twelfth month, 1853, after a illness of ten weeks, in the 49th of her age, LYDIA, with of Ezra Battey, a useful member of Starksborough Monthly Meeting, in Addison county, Vermont. In the course of her last sickness, her husband spoke of the uncertainty of her recovery, and queried of her if ther was may thing in her way. She signified that her min had been occupied on that subject, and that she foun nothing ; afterwards, with much composure, she inform ed her daughter that she should not recover ; and gam directions respecting her grave-clothes; expressing willingness to go if it was the Lord's will. The same day, in conversation with her sister, she made allusion to the love which had always subsisted between them hoping they might part in the same love; and on he sister remarking, that it would be a great trial to par with her, she said, "It is the Lord's will, and it is for a to be reconciled." She was an example of patience an resignation in bearing her sufferings, and through lif adorned her profession, by being kind and affectional in her family, exemplary in her deportment, diligent i the attendance of our religious meetings, and sound the doctrines of Friends. Nothing appeared to distur the peace of her mind; and her friends have the con soling evidence that she had oil in her vessel, her lam was trimmed and burning, and that she was in read ness to enter that city, "whose walls are salvatio and whose gates are praise."

# PRINTED BY KITE & WALTON,

No. 3 Ranstead Place, Fourth above Chesnut street.

## RREND. THE.

## A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

#### DL. XXVII.

#### PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

ice two dollars per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions and Payments received by JOHN RICHARDSON,

#### AT NO. 50 NORTH POURTH STREET, UP STAIRS. PHILADELPHIA.

tage to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, 1 in advance, three and a quarter cents ; to any f the United States, for three months, if paid in ce, six and a-half cents.

#### For "The Friend."

#### TO-THEOLOGY, OR BOTANY AND RELIGION. (Continued from page 162.)

Some of the minute plants called Diatoms, are on the confines of the animal kingdom, peat lately sent from Cantyre by the Duke and development of plants. rgyle, there have been found at least fifty

es of diatoms in immense quantity. Such is many of the changes which take place in the soil the case with peat in Ireland, examined by and atmosphere, by the agency of plants, still rica.

It would appear, from the researches of d is proved by the various instances of black coloured rains, arising from smoke, pollen, dies, and once more falls down into the ammonia, botanist.' ther substances, which have been conveyed carbonic acid, and water, from which it sprang. and trade-winds convey oaganisms for huningi. The matters contained in these currents that the rotation of crops rests, plants being made ruin.' lead to interesting observations as to the to succeed each other which require different "The love of flowers and of rural scenery is tion of winds, and various meteoric pheno- substances for their nutrition. Now that the che-inherent in the constitution of man; and when e as coloured rain. What have been called by an analysis of his crop, of his land, and of his ents to supply the want.

SEVENTH-DAY, SECOND MONTH 11, 1854.

decayed plants mixed with diatoms."

showers of blood are, in reality, nothing but the manure, as well as by attention to proper drain sudden growth of palmella cruenta, one of the ing and sowing, to carry on his operations in an lower plants at the base of damp walls. Black enlightened manner, and not under the guidance

NO. 22.

rain fell in Ireland, in April, 1849, over a district of a blind empiricism. of 700 square miles, and was due to portions of "The art of horticulture, too, owes much to the labours of the vegetable physiologist, as may "To the organic chemist who examines the be seen by the examination of Lindley's able mode in which the functions of living bodies are work on the 'Theory of Horticulture.' The carried on, plants present objects of high interest. effect of soil and of proper exposure to light and They may be looked upon as the great laborato- air in the formation of wood and various vegetries of nature, by means of which the materials able products, in giving colour to flowers, and of the atmosphere and the soil are rendered fit flavour to fruits, are now well ascertained. No for the nourishment of man and animals. They one can be a successful gardener who does not constitute the herbage upon which animals feed, act according to the correct principles of botaniand they elaborate the nutritious matter from cal science."

"We have thus endeavoured to lay before the which our bread is prepared. Moreover, they act an important part in those atmospheric changes reader, in a cursory way, the mode in which the which are essential for the process of respiration. science of botany ought to be prosecuted, and The life of plants is intimately connected with some of the advantages to be derived from the in coormous quantity. Thus myriads of that of animals. The presence of a rich and study of it. It is a science calculated to give are found in the mud at the mouths of rivers, luxuriant vegetation may be conceived without pleasure to every mind. Though relating to live bottom of the ocean, and in various deposits the concurrence of animal life, but the existence ing and organized beings, the prosecution of it at and sand on the surface of the globe. In of animals is undoubtedly dependent on the life calls for no cruel experiments, nor for any researches which could excite feelings of disgust "Although chemistry has enabled us to explain even in the most sensitive heart. It is a study which can be turned to account in every situation. whether in the closet or in the field, on the hightev. Wm. Smith, and peat at Premnay, Aber much is wanting ere we can understand the pro-shire, examined by Professor Dickie. The cesses of assimilation which go on in the vegetable in the wild mountain glen. Every flower on species are widely diffused, and they seem tissues. A blade of grass, says Dr. Brown, (that which we tread becomes a useful object of coacapable of enduring great extremes of heat vet mysterious community of parts, so consum-cold. They were discovered in millions in inving oneness) imbibes the moisture of even amidst the cares and toils of life. The ake ice and in the deep soundings in the the earth, inhales the fixed air and the ammonia pleasure to be derived from this science is not est latitudes reached by the antarctic expedi- of the atmosphere, and weaves its own expanding confined to any period of life, nor to any rank of and they also occur in vast numbers on the form, with all its delicate organs and their sus- society. 'In youth, when the affections are warm ches of trees in the virgin forests of South ceptibilities, out of their dismembered particles. and the imagination vivid; in more advanced life, By a similar but more wondrous alchemy is the when sober judgment assumes the reins; in the herbage of the fields transformed into the quiver- sunshine of fortune, and the obscurity of poverty, enberg, that in the atmosphere we breathe ing fibre of still higher and higher forms of ani- it can be equally enjoyed. The opening buds of are numerous species of diatoms which are mated existence. And of all these stupendous spring; the warm, luxuriant blossoms of summer; the winds and deposited in various operations we know absolutely nothing. Water, the yellow bower of autumn; and the leafless, devessels of plants, but no farther. An organism of mental amusement and gratification to the

"To the admirer of natural scenery, plants to a great distance; and there is no doubt The chemist does all he can to investigate these possess powerful attractions. Without them the myriads of minute species of fungi and other changes, but he has not been able to explain the indscape loses all its charms, and their presence togamous plants are thus diffused. The sir- process of organization. "To the student of agriculture, botany presents attract little notice. 'Even the miscrable hovel s of miles. These have been found by Eh an important field of inquiry. The knowledge of becomes picturesque when overspread with the erg to be myriads of infusorial animals and the mode in which plants germinate and derive foliage of the vine; the ruins of former magnifimaccous plants. Clouds of dust sometimes nourishment, aids him in the various operations of cence acquire more reverence, and command a uring the atmosphere orange or ochre, have draining, ploughing, sowing, and manuring. In double share of our respect, when seen through observed. These clouds of dust occur with speaking of the sprouting of the seed, we have the tracery of the ivy; and the horrors of the he course of the trade-winds, and have been already noticed the requisites for this process, frowning rock are softened into beauty when coming in various directions from the coast and have pointed out the necessity of attention to manifed with pendent creepers, or with alpice frice, as at Malta, Genoa, Lyons, and Sile- the circumstances in which the seed is placed in shrubs. The ivy-tendril, pendent from the orient The dust consists of various land and fresh the soil. Each plant during its growth takes up window of the nuclent ruin, lightly defined in the r diatoms, the flinty spicula of sponges and certain matters from the soil, particularly inor- ray which it excludes, twining with graceful easo r zoophytes, pollen-grains, fragments of pha- ganic substances, as silica and salts of line, po- round some slender shaft, or woven amid the gamous plants, such as hairs, cuticle, and tass, and soda; and some plants take up more of tracery of the florid arch, contributes in no small ous internal parts of structure, and some pores one kind than of another. It is on this principle degree to give embellishment and interest to the

a. Coloured snow in the Tyrol has been mist and vegetable-physiologist have been called deprived of the uncans of gratifying his taste in on to be in some instances due to the same to the aid of agriculture, the farmer is enabled, this respect, we see him adopting various expedi-

"What are the casements lined with creeping herbs, The prouder sashes fronted with a range Of orange, myrtle, or the fragrant weed. The Frenchman's darling ? Are they not all proofs That man, immured in cities, still retains His joborn inextinguishable thirst Of rural scenes, compensating his loss By supplemental shifts, the best he may.

There the pitcher stands A fragment, and the spoulless teapot there : Sad witnesses how close-pent man regrets The country ; with what ardour he contrives A peep at nature, when he can no more.

"A garden presents many points of interest, and is associated with some of the most important events which have taken place on the earth. А garden was the habitation of our first parents in their state of innocency, 'The Lord God planted a garden eastward in Eden; and there he put lay in a sweet slumber; which was nearly in these the man whom he had formed,' telling him 'to words, viz. :-- I thought I saw Noah's ark floatdress it and keep it.'-(Gen. ii. 8, 15.) A gar- jug on the deluge or flood, with Noah and his den was the place where Christ often retired with family in it, and looking earnestly at it, I beheld his disciples for meditation and prayer.—(John the window of the ark, and saw Noah put out the **xvii**, 1, 2.) When man yielded to the tempter, it dove: and I beheld her flying to and fro, for was in a garden. There the curse was pronounced ; and there, too, the Redeemer was promised, foot, I thought she returned, and I saw Noah's who was to bruise the head of the scrpent .- (Gen. hand put forth to take her in again. iji, 15,) It was also in a garden where the promised Messiah agonized under the withdrawal of His Father's face, when He was about to be be- fled as before for some time, and then I saw her world, never speak well of it at parting. traved into the hands of sinners, and to suffer the return with a green olive leaf in her mouth, as a just for the unjust, that He might bring sinners welcome token of the floods being abated. I unto God .- (Matt. xxvi. 36-46.) The simili- thought I saw also the raven fly, cawking to and tude of a garden is often used to represent the fro, but he did not return; and it came into my people of God (Song of Solom. iv. 12, v. 1), who mind, this is a ravenous bird, and seeks only for are His husbandry (1 Cor. iii. 9), and the trees prey to satisfy his own stomach, otherwise he of His planting (Isa, lxi. 3.)

age, and they have proved a source of recreation to the most profound philosophers. Some of the greatest men of both ancient and modern times have been lovers of a garden. When man came forth from the hand of his Maker, a garden was selected as the fittest scene for a life of happiness. With the descriptions given, even by heathen writers, of a state of bliss, gardens have been often associated. The Elysian fields of the polished Greeks and Romans, and the Paradises of other nations, bear witness to this. The emblems and badges of nations and clans are frequently derived from the vegetable kingdom. The poet was crowned with laurel, and peace was marked by the olive branch. The groves of Academus were the resort of the Grecian philosophers ; and under of the trees, and chirping, each in their own the sacred trees of India the benighted heathen notes, warbled forth the praise of their Creator. worship their idols. Even our cemeteries are converted into gardens, and their gloom is enlivened by the beauteous flowers which blossom around; while the lesson is read, ' Man that is born of a woman, is of few days, and full of trou- forth before you into singing, and all the trees ble. He cometh forth like a flower, and is cut of the field shall clap their hands; instead of the down.'-(Job xiv. 1, 2.)

#### (Conclusion next week.)

Knighton's "Forest Life in Ceylon," a book just lv. 12, 13, published, we find the following hints on the preparation of coffee, derived from long experience : The subtle aroma which resides in the essential oil of the coffee berry is gradually dissipated after vision seems to me in this manner. The flood roasting, and, of course, still more after being which appeared to cover the face of the earth, is ground. In order to enjoy the full flavour in per- the corruption and darkness which is so prevafection, the berry should pass at once from the lent over the hearts of mankind; the ark reprerotsting pan to the mill, and thence to the coffee- sents a place of safe, though solitary refuge, be mixed, when almost at a boiling heat, with the tentive people, who like Noah, are aiming at het miked, when almost at a boiling heat, with the tentive people, who, like Noah, are aiming at het mike. It must be very had coffice, indeed, perfection in their generation. The dove sets which, if these precautions be taken, will not forth the innocent, harmless, and loving disposi-

great evils are constantly perpetrated in England who are always willing to bring good tidings. in its preparation, which are more guarded against when such are to be had. The raven represent in almost all other countries, and which materi- a contrary disposition, which reigns in the hear ally impair its flavour and strength-keeping the of the children of disobedience, who chiefly aim coffee a considerable time after roasting or grind- at gratifying their own sensual appetites; the waing, by which its strength is diminished, and its ters gradually abating, the trees appearing, and delicate and volatile around lost: and mixing the afterwards budding, the voice of the turtle and milk with it after it has been allowed partially to the pleasant notes of the birds, all seem clear to me cool.

#### From John Churchman's Journal.

My mind has for several days been attended with an uncommon sweetness, the like I never knew for so long together, with a succession of prophets, wherein the glory of the Lord shall soul-melting prospects. I have freedom to relate what I had a sight of this morning before day, as I dove ; and I beheld her flying to and fro, for some time ; but finding no rest for the soul of her

After some time I thought I beheld her put forth a second time, and a raven with her; the dove might have returned to the ark with good tidings, "Flowers form one of the first delights of early or some pleasant token, as well as the dove. Again, after a short space, I thought I beheld the mountain tops, and some of the tree tops, beginning to appear above the waters, and that I could perceive the flood abate very fast; and as the waters fell away, I saw the trees began to bud, and a gradual greenness of new leaves came upon them; and I heard the voice of the turtle, and saw many symptoms of a pleasant and happy season approaching, more than I can now relate; and the prospect thereof ravished my soul, I beheld the trees blossoming, the pageant valleys adorned with grass, herds, and pretty flowers, and the pleasant streams gushing down towards the ocean; indeed, all nature appeared to have a new dress; the birds were hopping on the boughs And whilst I beheld these things, a saying of the prophet was brought fresh in my memory, and applicable as I thought to the view before me, viz., "The mountains and the hills shall break thorn shall come up the fir tree, and instead of the brier shall come up the myrtle tree, and it shall be to the Lord for a name, for an everlast-How to get the real Flavour of Coffee .- In ing sign that shall not be cut off." See Isaiah

When I awoke, the prospect remained clear in my mind, and had a sweet relish, which now continues with me; and the application of the afford an as receable and exhilarating drink. Two tion, which attends the followers of the Lamb, future.

to presage the approach of that glorious morning, wherein corruption and iniquity shall begin to abate, and be swept away; and then everything shall appear to have a new dress,

I am fully confirmed in the belief, that the season will approach, which was foretold by the cover the earth, as the waters cover the sea; and in a sense of these things my soul is overcome. feel the loving-kindness of the Lord Almighty ye waiting for the return of backsliders with unspeak able mercy; and my soul in a sense of it, seems bound stronger than ever, in the bonds of th gospel travail; which travail I hope will increase and spread amongst the faithful, for the enlarge ment of the church ; that the nations may flock unto Sion ; which shall become an eternal excel lency, even the joy of the whole earth.

"I have often observed this, that people of the

From the Leisure line

#### A Visit to the Gutta Percha Works,

(Concluded from page 163.)

The alleged disagreeable smell of this articles frequently adduced as an objection to its use; but, in the matter of soles, we are assured that it arises from the bad nephtha which is employed in the preparation of the solution that is often sold will them, and not from the gutta percha itself; and this we readily believe, for, although our olfactory nerves are keen, the odour was but slightly perceptible in the vast factory, although several tons were in course of manufacture during our visit."

\* Should any difficulty be experienced in this matter let shoes or boots he soled in the following manner with out the solution :- Rough the sole, then hold it to the fire, and while warm rub into it with a heated iron t poker (in the same manner as you would make a pitch plaster) some thin parings of gutta percha, which will melt without burning if the instrument be not too hot Having covered the leather sole in this manner, was both it and the gutta percha sole until they are sticky, it the usual way, and bring them together as before directe Many persons adopt this method in preference to an other. As the frosty weather approaches, it may l useful to state that gutta percha soles may have the useful to state that gutta percha soles may have use slippery tendencies removed by being warmed a lift before the fire, and then pressed upon some smooth mu face sprinkled with sand or rough emery powder. putting on these soles, in addition to the above dire-tions, we would recommend that a number of little hol be made in the old sole of the shoc, or in the surface presented when the gatta percha sole is placed on th welt : these holes will be filled up by the plastic portion of the gutta percha sole, when applied, and an asto ishing degree of firmness may thus he secured. A to for this purpose may easily be made out of an old fil giving it two or three short teeth, like a small section of a saw. In preparing a new sole, cut all the "grain off the sole, rasp it well over, and brush the dust of carefully, before you pierce the holes above alluded to Having made the holes, lay on a thin coat of solution maying make the holes, say on a time coat of solution let if dry, and then apply mother coat, and when the is dry, if the gutta percha sole to be applied is a stud-one, soften it in boiling water; having taken it coat, dy it well with a cloth, hold it and the shoe sole to the fif for a few minutes, till they are sticky; be careful, how even, not to blister the sole; then apply it to the field and tress if well over; the sole of the sole and press it well over ; the softened surface of the guit percha sole will enter the holes and effectually preven its coming off. We hope the above directions will b found sufficiently explicit to prevent any failure for th

utta percha tubes are highly valuable. Our degree. rs will remember the dangerous position of te Louis Phillippe and family while at Clarefrom the water being impregnated with the of the pipes in which it was conveyed. We shown some sections of lead pipe from the f Wight, in which the water in two years aten holes a quarter of an inch deep! The quences to the health of the persons drinkich water it is truly frightfol to contemplate. pipes have been taken up, and gutta percha substituted in many instances. In no case d water be kept or conveyed in metallic or cisterns. Gutta percha is at least twice rable, and far more easily applied.

e latest application of gutta percha is in the of little shoes for sheep, to prevent the rot," which, singular to say, is caught by et being much in the wet! These shocs of the exact shape of the sheep's foot, are 12. on, and the thin upper edge is tied on with e of twine, or fastened to the loot by being 14. ened with warm water. The "anti-dry-rot 15 r," which is placed in the shoe, as we are 17. ned, removes the disease; and the use of 18. I curious little novelties is an excellent pre- 19. e against it.

drawing our remarks to a close, we are retly compelled to omit much interesting 22. Deep in the earth, though unseen is my worth, : and must content ourselves with the most llous of all the marvels which even this 23. I ntration of curiosities could present-the

rties and tendencies of the electric fluid, that sulation of the telegraphic wires is a very te process, requiring the greatest care, and percha of the purest quality; for the slightrticle of any conducting substance, such as 31. for instance, in any part of the gutta perovering, would permit the escape of the city, and render the whole contrivance enuseless. The Gutta Percha Company have ered a process, of a highly ingenious cha-, by which gutta percha undergoes this ous perfection of purification, but of course ept a profound secret. As it would never ay down the wires, or even to encase them peir outer covering, while any uncertainty he perfection of the communication remainy are all tested previous to leaving the On the occasion of our visit, some filly of wire were submerged in the canal adjoina factory; one end of the wire was put in inication with a powerful galvanic battery, Statham, Esq., the managing director, and er end was placed close to a wire which communication with the earth. At the ound the fifty miles of coiled "insulated" the canal, and in less than the twinkling eye flashed out in a spark at the other end inicating with the wire having an earthinication. This experiment was repeated times. The wires were for a submarine ph between Portpatrick and Dorughadee, are in course of preparation to connect are in course of preparation to connect Coating of the telegraph wires. (11) heathings and hes said, "1 have brought these back, Mr. Savery; ; ch and Ostend, as well as to unite England for states of celevrated at (10 Conthealmes, (20) Icadian where shall low there shall low the reshall but but them?" "Wait ill lean get a low the strength of the Submarine Te-h, as thus constructed, we may state, index (21) Provide and preaking these (23) Primes for drainings, &c. (23) Contege and apeaking these (23) Primes for drainings, &c. (23) Contege and apeaking these (23) Primes for drainings, &c. (23) Contege and apeaking these (23) Primes for drainings, &c. (23) Contege and apeaking these (23) Primes for drainings, &c. (23) Foreites and the low this hampened. We will see what can be and down between Dover and Calais has dishes. (27) Buckets and barnes. (23) Noielees and he channel; but, in both cases, after "heav-be "cat away," and the anchors were left anary with the submarine cable. The setting the fequility and condrot of the me employ-dent the gutta perchaworks, a saving-bank has re-cently been established amongst them. At the time of support would be good for thee." He turned his

a sanitary agent, in the conveyance of wa- communication was not impaired in the slightest paying the wages every Friday, such men as desire to

As our object has been to show the vast diversity of uses to which gaita perchamay be applied, following poetic summary of them, written by a visiter who had preceded us :--

- I. My parent died, when I leap'd from her side, To fill mankind with wonder:
- 2. And now [ abound in the wide world around,
  - The green-sward above and under
- 3. I hold the flower in the sunny bower;
  - I shelter the dead in their graves;
- 5. I circle the hair of the maiden fair ;
- Aud bid defiance to knaves.
- 7. The miser his gold often gives me to hold :
- I aid to extinguish the fire.
- 9. I'm chased o'er the green, where the schoolboy is seen 1.0
  - I wait at the toper's desire.
  - ride on the wave, the sailor to save, When he shricketh aloud in despair;
  - whirl the machine, whose arms, dimly seen,
  - Hiss as they fly through the air. ve heen tried, and am cast with felons at last;
  - I'm balm to the wounded and torn ;
  - rival the oak; (16) the tell-tale I cloak; I'm fashioned as high and low boro. T
  - constantly mind the sightless blind ;
- Many garments my long arms hear ; 20. By the sick man's bed; (21) by the ship's masthead\_
  - In various forms I um there.
  - I faithfully serve mankind ; bear the whisper of the softest lisper ;

  - And hold that which traceth the mind !
- 25. When the emigrant lands on far-off strands, arine Telegraph. Perebance he treadeth on me; 26. On the rich man's table, (27) in the horses' stable,
  - My forms you may frequently see ! Now I challenge your mind my secret to find,

  - Though I travel along by your bed;
     I came from the south; (30) I may dwell in your
  - month : Or may rest on the top of your head !"

When we took leave of the factory, which we did with a grateful sense of the facilities that had been afforded to us, we found, to our otter astonishment, that, instead of the single hour we meant to have occupied, we had been three hours and a half engaged in our survey. Having thus introduced this wondrous article to the attention of our readers, and indicated the general principles sufficiently to enable them to make multifarious applications of it without difficulty, we leave the matter in their hands; and if they have felt a tithe of the interest in perusing our remarks that we experienced in our visit, and in subsequently jotting down these observations, they will be abundantly repaid by the amusement and instruction thus afforded them.+

leave a shilling or upwards as a deposit are at liberty to do so, upon which interest is allowed. Although this entails some amount of labour in keeping the sity of uses to which grita percha may be applied, books, the trouble is cheerfully undertaken by one of we can hardly be letter than conclude with the principals. A large number of the men and hors have now begun to put by a little for " a rainy day,

> "The Christian path is a plain path,-blessed be his name who is the Captain of salvation, the Leader and Commander of his spiritual Israel; ho hath opened and cast up the way for them; through his obedience unto suffering, unto death, he hath consecrated it by his own example, and hath graciously offered to guide us by his Spirit into all Troth. It was his own declaration, 'If any man will do his will, he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God, or whether I speak of myself;' that is, he shall have adequate evidence of my doctrine; and again, he declared, 'My sheep hear my voice,' 'and I am known of mine.' These were, however, to become as little children, to receive the kingdom of God as a little child, as new-born babes; for unto such, these things were to be revealed, but not to any others. Our wonderful Counsellor did not even clear up his Divine Truth to the understandings of his disciples, further than he saw needful for their present growth, further than they were able to receive and to bear it. Mark iv. 33, and John xvi. 12. And though his apostle Paul wrote some things ' hard to be understood,' yet himself testifies, that he had led his hearers ' with milk, and not with meat,' because they were not able as yet to bear it. Our Lord accepted, and he still accepts the meek and contrite spirit, the soul that is simply made willing to come unto him, to learn of him, and to obey him: his anointing teacheth them of 'all things,' "-John Barclay.

#### THE STOLEN HIDES.

William Savery, an eminent preacher among the Quakers, was a tanner by trade, and known by all as "one who walked humbly with his God." One night a quantity of hides was stolen from his tannery, and he had reason to believe that the thief was a quarrelsome, drunken neighbour, whom I shall call John Smith. The next week the following advertisement appeared in tho county newspaper:

"Whoever stole a quantity of hides on the fifth of the present month, is hereby informed that the owner has a sincere wish to be his friend. If poverty tempted him to this false step, the owner will keep the whole transaction secret, and will gladly put him in the way of obtaining money hy means more likely to bring him peace of mind."

This singular advertisement attracted considerable attention; but the culprit alone knew who had the kind offer. When he read it, his heart melted within him, and he was filled with sorrow for what he had done. A few nights afterwards, as the tanner's family were about retiring to rest, they heard a timid knock; and when the door was opened, there stood John Smith with a load of hides on his shoulder. Without looking up, he said, "I have brought these back, Mr. Savery ;

<sup>\*</sup> The following explanation may serve to illustrate signal, the electric fluid flashed down the the above.--(1) Refers to the gutta percha tree; they are tapped, and the article, which is then a milky juice, exudes. (2) It is used both above and under ground. cances, t.) At is used with above and differ ground. (3) Guita percha flower-pots. (4) Lining for coffins. (5) Bonnet caps. (6) Policement's starses. (7) Money-bowlis. (8) Water-buckets and engine-pipes. (9) Orick-et-balls. (10) Mugs. (11) Life-thnoys. (12) Machine driving-behr. (13) Indestructible resears for the use of driving-behr. (13) Indestructible resears for the use of the starses etonias. (17) Augs. (11) Inteologys. (12) Auchie driving-belt. (12) Indestructible vessels for the use of prisoners. (14) Balsam for slight wounds, instead of sticking-plaster. (15) Ornamental mouldings. (16) Conting of the telegraph wires. (17) Medallions and

ing against the freeplace in silence a few moments, hand of the Lord, to turn me from the evil of my Ilis mercies whose presence was with us both he he said in a choked voice, "It is the first time I ways, and from darkness to his marvellous light. sea and land. ever stole anything, and I have felt very bad I am a witness that he held his integrity until the ever side anything, and t have let very out than a waites that he near insintegrity with the "Since we can to this part of the works, and about it. I am sure I didn't once think that I finishing his course. According to the saying of dear husband] retained his love and zeal for Ge should ever come to what I am. But I took to David, 'Mark the perfect man, and belied the and his Truth. The integrity and sincerity of the drinking, and then to quarrelling. Since I began upright, for the end of that man is peace,' therein heart I well knew. His trensure was not in the to go down hill everybody gives me a kick. You he laid down his head. Having experienced the world; and as it often opened in his heart, he en are the first man that has ever offered me a help- work of regeneration in himself, he became quali- horted and admonished others to stand loose from ing hand. My wife is sickly, and my children fied to strengthen the brethren, and went forth in the things that are here below, and diligently a are starving. You have sent them many a meal ; the ministry and word of life, preaching the ever- seek after those that are above. He was a tenter God bless you; and yet I stole the hides: But I lasting gospel of Christ Jesus. Having freely hushand to me, ready to encourage and strengthe tell you the truth when I say it is the first time I received, he freely gave, not fearing man, but me in that which was good. was ever a thief."

Savery. "The secret still remains between our not only for his own profit and benefit, but many mind of my being taken from him, he came as selves. Thou art still young and it is in thy others received comfort thereby. His doctrine leaning down by me, spoke after this manner, power to make up for lost time. Promise me that dropped as the rain, and his speech distilled as the have much desired, if it were the will of the Log. thou will not drink any intoxicating liquor for a dew, to the renewing and refreshing the seed and to go hence before thee, but I think I must give year, and I will employ thee to-morrow on good plant of God. Thus he went forth in the name thee up." When I had spoken what was on m wages. The little boy can pick up stones. But of the Lord, and was valiant for Truth upon mind to him,-he hay still a time, and then the act a bit now, and drink some hot coffee. Per- earth. Though many weapons were formed, and me, 'he did believe, for so it opened in he stronger to-night. Doubtless thou wilt find in Power which stopped the mouths of lions, and sick and die." That very evening he was take thee.

that evil might be overcome with good.

For "The Firend."

#### BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

Of Ministers and Elders, and other concerned members of the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia.

#### THOMAS LANGHORN.

(Concluded from page 164.)

Bucks county. He purchased a plantation there, and made some improvements, labouring with his own hands with industry and strength. In the manuscript memorial of his friend John Hayton, concerning him, this passage occurs: "As con- in Yorkshire from whence they came. cerning his coming to this country, I never heard hearty and in good and perfect health,"

family he did not neglect his religious duties. marriage in the year 1678, and lived together in We find him in various appointments of the love and unity. This testimony I have to give Yearly Meeting, and he evidently had the good- for him,-he was a zealous man for the Truth, will of the Lord be done,"

back towards her and did not speak. After lean-teen years, he having been instrumental in the hath good cause to bless the Lord, and to main obeying God, who had committed a large mca-"Let it be the last, my friend," replied William sure and clear manifestution of his Spirit unto him, I was sick, and some fears having entered is

hans it will keep thee from craving anything many tongues rose up against him, yet the divine heart, that I should recover, and he should fit hard to abstain at first; but keep up a brave heart quenched the violence of fire, girded him with with the ague and fever, which much weakened for the sake of thy wife and children, and it will strength and valour, whereby he was enabled to him. In his weakness he continued for a condisoon become casy. When thou hast need of encounter all his enemies, and such as endeal crable time, being well content with the dealing coffee, tell Mary, and she will always give it youred to stop the work which God has begun in of the Lord. Ilis heart was often opened the earth. After some time, he with his wife and prayer and supplication that he might be presen-The poor fellow tried to ent and drink but the two children came unto this country, and whilst ed in patience to the end, and that we might new food seemed to choke him. After vainly trying here, he bore a living, sound, and faithful testi- of us think hard of any of the trials [the Lond to compose his feelings he bowed his head on the mony for the Lord God, to the great satisfaction was pleased to exercise us with. At times table, and wept like a child. After a while he ate and comfort of the faithful in this wilderness, would look at me and say, 'My dear wife, h and drank, and his host parted with him for the where his lot did fall. For having had the op- Lord preserve thee and take care of thee. I mu night with the friendly words, "Try to do well, portunity of being with him here in this solitary leave thee and go to my rest." This [rest] John, and thou wilt always find a friend in me." country, as well as in our native land, both in much longed for. Many more sweet and heaven He entered into his employ the next day, and re-private and public places; I am a witness accord- ly expressions and exhortations, [he uttered] in mained with him many years, a sober, honest, ing to my measure, that the power and presence the time of his weakness, which continued us and faithful man. The secret of the theft was of the Lord did greatly attend him in preaching the 31st day of the Eighth month. In the mon kept between them; but after John's death Wil- the everlasting Truth." "His short continuance ing of [that day] he called me to him, and one liam Savery sometimes told the story, to prove here caused many to mourn when he was taken more exhorted me to be content, for his time me from them, yet not as those that mourn without then near at an end. He [also wished] that hope,"

#### THOMAS ATKINSON.

One of the early settlers in the province of away as one falling into a quiet sleep. New Jersey, was Thomas Atkinson, who, with his wife Jane, were called to the work of the of him, bows down and tenders my heart, yet ministry, and qoalified for usefulness therein, am well satisfied of his great gain. I doubt m She is noted as one of the "active and useful but he is entered into the possession of that no Thomas Langhorn settled about Middletown, Friends" in New Jersey of 1651, and shortly inheritance which shall never come to an estimate after. Her life will hereafter be given. But few and is honoured with that life and glory whit particulars relative to Thomas Atkinson can be doth far exceed the crowns and kingdoms of th gleaned from other sources than the testimony of world. I can say to the honour of God, wh his wife, and these relate only to slight sufferings hath made me what I am, that my faith is me

"There is a short testimony in my heart con- vens, and clotheth the lilies. I have found Hi anything fall from him, but that be was well sat- cerning the life and death of my dear and loving always faithful, who hath promised to be a fath isfied, believing it to be his place. Accordingly husband, Thomas Atkinson, whom God in his to the fatherless and a husband to the wide the did go upon his plantation with courage, in wisdom, hath removed from off the stage of this He hath hitherto been my strength and my st order to make a comfortable settlement for his world. I doubt not but that he is entered into in the time of my great distress. So, the des family, upon the creek called Neshanioy, in the that rest and peace which are durable. He was of my heart, and the travail of my soul is, that county of Bucks. He often told me that he was born at Newby, in the county of York, being the with my brethren and sisters who yet remain b in as good a condition to work and go about his son of John Atkinson, of Thrush-cross, who was hind, may also finish our course in faithfulnes business as he could desire, being strong and an honest Friend. [Thomas] was convinced of that in the end, we may receive the same rewa the Truth before I knew him, and had received a with the righteous who are gone before. Whilst busy in looking after the comfort of his gift in the ministry. We were joined together in will and confidence of those amongst whom he and according to the gift he had received, he bore find no record, nor indeed anything of his ent moved. On the 26th day of the Seventh month, a faithful testimony. This, I with many others, history. He was however one convinced of t 1657, he was taken sick, and his strength was were witnesses of in the country from whence we Truth, in support of which he was a sufferer wasted away under the presence of disease, until came. In the year 1682, it was in our minds to London in 1660. He was a merchant in the the evening of the 6th of the Eighth month, when come to this country, which we did with one con- city, and appears to have been successful in l he died utering these words as he departed, "The sent, and in the unity of our dear Friends and business, being doubtlessly active and energe brethren, who gave a good testimony for us by a in character. He received a gift in the minist John Hayton says of him : "I knew him four certificate from the Monthly Meeting. My soul but we know not that he travelled much in

"Since we came to this part of the world, [my

"About the latter end of the Fifth month, 1687, would desire his brother, who was then absent, b be content also. So desiring a Friend who we with him to raise him up in the bed, he passe

"Now, although the consideration of the los and more confirmed in Him who feedeth the r

JANE ATKINSON."

#### JAMES CLAYPOOLE.

Of the time or place of birth of this Friend

rise thereof, yet he was esteemed by the Jesus Christ. We salute you in that love and life

with others signing an epistle of counsel to ids, on behalf of the Yearly Meeting in Lon-

He was a member of the meeting for sufzs, being one of the representatives for Stafhire and Derbyshire, from Bristol and from nd. Some, at least, of the first meetings of ody of Friends were held at his house.

hen William Penn obtained the grant of land nerica, James Claypoole was one who much wed of the measure, and purchased 5000 his na of land in the wilderness. He was one also fort." e "Free Society of Traders" who took up ch larger body of land in the new province. Month, 1687, and has left behind him the reputas Claypoole sent his son John in the "Amiwhich was to sail about Fourth month 30th, , for Pennsylvania. John was to accomand assist Thomas Holmes, who was going s surveyor for William Penn, Writing the pefore his sop's departure he says, "we calthere will go thither from hence above one

rrival I know not, but he was present at the iage of David Brientnall to Jane Blanchard, h took place the sixth day of the Tenth month, London by Philadelphia Monthly Meeting; place to deposit their money. hich occasion the following minute was made. irriage,"

nes had many employments civil as well as , register general, and one of the council. ppointments in his Monthly and Quarterly and profitable business. ngs were frequent. Great difficulties having in Philadelphia, from the fact that many of did not state whether they were clear from iage engagement, the Monthly Meeting in enth month, 1681, appointed James Claywith some others to write to the "Yearly ing in London" to desire its care and atten o the matter. In accordance with the direchus given, an epistle was prepared of which ffer some extracts, viz .-

" Philadelphia, ye 22, 11 mo., 1686. arly beloved Friends and Brethren,-

the good and benefit of the whole family of sand one hundred and ten dollars

ren as a faithful standard bearer. Besse, wherein our fellowship abides forever. We have narrating the sufferings of Friends in Lon- a certain sense and feeling that we are near unto adds, "The international of the second many you, and you unto nos, though outwardly far dis-source the international continued many you, and you unto nos, though outwardly far dis-source international second many second many second second and the prosperity of Truth in all places constance of those who passed through it is your rejoicing." They then state the occasion very remarkable, particularly those who free of their appointment and the difficultics which tly exposed themselves, at the hazard of their meetings were under for want of clearness of the s, liberties and lives for the sake of their certificates, and add : "Young people when they c testimony to the Truth, by preaching in are agreed to marry and intend it in a little time, ssemblies for worship at London, esteeming are very unwilling to wait for answer from England, orldly interest too near or dear to part with, And, considering the uncertainty of letters going hey might be found in the faithful discharge and coming safe, we must need to contest it is a eir duty in that respect." He then gives a very hard case,—yet the good order of Truth f such as had thus distinguished themselves, must be regarded above all."..." As for the prosg whom we find James Claypoole enume-perty of Truth in these parts, which we know you love to hear of, we can say, that the power and the 26th of Third month, 1673, we find presence of the Lord is with us as in the land of our nativity. We have oftentimes very loving heavenly precious meetings, and the name of the Lord is magnified amongst us, and we are growing into the good order and practice of Truth, wherein you, our elder brethren have been examples unto us. Dear Friends, communicate good counsel as ye are free, and remember us in your prayers, that the Lord may preserve us to the end of our days in the blessed Truth, to the honour of his name and our own everlasting peace and com-

> tion of having been a useful citizen and a faithful Friend.

> A Mine of Wealth .- Dr. J. V. C. Smith, in an address recently delivered in Boston, on Palestine, alluded to the following circumstance :

The Shieks or Arab chiefs, are in the habit of and Friends this year." . . " So that if the burying their treasures in the sand of the desert; bless us and prosper our way, the country no matter what it is, an American half cagle or a tin back, anything they wish to preserve secure, the year 1683 he himself with the rest of they immediately repair to the desert and deposit mily sailed for Philadelphia. The time of it, where none but themselves can hope to find it.

When the doctor visited the Dead Sea, he hired Sheiks to accompany him as guides and protectors : he gave five dollars to each, besides the pre-On the fifth of the following Sixth month a sent always necessary at the close of the bargain ; icate was received for him and his family the Sheiks went immediately out into a desert

Some of these Arabs live to be 125 years old; e certificate of James Claypole and his wife they continue to bury their wealth as long as they Friends of London touching his good, honest live; they are reputed to be wealthy because they eligious behaviour during his abode among have much wealth buried; increase of riches was read in the meeting and accepted; make scarce any difference in their indulgence, ich certificate mentioned his three daugh- or mode of life. In their old age they forget o be clear from all engagements in relation where the articles are deposited, and die without ever leaving anything for their children.

It is supposed that not less than a million dolous, heaped upon him. He was appointed lars in value is thus buried annually ! and the an patents,-made a justice,-a provincial time will come when the searching for and recovering of this hidden wealth, will be an extensive

Do not quarrel with your friends; there are ertificates for unmarried persons from Eng- more than enough enemies in the world for every Christian to strive against.

From the National Era.

### THE HASHISH.\*

#### BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Of all the Orient lands can vaunt Of marvels, with our own competing, The strangest is the Hashish plant. And what will follow on its enting.

What visions to the taster rise, Of Dervish or of Almeh dances, Of Elbis, or of Paradise, Set all aglow with Houri glances.

The Mollah and the Christian dog Clap the same pipe beneath their noses; The Muezzin climbs the synagogue, The Rabbi shakes his beard at Moses1

The Arab by his desert well Sits choosing from some Caliph's daughters, And hears his single camet's bell Sound welcome to his regal quarters.

The Koran-reader makes complaint Of Shitan dancing on and off it; The robber offers alms ; the saint Drinks tokay and blasphemes the prophet.

Such scenes that Eastern plant awakes, But we have one ordained to beat it-The Hashish of the West, that makes Or fools, or knaves, of all who eat it.

It makes the merchant class, with ware And stock in trade, his fellow sinners; And factory lords, with equal care,

Regard their spindles and their spinners.

The preacher eats, and straight appears His Bible in a new translation; Its angels, negro-overseers,

And Heaven itself a snug plantation.

For seraph songs he takes the bark And bay of blood-hounds nothward setting ;

The planter for a patriarch, With servants of his own begetting.

The noisest Democrat, with ease,

ft turns to Slavery's parish beadle ; The shrewdest statesman eats, and sees

Due southward points the polar needle !

The man of peace, about whose dreams The sweet millennial angels cluster. Tastes the mad weed, and plots and schemes

A noisy Cuban filibuster!

The Judge partakes, and sits ere long Upon his bench a railing blackguard, Decides, off-hand, that right is wrong, And reads the ten commandments backward!

Oh, potent plant! so rare a taste Has never Turk or Gentoo gotten; The hempen Hashish of the East Is powerless to our Western cotton!

\*A proparation of the Cannabis Indica or Indian hemp, under the name of Hashish, or Haschisch, is famous throughout the Eastern world for its singular narcotic throughtonia the Easterns world for its singular narrotite and the singular moduling and the singular narrotite hinds of exaging ratio and disposing the eater to all kinds of exaging ratio and existing the eater to all kinds of exaging ratio and existing and the singular non the people of the failed form a pro-per subject for a modified philosophic essay like that of N. Morecany's *ib* all machinels *et al.* All fails *Modified*.

"Cotton!" said a distinguished speaker in Congress, some years ago-" Cotton ! one would think, from the manner in which gentlemen speak of cotton, that all their conceptions of good were in that one word, cotton; that the destinies of this great nation were bound up in cotton; that the very thread of our fate, which the Parcæ re spinning for us is, of cotton."-Speech of Hon. R. C. Winthorp.

"There is a sacredness in tenrs. They are not the mark of weakness, but of power! They of deep contrition, and of unspeakable love.

McDonogh Estate, -- As a warning to those who accumulate large estates, with the expectation of leaving them for benevolent purposes when they can no longer use them, in the meanwhile neglecting all works of charity, it may be mentioned, if we may rely on newspaper accounts, that during the last year the income from the Mc Donogh estate was eighty-five thousand seven Who are fathers, elders and overseers in the hundred and fifty-three dollars, and the expendi-speak more eloquently than ten thousand tongues. ch of God, and whose care, love and travail ture in taxes, repairs, &c. was cighty-one thou- They are the messengers of overwhelming grief,

#### For "The Friend."

The state of the world at large, as well as the low state of the church, call for serious consideration and reflection. "Nation rising against nation;" pestilence has been raging and fire destroy. ing. Famine, occasioned by the high price of provisions, appears very likely to occur in many places, whilst the low and outward views of the professors of the christian name are abundantly manifested and ought to arouse such as are living at case. There is a dependance upon the sacrifice of Christ Jesus the Lord, as being sufficiently meritorious to wash away sins, without our knowing him inwardly revealed, to take them away; but "they that are Christ's have crucified the flesh with its affections and lusts." A celebrated writer, J. Wesley, makes this distinction, 'by justification I mean that which Christ has done for us; by sanctification I mean that which he d es within us, but justification precedes sanctification." Beauties of Wesley.

SERIOUS CONSIDERATIONS.

This doctrine appears to be held by most of the sects in christendom, and it leads men to rest in the first without coming to the second-to rest while in their sins. The writings of early Friends conclusively show that they believed the two can only be known working unitedly together. That it is through the operation of the Holy Spirit in our hearts, raising them from earth and earthly things, sanctifying us, making us holy, making our hearts fit, as a tem ple, for him to dwell in, " making all things new," we can experience peace, or feel accepted and justified through the offering of Christ. It is not as pardoned criminals alone, but we are to be made just, by the washing of regeneration through obedience to the spirit of Jesus Christ dwelling in us, as saith the Apostle, "I live; yet not I, but Christ liveth in me." "Know ye not that your bodies are the temple of the Holy Ghost, that if any man defile the temple of God, him shall God destroy," Our beloved Barclay, in his article on justification, in his unanswerable Apology, defines it clearly. George Fox says, that he knew (or was in a state of ) innocency and purity in his youth. That eminent and able minister of Jesus Christ, Stephen Crisp in his last discourse at Devonshire House, London, 1692, has the following, "For I know the devil is near at hand; and when people meet with divine operations in their souls, that humble them and bring down their pride, and convince them of the danger of their condition, he lies in the way and suggests some poisonous thing that takes the edge off these operations, that they may dislike them; it is true off, if the Lord but blow upon us. It is even at upon him, "Whatsoever ye bind on earth is bout they meet with convictions of sin, but they reckon the door, there is but one way to save us, and in heaven," &c. For the Truth. S. C. they have that faith and belief in Christ, that doth that is turning to the Lord, and crying to the obliterate all their sins, that can be laid to their Lord for the continuance of his mercies and long charge, both past and to come. If I would look, suffering, and patience towards us. What shall say they, to the divine operations or any thing we do for the good of our nation, and cities and wrought in me, it were enough to make me mad. families, but labour every one in the fear of God I look only to the merits of Christ; my mind is to reform our lives, and to take heed that we sin wholly fixed upon him, who is the author of eter. not against the Light, lest we die and perish in nal salvation : his meritorious sufferings and obe. the midst of those terrible judgments that hang dience can obliterate and blot out all my sins, over us. Let us turn from our evil ways, and My Friends, I tell you many a poor soul hath depart from all iniquity, that the kingdom of been one of unexampled severity, in various part split upon this rock. By undervaluing the opera- Christ may be set up in ourselves. It is the righte- both of this country and Europe. A great amou tions of the Spirit upon their own hearts, they ous in the nation that the Lord looks at, and for of snow fell during the early part of the mont make a false and wrong application of the merits their sakes he will spare a nation. If there be a in England and on the continent; which in mar make a latise and wrong application or the means the second seco application of manifested that he might destroy the and he will hear the cries and supplications of his been in England since 1510; the mercury sar of sin that you might live in it still. Whosever sword and spear for the saving of a nation, you frozen to death in London. As abundance believeth in Christ, shall have power over their may do good by your prayers, and turning to the snow has also fallen in Maine and other of the sins, and not be under the dominion and power Lord with an unfeigned heart, and let your sin- New England States; as also in some of t

of sin. 'Sin shall not have dominion over you; cerity appear before him. If I take a Comme for ye are not under the law but under grace.' Prayer Book in my hands, and pray never as a of sin. But God be thanked ye were the servants of voutly and solemnly, if I be not sincere, or if I pra sin, but you have obeyed from the heart that form without a book, or if I pray without a form, or n of doctrine which was delivered you,' 'being ject the forms that others have made for me, which then made free from sin ye became the servants will this avail ? But the cry of the poor, the aighin of rightcousness."-Rom. vi. 14, 18.

ourselves from all filthiness of the flesh and spirit; this nation many years. Therefore I exhort ye our eye must be single and then our whole body all, as you love the nation, and as you love you shall be full of light. I am well aware that many selves, families, and relations, sin not again well meaning persons, passing through the state the the Lord ; for he is now setting up righteousnes Apostle speaks of, "The things that I would not equity, and justice, which shall prevail in the n that I do," are apt to seek to rest here, and it is tion. God hath been pleased to gather in man only as the mind turns to the living power of that have been enemies in it, that are now turn Christ to will and to do, that any will ever be from sin to God, and led captive by the Trut able to say, "There is therefore now no condemna- and it is their greatest joy that they are no loag

Crisp is said to have delivered the following, the Lord will show mercy to us for the glory "And now my Friends, you that desire to see his own name, though we be an unworthy pe this work wrought in yourselves, commit the ple. It will be matter of joy to us if the kingdo whole work to God, and trouble not yourselves of God be come, and we can say the will of it about it. I am sure God will carry on his own Lord be done; then satan's will, will be done t work, and bring down the devil's kingdom, and longer; the devil will have but little power if rebuke that unclean spirit that is gone forth over do God's will on earth as it is done in heaven the whole nation, and pour out abundantly of It is now nearly two centuries since the abo his holy Spirit to earry on a glorious reformation. was delivered, and we cannot suppose that thin This I believe God will certainly do, from what are now better in our Society, but rather wors he hath wrought in my soul, I know not what How few comparatively can be said truly to in instruments are to be employed in the work. I in or walk by the Spirit! " one in a city or two in leave that to the Lord ; but the kingdom of Christ family," like "the gleaning of grapes after the shall be advanced, and it shall be outwardly, and vintage is over, a few in the uppermost branches a besom of destruction shall sweep away all Nevertheless the Lord will undoubtedly appear of his enemies from the earth, and the wrath of behalf of his remnant, and judgment will certain God shall burn against them; only an obdu- ly fall, and that heavily, on their adversarie ration hath been upon the nations of the earth, May our young Friends not be taken with sp and something hath stood in the way in all gene cious appearances, "with fine words and fa and something hair sold in the way in the sole cluss appendinces, with the enticing words of man in England and London may well say, 'That Christ is the Saviour of all men, especially of them that believe.' He hat saved this city and remembering "that glory, honour and peace, nation from the plagues and vengeance that hang every man that worketh good, but indignation over us. Many years the Lord hath spared us, and wrath, tribulation and anguish, to every so and waited to be gracious a long time, to see it of man that doth evil."-Romans, ii. 9. It is a we will at last turn to him. How long the Medi- by working in unions formed in the will of ma ator will intercede we cannot tell, there is a time however laudable their object may appear to h when the long suffering of God will come to an that will save ourselves or others, but to ob end. God hath brought a scourge upon the na- every clear manifestation of the Shepherd of Israe tions round about us, and the flames of his wrath and leave the event to him. He will preser have kindled upon them, and destruction hath and enable, not only to judge all by his spir overtaken them; how soon it may be our lot we but even to bind, by the spirit and power of Jesu know not, all our money, our silver and gold, whose power is over all, and whose promise wa our valor and courage will not be able to staye it and still remaineth to such only that depend ala

of the needy, and the effectual fervent prayer It is indeed high time that we all arise and shake the righteous, hath availed much for the savin and to soly, "Increase inderior uses inderior and the solution of the solution

Canada West, First mo. 1854.

For "The Friend,

#### Review of the Weather for First Month, 1854.

Although the month just ended cannot be sa to present any thing remarkable in the meteor logical annals of the past, as regards this imm diate neighbourhood, yet from accounts it h ern States. Along the Chicago and Missisrailroad a train of cars was detained in conence of the snow drifts, in the midst of a ie, for thirty-six hours ; there were 150 pasers, who suffered greatly with the cold and ity of food.

is stated in the North American, that there number of vessels frozen up at Cairo at the h of the Ohio, and that the woods there nd with the tents, &c., of emigrants, who turned off the boats; there being no less 1500, whose sufferings from cold and lack ovisions have been very great. Many are g with cholera and yellow lever.

aring the course of the month, several of the s were visited by violent tornados, which oyed much timber, unroofed and blew over mber of houses and harns, &c. Some of were attended by an unusual fall of rain and and incessant thunder. It is said that the ge of Brandon near Mount Vernon, Ohio, was st totally destroyed by the violence of the cane there on the 20th.

the morning of the new year, the ground covered with about 8 inches of snow, near of which fell during the previous night, hing was very good for several days, and thing in the shape of sleigh, in great demand. he morning of the 11th, it commenced rainnoderately, and kept on more or less steadily the evening of the next day. Near an inch The morning of the 13th was clear and defully pleasant; but ere the sun had reached neridian, it was again obscured by clouds, n the evening it again commenced raining. night was very windy. On the 17th, 18th and some snow fell-in all about 2 inches. An of snow fell on the 26th, which was followed

in; during that and the day following near an inch fell. he range of the thermometer for the month

from zero on the 3d to 57° on the 12th and The average temperature for the month The average compared for the first month of last  $28\frac{3}{4}$  -  $2\frac{1}{4}$  colder than the first month of last 'The amount of rain and melted snow was 6 inches,-of snow 7 inches. For the coronding month last year the amount of rain 1,532,-of snow 21 inches.

st-town B. S., Second mo. 1st, 1854.

$ \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \text{wrather} \\ \text{wrather} \\ \textbf{wrather} \\ wra$						
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	MPE	E.	ht of sun- M.	•		
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	.um		heig rom			
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	8	d d	a . 9			
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	чx	CB	en acro			
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	W	N	Mat			
	30			N.W.to S.W. 1	Clear.	
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$						
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	34	17	29.79	S. W. 1	Do	
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	55	43		S. W. 1	Do.	
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$				S. W. 1	Do. cloudy in evening.	
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$				N. W. 3	Foggy-some clouds	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$				W. tn N. W. 2	Clear.	
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	28	25		N. N. W. 3	Cloudy at times.	
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			29,65	N. W. 2		
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	28	23	29.60	S.S.W. 1	Nearly clear.	
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$				N.E. 2	Cloudy-rainy.	
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$				N. E. 10 S. 3	Kainy. Do.	
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	47			S. W. 1	Clear, cloudy	
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	25	00		NW IOSW 1		
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		401		S W 1		
31         201         20.70         E. to N         1         Cloudy.           30         201         20.70         E. to K         1         De. snow in evening.           30         40         70.70         E. to K         1         De. snow in evening.           30         40         70.70         E. to K         1         De. snow in evening.           30         40         70.80         F. to K         1         De. snow in evening.           30         41         20.35         N. W.         3         Cloudy.         E. to Lear and cold.           31         61.95         N. W.         3         Enore snaudil-citer.         3         De. clour.           31         19.95         N. W.         3         E. De De. dlow.         De. clour.           30         19.90.05         N. W.         3         De. clour.         3           30         23.90.05         N. W.         3         De. clour.         3           30         23.90.06         N. W.         3         De. clour.         3           30         23.90.07         N. Le.         3         Cloudy.         3           30         23.90.06         N. Le. <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>S. W. to W. 1</td> <td>Rainy-cloudy.</td> <td></td>				S. W. to W. 1	Rainy-cloudy.	
30         26         26:70         S. E. to E.         1         Dm. innow in evening.           30         26:30         20:30         S. E. to S. W. 2         Degychudy.           32         34:20:33         S. W. 10.N.W. 5         Chudyclear.           32         34:20:33         S. W. 10.N.W. 5         Chudyclear.           31:16:10:35         D. N.W. 3         Stown squalclear.           30:16:10:35         For 2.6         S. Cloudy.           45:24:29:43         S. W. 2         Chudy and rainy.           45:34:29:43         S. W. 3         Chearacatry clear.           30:14:29:45         For 2.6         Do clear.           31:14:29:45         M.W. 3         Do clear.           32:14:29:45         N.W. 3         Do clear.           30:14:29:45         N.W. 3         Do clear.           31:33:29:42         N.W. 3         Do clear.           30:30:00         S. E. to E. 2         Some clouds.           30:34:29:40         N. 4         Cloudy.						
32         34         20.33         S.W. to N.W. 5         Chear and cold           31         19         29.44         N.W. 3         Chear and cold           32         16         29.85         N.W. 3         Shows spall-clear, and cold           30         16         29.85         N.W. 3         Shows spall-clear, and cold           30         16         29.85         R.W. 3         Shows spall-clear, and cold           30         16         29.95         R. 10         D. 3. cloudy, and trainy, and 35           30         29.43         N.W. 3         D. clear, and 35         29.42           30         24         29.45         N.W. 3         D. clear, and 35           30         24         29.45         N.W. 3         D. clear, and 36           30         24         29.45         N.W. 4         Cloudy, and 39.4           30         24         29.47         N.E. 4         Cloudy, and 39.4	30		29.70	S. E. to E. 1		
20         17         29.84         N. W.         3         Chear and cold           20         17         29.86         W.         3         Chear-andry Clear.           30         19         29.86         W.         3         Chear-andry Clear.           30         19         29.86         W.         3         Chear-andry Clear.           40         211         29.43         N. W.         3         Chear-andry Clear.           40         22         29.43         N. W.         2         Chearly and rainy.           40         22         29.43         N. W.         2         Chearly and rainy.           40         24         29.40         N. W.         2         Chearly and rainy.           91         32         30.00         S. E. to E.         2         Some cleads.           94         29.76         N. K.         2         Chearly.         2	50	39	29.20	S. E. to S.W. 2	Foggy-cloudy,	
23         161; 20.5; N. W.         3         Snow squall-clear,           30         19; 29.8; W.         3         Clear-cearly clear,           38         31; 49.95; S. F. to E.         3         Ds. cloudy,           43         32; 93.4; N. W.         3         Cloudy and rainy,           43         32; 93.4; N. W.         3         Do. clear,           90         24; 29.0; N. W.         3         Clear,           91         34; 30.0; S. E. to E.         2         Some clouds,           91         34; 90.0; S. E. to E.         2         Some clouds,           90         42; 93.6; N. K.         2         Cloudy,						
30         19         22.80         W.         3         Clear-occarty clear.           88         214         29.35         S. W.         3         D.s. cloudy.           45         224         29.43         S. W.         2         Cloudy and rainy.           45         244         29.43         S. W.         2         Cloudy and rainy.           45         354         29.44         N. W.         D.s.         E.s.           91         34         30.00         S. E. to E.         2         Scone clouds.           20         24         29.76         N. E.         2         Cloudy.		17		N. W. 3		
38         211         29,95         S. F. to E.         3         Do. cloudy.           45         34         29,43         S. W.         2         Cloudy and rainy.           43         35         29,42         N. W.         3         Do. clear.           924         29,00         N.W.         3         Cleant.           91         35         30,00         S. E. to E.         2         Some clouds.           90         94         29,76         N.E.         2         Cloudy.				N. W. 3		
45         324         29.43         S. W.         2         Clondy and rainy.           43         351         29.42         N. N. W.         3         Do. clear.           30         224         29.00         N. W.         3         Clear.           21         151         30.00         S. E. to E.         2         Some clouds.           30         24         29.76         N. E.         2         Some clouds.		19		W. 3	Clear-nearly clear.	
30 222 29.90 N. W. 3 Clear. 21 154 30.00 S. E. to E. 2 Some clouds. 30 24 29.76 N. E. 2 Cloudy.				S. E to E. 3	Do. cloudy.	
30 222 29.90 N. W. 3 Clear. 21 154 30.00 S. E. to E. 2 Some clouds. 30 24 29.76 N. E. 2 Cloudy.				S. W. 2	Clondy shu rainy.	
21 154 30.00 S. E. to E. 2 Some clouds. 30 24 29.76 N. E. 2 Cloudy.	93	0.01	23.42	N. W. W. 9	Clear	
30 24 23.76 N. E. 2 Cloudy.				S E to P 9		
46 32 29 29 S. W. 1 Do. Clear.				N F 9	Cloudy.	
				S.W. 1	Do. Clear.	
	10	04	40 43			

count him thy real friend who desires thy rather than thy good will.

## REMARKABLE DELUSIONS.

For "The Friend."

(Continued from page 167.)

"Delusions involving supernatural visitations. There is no part of man's organization more distinctly marked than his longings after the unseen. To commune with the invisible, and to expatiate on the eternal, are original instincts of man's nature-noble when taking the direction which God himself indicates; but paltry and pucrile when employed for purposes different from those which he has prescribed. All who are not abandoned to entire thoughtlessness, are conscious of periods when deep solicitude about things invisible fills the soul. It is felt at such seasons that man is more than a material thing, and that the grave cannot be the limitation of his existence. Hence the anxiety of the soul to know what awaits it beyond the tomb. \* \* \* God, while refusing to gratify idle curiosity, has met the cravings of man's nature by revealing to him the momentous truths of his eternal existence in a world to come; the misery or bliss that must characterize that existence, as he dies at enmity against God or in state of reconciliation with him; his lost and ruined condition by nature; [and] the need of his ucing born again by the Holy Spirit, as the sole ground of a sinner's acceptance. The carnal heart, however, while refusing faith in God's testimony on seen world, which are only man's erroneous invention. We feel it our duty to call upon our readers to test all narratives of popular superstitions by the severest and strictest laws of evidence. A spirit of credulity is the very opposite of the spirit of The Memorial of the Representatives of the Reli-true faith. It is curious, indeed, to observe how gious Society of Friends, in Pennsylvania. New those who forsake the latter are generally prone to indulge the former. Napoleon Bonaparte believed on the presiding star of his destiny ; and many of the literary circle that surrounded the " philosophical" king Frederick the Great, while they derided the truths of revelation, could yet perpetrate such follies as those which are recorded in the following extract. lieved that a woman, all in white, appeared in one regarded, there slavery must cease. of the apartments of the castle, holding in her To us it appears clear, that a system which had hands a large broom, with which she swept the its origin in violence, and is alone maintained by high places under government, were duped by a sons with like passions as themselves; must inetreasure. They even went the length of offering welfare of our beloved country, and prevent the sacrifices to the devil, and procured at a great maintenance of that high standard of moral and cost, as an acceptable offering, a goat which had religious obligation, which the gospel enjoins. not a single hair that was not black.'

mitted to nominal Christians, was one of which the just and liberal principles upon which the was sustained by preying upon the bodies of the that governments were instituted to secure those specially addicted to this delusion, and in various slavery, wherever it exists. countries of Europe, as in Bohemia and Hungary,

discovering a vampyre was to pace a jet-black horse up and down the churchyard between the graves. If the animal turned restive, and refused to proceed, it was concluded that a vampyre existed somewhere in the vicinity.

(To be continued.)

TI	EE	F	R	I	E	N	D	
	SECON	D M	ONT	н	11,	1854.		

Our readers, as well as ourselves, will be gratified to find that a Friend at West-town has kindly undertaken to prepare a monthly "Review of the Weather," similar to those heretofore published by us. His first essay appears in the present number,

The Meeting for Sufferings was convened in Philadelphia, on Sixth-day, the 3d instant, for the especial purpose of considering, whether any action, on its part, was called for, in reference to the proposed enactment of what is termed the Nebraska bill, admitting slavery into the territory purchased from France, north of 36° 30' north latitude.

The deliberation resulted in the adoption of the following Memorial to Congress, and the appointment of a committee to take it to Washington. and have it presented to the Senate and House of these points, is to often distinguished by childish Representatives, also to the Executive. The com-credulity with respect to facts respecting the unimittee went down to Washington on Third-day, the 7th.

#### MEMORIAL

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled :

Jersey, Delaware and parts adjacent,

Respectfully showeth,-

That the religious Society of Friends has long held and openly professed to the world, an unwavering conviction that the holding of our fellow men in bondage, as now practised in many parts of the United States, is totally irreconcileable with 'Lanethric, an avowed athiest, the just and benign principles of the Christian used to make the sign of the cross if it thundered, religion. It requires no argument to show, that D'Argens would shudder if there were thirteen where the injunction of our blessed Redcemer, seated round the table. Others were the dupes " All things whatsoever ye would that men should of fortune-tellers, and full half of the court be- do to you, do ye also even so unto them," is duly

room when any of the royal family were about arbitrary power; which subjects men and women to die. Several persons of distinction, occupying to the irresponsible control and disposal of perperson who pretended to have the power of in-vitably tend to the injury of both the master and tercourse with evil spirits so as to discover hidden the slave, be inimical to the social and political

We are also fully persuaded, that hereditary "Among the superstitions which paganism trans- and involuntary servitude, is wholly repugnant to scarcely any traces are now extant, though in its people of these United States assumed their staday it exerted a horrifying influence. It was non among the nations of the earth. The decla-known under the name of Vampyrism. A vam- ration that "all men are created equal, and enpyre was represented as a dead man, quickened dowed by their Creator with an unalienable right by magical processes into supernatural lite, which to lite, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," and dead. The Greek Christians appear to have been rights, must, if carried out in practice, annihilato

It was for the support of the declaration in such superstitions were provalent even during the which this doctrine is conspicuously set forth, that last century. To such an extent did credulity on the Congress of 1776 pledged themselves to each this subject prevail, that not only were vampyres other; and the people of the United States, in the imits source prevain, that not only were vanishes of soil construction from which Congress derives its au-imigned in every district, but assemblies of soil- Constitution from which Congress derives its au-diers and ecclesiastics gravely mot to deliberate thority, declare that, among the objects they had how the encorrinity could be stayed. One mode of in view in framing the government, were "to establish justice," to "promote the general wel- territory in question, would be in direct violation an Address upon the slave trade and slavery. fare," and " to secure the blessings of liberty."

Neither in the preamble, nor in the Constitution istelf do w find an intimation of any power or ierritory coded by France to the United States, nessee, he was taken sick at a private resider authority being conterred upon Congress to promote the system, or to extend the area, of slavery. On the contrary, it was well understood at the time that Constitution was adopted, and for many years thereafter, that slavery was expected to run ment of crimes, SHALL BE AND IS HEREBY FOR ister in the Society for many years, and his ren its course and expire in the States where it then EVER PROHIBITED." existed, without spreading its blighting influences The history of the times conover any others. firms this statement, and we have a striking illustration of its truth, in the ordinance of 1787; enacted by the Congress of the confederation, and ratified by the first Congress under the present Union. By this law, hereditary slavery is for ever excluded from the territory on the north-west as a slave State. of the Ohio, the only one then held by the United States. The wisdom of this measure has been the abrogation of this contract, and the virtual reconclusively demonstrated, by the unparalleled prosperity and growth in population and wealth, of the States which have been formed out of that region.

In the gradual diffusion of light and knowledge, the manifold evils of slavery have commanded the can thus violate its pledge and annul a compact attention of the professors of the Christian religion, and so far been condemned, that nearly all those governments of the civilized world, which at one time sanctioned the iniquitous system, have ties of the people? It is giving the sanction of its the exception of our own, are now entertaining or maturing plans for its gradual or more speedy extinction.

scen with feelings of deep concern and sorrow, rejected. that a bill is now before Congress for the establishment of two territorial governments, in that section of country called Nebraska, legalizing the existence of slavery there, and providing that when any portion of it shall hereafter be admitted into the Union as a State or States, it shall be received with or without slavery, as the people applying for admission may elect. We feel a lively interest in the fair fame and

well-being of our beloved country, and in the Christian character and stability of its government, which claims to be pre-eminent in recognizing the rights of man, and securing the enjoyment of those rights to all; and we feel ourselves called upon, by an imperative sense of duty, as Christians and many proofs, that national sins have incurred his as citizens, respectfully but carnestly to remon- just displeasure, and drawn down upon their strate against the passage of the bill in question, with the provisions alluded to; or to any other legislative enactment by which slavery, now so generally recognized as a crying evil, and one of the darkest blots upon professing Christendom, may be introduced into any part of the United to be entreated, full of mercy and of good fruits, States from which it is now legally excluded.

Instead of opening new territory to the paralysing and deeply injurious influences of this system, and thus multiplying the wrongs and cruchies which it inflicts upon its unoffending victims-our fellow beings, entitled equally with ourselves to earth. the enjoyment of life, liberty, and social and dothat salvation, purchased for all by a Saviour's phia, the 3d day of the Second month, 1854. blood-we believe the Divine call to the rulers of the nution, is to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, that so the blessing of him that is ready to perish and hath none to help him, may come upon them.

Besides the evils resulting from slavery, which of themselves form an unanswerable objection to the proposed legislation, we conceive that the per-

of the Missouri Compromise Act, passed by Con- the Governors of the Western, South-western gress in 1820, which declares, "That in all that Southern States. While passing through T under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of at Low's Ferry, in Knox county, and after 36° 30', north latitude, not included in the State illness of nearly five weeks, deceased on the 27 contemplated by this net, SLAVERY AND INVOLUN- ultimo. His remains were interred in Frien TARY SERVITUPE, otherwise than as the punish- burial ground at Newberry. He had been a m

In this act, the faith of the government was deeply felt by all who knew him. solemnly and irrevocably pledged to leave this condition of the Compromise for ever undisturbed. The fact is indisputable, that such was the general understanding of the law at the time of its the 21st ult. enactment, and that but for this conviction and assurance, Missouri could not have been admitted

But the Bill now before Congress contemplates peal of the eighth section of the law; thus throwing open that vast tract of country to slavery and involuntary servitude, which were by its provisions forever excluded therefrom.

If the supreme legislative council of the nation. which it has deliberately formed, what confidence can be reposed in the probity of the government, or what security is there for the rights and the liberpressed laws prohibiting it within their jurisdiction ; high example to practices, which, if carried into island. From the lat of First month to the lash, fine and the few which still tolerate its existence, with the concerns of private life, must be destructive to hundred persons had died of it, mostly blacks the integrity and truthfulness of the community, We sincerely hope for the reputation of our common country and of its government, that this obvi-Impressed with these considerations, we have ous dereliction from fidelity to contracts may be

The Sovereign Ruler of the universe, who holds in his hand the destiny of nations, has declared by his inspired servant, that " he who ruleth over men, must be just, ruling in the fear of God." He can control the kingdoms of men, and set up or pull them down, as He sees will most conduce to the spread of universal righteousness. None are so great or so powerful that He cannot punish them ; none so weak and low, as to be beneath his notice and protection. Many are the instances on record. where He has been pleased to bless and prosper a government administered in his fear for the general good of the people; and though He is longforbearing and slow to anger, yet there are also authors national calamities,

We fervently desire that it may please Him to influence those, to whom the legislative authority is entrusted, with the wisdom which cometh from above, which " is pure, peaceable, gentle and easy that thus they may conduct the concerns committed to them, so as to secure to ourselves and our posterity the blessing of Heaven, and to render this great and growing republic, a model of wise and virtuous government, and a praise and glory in the

Signed by direction and on behalf of a meeting mestic comforts, and who are alike the objects of of the representatives aforesaid, held in Philadel-WILLIAM EVANS, Clerk.

Intelligence reached this city on Second-day morning, the 6th instant, of the death of our friend William Forster, of England, who some years ago performed an extensive religious visit in this city, and was well known among Friends generally. Together with three other Friends generally. Together with three other Friends as an or friend to teach the sensor. under appointment by the Yearly Meeting of Lon. don, he had been engaged in the presentation of Philada, 24 mor. Th, 1834. mission to introduce slavery into any part of the don, he had been engaged in the presentation of

val under these afflicting circumstances must

#### ITEMS OF NEWS.

By the Arabia we have information from Liverpool

The news points to an early declaration of war Russia ngainst England and France. A battle at Cit between the Russians and Turks had taken place which the Russians have been defeated with the low 4000 men. The English and French combined fleets in the Black Sea. Two steam ships are to be sent the British government to renew the scarch for Frank Cotton dull and declining,-bread stuffs fluctuating, at the time of the sailing of the Arabia, about at h advices.

CHINA .- The Imperialists have retaken Amoy, and great massacre of the insurgents, and those suspected favour them has taken place.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE .- The continued peace h brought prosperity. Large quantities of ivory and oth roducts were arriving at Capetown from the interio ich Copper mines are being worked.

ST. THOMAS .- The Cholera is raging fearfully at th

UNITED STATES .- Pennsylvania. The school ! idiotic and weak-minded children at Germanton through the aid of the State and charitable individua is now in successful operation. The superintendant James B. Richards. Philadelphia, deaths during t week, 201, by croup 13, diseases of lungs, 33. during the year 1853-9744, of these 1246 were of m sumption of the lungs.

A bilt has been introduced into the Legislature fort sale of the public works for twenty millions of dolla New York .- Many cases of smuggling have been d

detected on the Cunard steam ships.

#### RECEIPTS.

Received from S. K. Church, N. Y., for Joseph Jos S2, vol. 27; from E. Bundy, agent, O., for J. T. Schoff \$4, vols. 26 and 27 ; from R. K. Williams, Va., \$2, to 1 vol. 28; from Richard T. Osborn, N. Y., S4, vols. 27 a 28; from H. Robinson, agent, N. Y., \$1.85; from Pa Boyce, Vt., \$2, vol. 27; from P. P. Dunn, N. J., \$2, v 27; from Israel Buffington, agent, Mass., for Levi Cha \$2, vol. 27.

#### NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Auxiliary Bible Assoc tion of Friends of Philadelphia Quarterly Meeting, be held at the Mulberry street meeting-house, on S ond-day, the 13th inst., at 71 o'clock. P. M Friends of both sexes are particularly invited

attend. THEOPHILUS E. BEESLEY,

Philad., Second mo. 1854.

#### WEST TOWN BOARDING SCHOOL.

Some of the members of Philadelphia Yearly Meeti having been disappointed in getting their children mitted into West Town Boarding School last session, consequence of not applying before the list was full avoid a similar disappointment, those who intend enter their children for the summer session are request to make early application to Joseph Snowdon, Super endent, at the school, pr Joseph Scattergood, Treasur No. 84 Arch street, Philadelphia.

Philada., Second mo. 1854

#### INDIAN CIVILIZATION.

Wanted, a well qualified Friend and his wife to resi at Tunessassah; to be engaged in managing the far belonging to the committee of Philadelphia Yearly Mer ing ; and other domestic conceros of the family. Ab suitable Friend to teach the school.

# RRIEND.

## A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

#### OL. XXVII.

#### PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

rice two dollars per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions and Payments received by JOHN RICHARDSON,

AT NO. 50 NORTH FOURTH STREET, UP STAIRS,

#### PHILADELPHIA.

tage to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, d in advance, three and a quarter cents; to any f the United States, for three months, if paid in ice, six and a-half cents.

#### For "The Friend."

#### YTO-THEOLOGY, OR BOTANY AND RELIGION. (Concluded from page 170.)

There is thus a natural taste for the enjoyto be derived from the vegetation which rs the earth. Would that this taste had als been properly controlled and directed, so as nsure man's comfort and true happiness ! ly God gave us a source of great enjoyment He made the wild flowers so plentiful, and He gave them to man as common things. e wander by the stream, listening to its soft c, there we find them clustering on its suror crowding among the verdant sedges and sy banks through which it flows. White foots lie in patches, and rich blue forget-mepeep up among the waters; and the tall yelris waves like a banner; and brooklimes, and r-violets, and water-cresses show their blue, lilac, and snowy blossoms. On the banks, yellow flowers of the silver-weed glisten ng the grey-green leaves; and the sweet r of the queen-of-the-meadows is walled far y over the land, like a sweet strain of me-

We have already attended to the beautiful displayed in the colours of flowers, and the with which they are arranged; we would notice the regular succession in which flownake their appearance, as indicating another provision of our Creator. How interesting instructive to trace the floral productions of seasons, from the early buds and flowers of ig to the withered stems and the lifeless boughs inter! How does the voice of spring call us ntemplate the wonder-working Jehovah ! 'A months ago, and the earth was a desert of ice, vas silent and lifeless. The plants were dry their beauty gone; everywhere they presented only the aspect of death. The trees stripped peir foliage, like dry bones, rattled their bare ches against each other; the brooks and the ents were arrested in their course ; their mowas suspended; instead of the breath of life h animates them to day, the north wind, like cemetery. Who of us, if custom had not lered us familiar with the prodigies of spring, ld not, at the sight of all that death, have been oted to exclaim, Lord, can all these things live n? And yet what have we seen ! From the days of spring the Almighty has prophesied a these dry bones; they have appeared to e, to be covered as it were with the nerves of Now they live, and they seem to be an exSEVENTH-DAY, SECOND MONTH 18, 1854.

ceeding great army to the praise of God. Has not a spirit of resurrection, a living soul entered into nature? Has not the breath of God, from the four winds, breathed upon these dry bones? Each succeeding day these miracles of resurrection increase and spread with as much rapidity as splendour. The whole creation, as if raised from a tomb is penetrated with life, and pulsates with joy. All these marvels preach to us the truth and certainty of the Divine promises. They repeat, in a manner most impressive, that the day is coming when the earth, hitherto eursed, shall see rising upon it the sun of an eternal spring.

"Flowers do not appear all at once, but in orderly rotation. 'The snowdrop, foremost of the lovely train, dressed in its robe of innocency, breaks its way through the frozen soil long before the trees have ventured to unfold their leaves, and even while the icicles are pendent on our houses ; next peeps out the crocus, but cautiously and with an air of timidity; nor is the violet last in this shining embassy of the year, which, with all the embellishments that would grace a royal garden, condescends to line our hedges, and to grow at the feet of briars. The polyanthus, after adorning the border with its sparkling beauties, gives place to the auricula, with its eye of crystal and robe of the most glossy satin. Tulips then begin to raise themselves on their stately stalks, and adorn the parterre with the gayest colours,' In succession appear the anemone, ranunculus and carnation, to add fresh beauty to the scene. It is in vain to attempt to enumerate the varied flowery forms which succeed each other in the garden, There is an endless multiplicity in their character, yet an invariable order in their approaches. Every month, every week, has its peculiar ornaments; not servilely copying the works of its predecessor, but forming and executing some new design-so lavish is the fancy, yet so exact is the process of nature.

"Spake full well, in language quaint and olden, One who dwelleth by the castled Rhine, When he called the flowers, so blue and golden,

Stars, that in earth's firmament do shine. Stars they are, wherein we read our history,

As astrologers and seers of eld ; Yet not wrapped about with awful myster

Like the burning stars which they beheld.

Woudrous truths, and manifold as wondrous, God hath written in those stars above; But not less in the bright flow'rets under us Stands the revelation of His love.

Bright and glorious is that revelation, Written all over this great world of ours ; Making evident our own creation,

In these stars of earth,-these golden flowers.

And the poet, faithful and far-seeing. Sees, alike in stars and flowers, a part Of the self-same, universal Being, Which is throbbing in his brain and heart.

Gorgeous flowers in the sunlight shining, Bossoms flaunting in the eye of day, Tremnlous leaves, with soft and silver lining, Buds that open only to decay ;

Brilliant hopes, all woven in gorgeous tissues, Flannting gaily in the golden light; Large desires, with most uncertain issues, Tender wishes, blossoning at night!

These in flowers and men are more than seeming; Workings are they of the self-same Power, Which the poet, in no idle dreaming. Seeth in himself and in the flower.

Everywhere about us are they glowing, Some, like stars, to tell us Spring is born; Others, their blue eyes with tears o'erflowing, Stand, like Ruth, amid the golden corn.

Not alone in Spring's armorial hearing And in Summer's green-emblazoned field, But in arms of brave old Autumn's wearing. In the centre of his brazen shield ;

Not alone in meadows and green alleys On the mountain-top, and by the brink Of sequestered pools in Woodland valleys Where the slaves of nature stoop to drink ;

Not alone in her vast dome of glory. Not on graves of hird and beast alone, But in old cathedrals, high and hoary Ou the tombs of heroes, carved in stone ;

In the cottage of the rudest peasant, In the ancestral homes, whose crumbling towers, Speaking of the Past unto the Present, Tell us of the ancient games of flowers.

In all places then, and in all seasons, Flowers expand their light and soul-like wings, Teaching us, by most persuasive reasons, How akin they are to human things.

And with childlike, credulous affection, We behold their tender huds expand ;

Emblems of our own great resurrection. Emblems of the bright and better land."

LONGEFLLOW

"We ought never to forget, that we may look on the broad landscape smiling in summer beauty, and speak with delight of the wonders of nature, and the goodness of a beneficent God, and follow with reverence the man of science as he displays God's wisdom and power in the creation of the universe; and yet there may be no true appreciation of the character of God, no sense of his holiness, and none of that wisdom which cometh from above.—(James iii, 17.) 'Where shall wisdom be found? or where is the place of understanding? Man knoweth not the price thereof; nei-ther is it found in the land of the living. The depth saith, It is not in me; and the sea saith, It is not with me. It cannot be gotten for gold, neither shall silver be weighed for the price thereof, for the price of wisdom is above rubies. Behold the fear of the Lord, that is wisdom; and to depart from evil is understanding.'-(Job xxviii, 12-18, 28.)

"The study of the economy of vegetation in all its bearings makes the devout mind exclaim in wonder and praise, "O Lord, how manifold are thy works ! in wisdom hast thou made them all ; the earth is full of thy riches,'-(Ps. civ. 24.) ' The works of the Lord are great, sought out of them that have pleasure therein.'-Ps. cxi. 2.) The more we examine into all God's ways and doings in providence and grace, the more are we led to see the force of the apostle's statement,-"O the depth of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God! how unsearchable are His judgments, and His way past finding out !'--(Rom. xi. 33.)

" So He ordained, whose way is in the sea, His path amidst great waters, and His steps Unknown ;---whose judgments are a mighty deep,

NO. 23.

Where plummet of archangel's intellect Could never yet find soundings, but from age To age let down, drawn up, then thrown again With tengthen'd line and added weight, still fails And still the cry in Heaven is, 'O the depth !'

"The contemplation of God's handiwork, whether displayed in the starry heavens, Where He hath set a tabernaele for the sun, or in those stars of the earth-the flowers-should ever, as in the case of the Psalmist, be accompanied by the heartfelt conviction that ' The law of the Lord is perfect, converting the soul: the testimony of the Lord is sure, making wise the simple : the statutes of the Lord are right, rejoicing the heart: the commandment of the Lord is pure, enlightening the eyes : the fear of the Lord is clean, enduring for ever: the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.'-(Ps. xix, 7-9.)"

#### For " The Friend." REMARKABLE DELUSIONS.

#### (Continued from page 175.)

guilt of an accused person by the trial of ordeal caught the contagion; for, on seeing something maining for some time together conversing on the is of great antiquity. The followers of Zoroaster, the Hindoos, and the Tartars, alike practised it. It has been already shown, in one of the that which he was used to wear, he verily thought " " Long after the news of the supernatural vision volumes of the Monthly Series, how the human that there was more in the report than he was at tation had been circulated and obtained an avail body may be rendered enpable of resisting the ef first willing to believe. A general panic diffused credence, it was discovered that the deceased man fects of intense heat. Such preparations were itself; he ordered the ship to be steered round immediately before his death, and whilst the num well known to the ancients, and to those who lived in the dark ages. Accused persons often handled red-hot iron without sustaining injury. Harold, king of Norway, in order to prove his all their terror was part of a main-top, the re- to die. If that explanation had been wanting, the title to the crown, walked over metal in this state mains of some wreck floating before them.'\* unscathed. Popon, to convince the Danes of the truth of Christianity, (a wretched proof of so imentirely sound. In such instances there can be lord Byron:no doubt of a familiarity with certain secrets known only to the initiated.

islands, the imperfection of knowledge in the use whom the deceased had been well known, was of the water, and borne along by the current s of circumstantial evidence rendered such trials of engaged, during the darkening twilight of an the ocean. 'Nothing,' he says, 'could be more frequent occurrence. The principal ordeals were autumn evening, in perusing one of the publica- horrible; its head and shoulders were visible two-by water and by fire. It the trial was by tions which professed to detail the habits and turning first to one side, then to the other, with the former, a caldron of water was made to boil opinions of the distinguished individual who was solemn and awful movement, as if impressed will in some part of a church, varying in depth ac-cording to the presumed guilt of the accused per-apartment who was engaged in reading. Their watery grave it came upwards to reveal. The son. A heavy weight was then placed within the sitting room opened into an entrance hall, rather cause is evident. The process of decomposition caldron, to be drawn out by the prisoner with his fantastically fited up with articles of armour, had rendered the body light enough to counter arm bare. The arm was afterwards covered over wild animals, and the like. It was when laying balance the weights with which, at the time of in and sealed up by the priest until the third day. down his book and passing into the hall, through burial, it had been sunk, and this explained in If, at the expiration of that time, the limb was which the moon was beginning to shine, that the creet posture." healed, the accused person was deemed innocent; individual of whom I speak saw, right before him, if otherwise, he was punished as unquestionably and in a standing posture, the exact representation organs of digestion are well known by medical guilty. The corresponding ordeal was similar, of his departed friend, whose recollection had been men to be attended by vivid imagery, as dis A red hot piece of iron being produced, was to be so strongly brought to his imagination. He stop- tinet as if the objects of delusion had themselves lifted by the hands of the accused, who was re- ped for a single moment, so as to notice the won passed before the eyes of the spectator. Such guired to take three prescribed steps whilst hold derful accuracy with which fancy had impressed impressions, often heightened for the time by the ing it. The hand was then bound up and sealed on his bodily eye the peculiarities of dress and effects of anodynes employed for their relief, have as before. It is evident that such cases all'orded posture of the illustrious poet. Sensible, however, been frequently inistaken for something superme much opportunity for connivance and collusion. of the delusion, he felt no sentiment save that of tural." and that the interested or party prejudices of the wonder at the extraordinary accuracy of the rejudges would materially modify the results.

authors. At St. Sané, in Bretagne, was an iron into the various materials of which it was com- frequent interviews with a spectral visitor, who collar, which, bound round the neck, left (it was posed. These were merely a screen, occupied by presented the appearance of an old and gray said) the innocent uninjured, but strangled the great coats, shawls, plaids, and such other articles headed man, of a most benignant aspect. His guilfy. The action of the collar was regulated, as are usually found in a country entrance hall, visits were always conducted exactly in the same in all probability, by the opinion the operator The spectator returned to the spot from which manner; he entered the room by a door which

that which is associated with the idea of forms pacity; and the person who had witnessed the pression of intense interest and pity, but never from another world,"

"It would be clearly impossible to undertake \* Hibbert,

the elucidation of every occurrence which seems apparition, or, more properly, whose excited state to fayour the belief of this superstition. Yet the had been the means of raising it, had only to reexplanation of a few cases may afford a light by turn, and tell the young friend he had left under which to estimate the force of others yet involved what a striking hallucinution he had for a moment in mystery.

"That some of these alleged cases are the simple effect of error or misapprehension is what ing case in illustration of our subject :will be denied by no judicious inquirer.

sen-captuin: 'Ilis cook,' he said, 'chanced to months in a secluded summer-house, accessible p die upon his passage homeward. This honest many of the members by a pass-key. On occafellow having had one of his legs a little shorter sion of one of its meetings, the president for the than the other, used to walk in that way which evening was taken dangerously ill, and, as a mark our vulgar idiom calls with an up and a down, of respect, the chair designed for him was left up A few nights after his body had been commit- occupied. Ilis absence naturally led to a converted to the deep, our captain was alarmed by his sation on the talents and character of the absentee mate with an account that the cook was walking Whilst the members were thus speaking, the before the ship, and that all hands were on deck figure of the president entered the room. It was to see him. turbed in his sleep, ordered them to let him alone, vacant chair, it lifted the empty glass before him, and try which, the ship or he, should get first to bowed to the company, and put it to its lips-Newcastle, But turning out on further impor- then, in dend silence, disappeared as it had entered "The process of ascertaining the innocence or tunity, he confessed that he had like to have The effect on the club was horrifying. After no move in a way so similar to that which the cook was wont to do, and withal having a cap on so like house of the president, and found him dead. that which he was used to wear, he verily thought towards the object, but not a man would move the appointed to watch by his bed-side was nsleen, helm. Compelled to do this himself, he found, had, in a fit of delirium, actually gone to the sur on a nearer approach, that the ridiculous cause of mer-house, and had only returned to his own be

ology and Witcheralt,' relates the following oc- best attested ghost stories on record." portant a theorem,) put his naked arm into a currence, which we imagine refers to himself and gauntlet heated to a white heat, and drew it forth to the supposed apparition of his deceased friend, in the vicinity of Constantinople, he was looking

ous poet, who had filled, when living, a great sta- There floated before him a corpse, sewed up in "Under the Anglo-Saxon government of these tion in the eye of the public, a li erary triend, to hammock, in almost an upright position, half an semblance, and stepped onwards towards the crombie, 'whom I attended several years ago in Many other ordeals are mentioned by various figure, which resolved itself as he approached a mild but protracted fever, without delirium, had might have of the merits of the case before him. he had seen the illusion, and endeavoured with was on the left-hand side of the bed, and seated "Credulity has, however, found no more ex- all his power to recall the image which had heen himself on a chair on the right-hand side; he tensive field for the exercise of its powers, than so singularly vivid. But this was beyond his ca- then fixed his eyes upon the patient with an ex-

laboured.'

"The narration which follows presents a strik

"A club of persons in the town of Plymouth "The following is the narration of a Newcastle was accustomed to meet during the summer The captain, angry at being dis- ghastly pale, and clothed in white. Gliding to the appalling incident, two of the number went to the

" Long after the news of the supernatural vis whole scene, witnessed as it was by many specia-"Sir Walter Scott, in his Letters on Demon- tors at once, might have passed for one of the

"Dr. Clarke, the traveller, relates, that bein out of his cabin window, having an officer by hi "Not long after the death of a certain illustri- side, when he witnessed a horrible apparition

" Certain physical disorders of the stomach and

"A highly intelligent friend,' says Dr. Aberspoke; continued distinctly visible for some seconds, and then seconed to vanish into air. These were repeated daily for several days, but been exaggerated. The harbour was much smaller portions, more than 400 feet long, commanding a in his parlour in the evening, saw distinctly corner of the room, a female figure in a ing posture, who continued visible for seveconds.' "\*

pparitions, there are none so striking as which owe their existence to the power of ence. How that extraordinary mental or power can excite the mind into the most ous action, can quicken sensibility, can inte memory, can rouse the imaginative faculf the guilty, we need scarcely tell. The carries thus within himself a phantasmainstrument of fearful and portentious power. d that criminals could read the lesson which ict teaches, sometimes in lines of blood or of "Be sure your sin will find you out !"

percrombie on "The Intellectual Powers." (To be continued )

#### From John Churchman's Journal.

ew monthly meeting being allowed to be ished at Uwchlan, Chester-county, it arose mind to salute Friends there with an episcopy whereof I sent to the first meeting in rst month, 1763, being as follows :-

r Friends,-In the gentle springing-up of love and fellowship I salute you, my dear en and sisters, and hereby let you know. is my fervent desire and prayer that you ndividually attend to the gift of God in your earts, and therein wait for the arisings of re life and power; that therein and thereby the affairs of the church may be transacted honour of Truth and your own peace and For to speak in the church to the busi-and affairs of Trath by the will, wisdom ower of man, however knowing he thinks If, will lead into its own nature; and in the inster strife and contention, and break the of the one Spirit wherein the peace of the stands. Wherefore I beseech you beware f, and as I know there are among you such the Lord by his Spirit and the gentle opeof his power, is preparing for his own mind your calling in deep humility and ttention of soul; for in your obedience only, ou be elected and chosen to the work where-Ie hath called you. So shall you be mide watchmen and watchwomen, placed on the of Zion to discover the approach of an of you stand upright in your own lots in the ration, waiting for the pouring forth of the and anointing of the Holy Ghost; by the ing whereof, a true qualification is given, in fluence of the love of the Father, rightly ersee the flock and family of our God; st whom there are some plants with you, of your care.

ould have been glad to have sat with you. r monthly meeting, from the sense of that hich I now renewedly teel to spring and wards you, but cannot well leave home. I pre at this time, in the pure refreshing stream l again salute you, and remain your friend other. JOHN CHURCHMAN." Nottingham, First month 4th, 1763.

NAPLES AND ITS ENVIRONS.

times he missed a day; and the appearance than 1 expected to find it, and the shipping time view of the harbour, and not this own have been been a stated on the shipping time view of the harbour, and the shipping time view of the shipping time view of the harbour, and the shipping time view of the harbour, and the shipping time view of the shippin nued for several weeks. The same gentle-on another occasion, when in perfect health, ber or the size of the vessels. A considerable part the requisite facilities for escape in the event of a of the bay is too shallow to afford anchorage even popular revolution. In the structure of almost for small vessels, and it is occupied as the rendez- every European palace, the two prime ideas apvous for fishing boats and pleasure boats, of which pear to be defence and escape-the loxurious there are many hundreds thus clustered together. embellishments within only making it a more terhans, however, of all the narrations regard- In its associations with the commerce of the wearisome prison-house. Every palace is a guardworld, in sweep, and depth, and majesty, in the house and a prison. roll of mighty rivers and their struggles with But this sea-bird palace at Naples, with all its very far exceeds the Bay of Naples,

not take it at a glance; from no point can its tivated flowers. But the heauty of Naples lies whole scope be seen from the Hook to the Bat- mainly upon this one street, and upon two or three tery; it has its upper and its lower; it is broken others in the suburbs. The rest are narrowby the long reach of Staten Island; it is formed many too narrow for vehicles, and interrupted by on the scale of the panorama rather than of the flights of steps ; they are noisome with filth, and picture. But the Bay of Naples is a picture-a teeming with a shiftless population. The business beautiful picture-a perfect picture, one that you streets are thronged with out-door salesmen and can look upon as a whole from one point to ano- mechanics, and in this luxurious climate the whole ther, and then examine in detail, without being population seems to live in the open air. Gayety, oppressed with its vastness, and without losing in elegance, poverty, filth, activity and sloth here its diversities the sense of its completeness. In exist in constant juxtaposition .- Editorial Corthis respect-as a picturesque object to be seen respondence of the Independent. and enjoyed, the Bay of Naples altogether transcends that of New York. It is large enough to meet the conception of vastness, swelling outward into the sea, and in that direction bounded only by its horizon, and yet compact and definite enough to meet the sense of boards. If the the enough to meet the sense of beauty. It has the further advantage of being flanked on either hand by massive mountains, while its islands give to it a pleasing variety, without breaking its impression between the years 1620 and 1630. In the lanby their own prominence.

The city, too, spreads gracefully around it-as if Brooklyn, New York, and Jersey City formed one continuous circuit about the harbour-and rises over it in tiers of buildings crowned with forts and towers. From whatever point it is viewed-whether from the bold promontory of Misenum on the west, or the smoking cone of Vesuvius on the east, from the castled heights of the city, from the long promenade that skirts its wes- their hearts, and which would have enlightened tern margin, or from the deck of the retiring steamer until it is sealed behind the Island of Capri-it is still the same picturesque, beautiful, imposing sheet of water, shimmering under the noonday sun, or silvered by the lustrous moon that here shines through an atmosphere of crystal purity. From some points you command a view at once of Vesuvius and of Misenum, with the city 5 in whatsoever subtle appearance, and and its suburbs girdling the intermediate bay; breaking of bread, and drini d to give warning thereof to others. May and this coup d'xil of the Bay of Naples is the rite were spiritual substance. most enchanting picture that imagination can suggest or art portray.

The diameter of the bay is about sixteen miles, and it is surrounded on three sides by an amphitheatre of hills which, at either extremity, shut hills, on the inner or northern margin of the bay, Truth" came upon them, the women spoke in the stretches the city of Naples, with its dependencies, covering an extent of at least twelve miles, and embracing a population of nearly half a million. Yet the city proper is compactly built, and as in tion, let them speak. When they ceased, the all the Italian cities, its population is so densely packed that it does not appear to the eye to compete so nearly with New York in its census.

of a cream-coloured stone, is one of the must them away." magnificent streets in the world. Here is the Remember beauties of the Bay of Naples have not royal palace, a building of good architectural pro-been hasty in condemning the woman that the

ocean tides, in its floating forest, bedecked with adjuncts of barracks and artillery, is a beautiful the steamers of every nation, in its peopled is object notwithstanding. All the principal hotels lands adorned with palaces, and its spreading are built along the same street, facing the bay; cities upon either shore, the Bay of New York and here too, stretching for nearly a mile along the water's edge, is the public promenade, well But New-York Bay is not a unit; the eye can- shaded and adorned with statues and with cul-

For "The Friend."

#### BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

#### THOMAS ELLIS.

Was born in Merionethshire, Wales, perhaps guage of Hugh Roberts and John Bevan, who prepared a memorial of him, "He was a religious man, and had a zeal for God before he was convinced of the Truth. He walked among them that were called Independents, and by them was accounted a godly, gifted man."

He was one of Vavasor Powell's congregation, among whom for a time there did appear life and light. Yet not keeping to that which tendered their eyes to see the true spirituality of the Gospel dispensation if they had been faithful to it, they gradually settled down into as great formality as their neighbours. Having lost too much the sensible presence of the Lord Jesus Christ among them, who had once in measure broken the bread of life for them, and given them to partake of the wine of His kingdom, they clung to the outward breaking of bread, and drinking of wine, as if the

Some short time before 1660, as this company of once spiritually quickened men, then gradually drying up towards formality, were gathered to partake of what they called the Lord's Supper, two women ministers of the Society of Friends down close upon the sea; all along this range of came in among them. When the "Motion of name of the Lord, " in much fear and humility." The evidence of right authority so accompanied what they said, that the elders of the congregabreaking of bread was resumed. After a time the Friends again spoke, but the elders not wishing to hear them, commanded that they should be taken The street facing the harbour, free from all the away. No one scemed willing to do it, so Vava-nuisances common to a scaport, broad, well-paved, sor Powell addressing Thomas Ellis, who was a and in many parts adorned with elegant buildings deacon among them, said,-" Brother Ellis, tako

Remembering that the blessed Master had not

had delivered all that rested on their minds, so he ration" to the satisfaction of his friends, being who were convinced, his godly care was very stirred not. After a time he was again bidden to sweetly restored to hisplace in their love and esteem. much to water and nourish them, that they might take them away. At this he rose, and going to His mouth was now opened in the ministry, and grow in grace and in the wisdom that comeh the women, requested them to accompany him to although he had been considered as an enument from above. We may truly say of him as Paul the next room, for that he had something to say preacher among the Independents, yet his first said of Timothy, that we had amongst us no to them. They followed him, and he addressed appearances among Friends were in a few words, man in those days, like minded, for his goding them to this effect. "Friends, you see how we in 1665 he was taken with many others from a care was very much for the growth of Trut are met together here. We are like the prodigal, meeting at Aberystwith in Cardiganshire, and sent umongst us. He was very much given to trave who was spending his portion. We have a little to the prison in Cardigan. When information of and visit the meetings in Wales,' yet unspent. When we have spent all, we must this reached his friend Richard Davies, a concern Early in the Eighth month, 1677, travelling return to our heavenly Father, and come to you came upon him to go to the magistrates of that with John Burayeat, in Montgomeryshire, the and your way." The women Friends departed county, and offer himself a prisoner instead of were stopped on the highway for having been a well satisfied, and Thomas Ellis lingered a short Thomas Ellis and some others of the more newly a meeting, and their horses were taken from time longer among the Independents, although he convinced, that they might have liberty to visit them. John Burnveat's horse died within two had a clear sight of the decay of vital religion their families. This concern was matter of deep hours after the seizure, and Thomas Ellis's with exercise to his wile, yet she, after considering it, in six months, in the hands of the informer. The and the growth of formality among them.

the beginning, perhaps, of 1660, he witnessed a way to Cardigan, at the house of Thomas Ellis, have been cast into prison. In the year 1691 fuller and clearer convincement of the Truth. Richard was glad to find that he was at home, the Yearly Meeting of London gave liberty to the Then, "when the Lord in His great love reached the whole company of Friends having been re- Friends of Wales at their Half Year's meeting, a unto him, opening his understanding to see the leased from prison. Thomas and his wife were appoint a Yearly Meeting for Wales. At the way of peace and salvation, he did not long con both sensible of the love which prompted the time of the Yearly Meeting, Thomas Ellis the sult with flesh and blood, but gave himself up in act, and Richard was comforted in the feeling, obedience to the Lord's will, and in testimony for that his heavenly Father had accepted the will, London. his blessed Truth. For this he was an early suli for the deed. As he was bound in spirit to visit "Dear Friend, R. Davies,ferer, both in body and estate."

others were arrested at a religious meeting, and and all the Friends of the place were taken and with much abuse were driven twenty miles on sent to prison. In the evening Richard declared foot to a town called Baala, where for the con- the word of the Lord in Welch to many of the scientious refusal to swear they were put in fetters, town's people, who came to the house where they the care and concerns of the church of Christ and sent twelve miles further to prison. In this lay confined; and he records it as "a sweet, prison, they were kept about fifteen weeks, during comfortable meeting." which time they suffered much abuse and hard usage. In the next year he with six other Friends Friends so recently let out of prison should be were again arrested, and for refusing to take the again confined; and having asked counsel of his thee here, at this Half Year's meeting, yet the onth of allegiance were committed to prison, where heavenly Father, it seemed best to him to write they were kept filteen weeks. Being brought be-fore the Quarter Sessions, and offering to make mas Ellis being bound into Pembrokeshire, had public declaration of their fidelity to the king, in stopped with their friend at Aberystwith for a place of the oath, they were discharged. Twice day, and held a meeting, in which they and their having come upon the account of the Yearh again during this year, they were arrested, and Friends were taken prisoners. He then begged Meeting, which was concluded to be at Have the last time they were confined in a hole, in him to accept of Thomas Ellis and himself as which the marshal had been accustomed to keep principationers, and discharge the rest. He received Easterweek, for the following year. Here were his hogs. They were much exposed to the wea, no answer, but the constable was directed to do E, Edwards, John Ap John, W, Players, France Insings. They were much not being able to find dry as he had suggested. The Friends they had met Lea, Philip Leonard, and Richard Walter, who spots to he down on, and this together with the with were discharged, and they were sent to the had testimonies; and many other Friends beside their usual lodging-place, prevented the prisoners Llanbedar, where the justices were sitting, they are intermole parts, all zealous for the getting nuch rest. They were kept in this pig-pen were moderate to Thomas Ellis, who had been some the tweeks, and then were removed to another himself on the bench, wherein he had been some Thomas Ellis. was one of many weeks' continuance.

In the year 1662, for a tithe valued at £1 10s. shire. he had 51 loads of rye, oats and barley, worth had brought him unto." He was disposed to weighty concern on him." judge favourably of those who seemed aiming at

Jews had brought before him, Thomas was not although it came in much seeming humility, and his native country, Wales; and his ministry was willing to interfere with these women, until they he bore a testimony against his "mongred mode-very effectual to the convincing of many. These But he could not long be satisfied, and about gave him up to the service. Stopping on his next year he was arrested, but does not appear he Pembrokeshire, Thomas accompanied him. The In the Sixth month, 1660, he with a number of first meeting was at Aberystwith, and here they

Richard was concerned that these young noise of the swine, who at night clustered round Quarter Sessions. When they were brought to from other remote parts, all zealous for the prison, where they for a time did not receive pro- what sharp to offenders. Richard had an oppor- "Swanzey, the 28th of Seventh mo., 1681." per nourishment, and had to sleep upon the bare tunity of declaring to the justices his original floor, because they were not willing to submit to concern, to come and offer himself as a prisoner the illegal and exorbitant demands of the gaol- in place of his friend. The bench scemed affect- use, the manufacture of which is so interesting er. However in time their patience proving more ed, and they were both discharged, the deputy and instructive, and at the same time little know than a match for his crucity, he became much sheriff and high constable treating them very to the thousands and millions who are daily a softened towards them, and treated them with civilly and desiring to bestow on them the best joying its benefits. Every grade in society, from some degree of humanity. This imprisonment the town could afford. These two men were the poorest labourer, with the thrippenny glass in convinced, and persecution ceased in Cardigan- his window, to the wealthy millionaire, whose

£10 taken from him. Thus was he schooled in shire, meeting some dangers and difficulties in facture of glass was first invented, is a matter a persecution, "which," say his friends in their the way, yet satisfactorily surmounting them all, which writers disagree. It seems that the store memorial, "he bore patiently. Glad he was that Richard says that in this journey, the weight of promulgated by some ancient writer, that it was the Lord counted him worthy to suffer for His the service lay principally upon him, for that hirst disovered by an accident that happened a name sake, and for the testimony he gave him to Thomas " was but very little as yet opened by some merchants who were shipwreeked on the bear for His Truth. So he came to see that his way of testimony among Friends. He was un coast of Syria, and who, after kindling a fire a sufferings and outward losses were not to be com- understanding man in the things of God, and was the sand, noticed some small globules, perfectly pared to the gain and inward comfort the Lord not hasty to offer his offernig, till he found a transparent, among the cinders, has, to a get

something more spiritual, and on this ground was IIIs friends say, "The Lord was pleased to be nity of the Nile, to show that glass had been is deceived for a short time by John Perrot. Ilis stow on him a large gift in the ministry, which use by the Egyptians many conturies previous elder brother in the Truth, Richard Davies ad- he, like the good steward, diligently improved. Austria can claim the honour of having first in vised him to have nothing to do with that spirit He gave himself up to visit the churches through troduced the manufacture of this very important

wrote to Richard Davies, who was detained a

"In the love of God is my remembrance of thee at this time, with many others of the like minded, in and about the city, and especially those who from the beginning have been, and sil are, most exercised under the glorious weight of the remembrance of whom hath divers times, and especially of late, as at this present, brought both eyes to tears, and hearts to tenderness. Although I was disappointed in my expectations of seein letter to John Ap John, coming so seasonably did so answer for thee, that it was both joy and refreshment to many of us. We had a full meet ing of Friends from most parts of Wales; many ford-west, the Second-day of the week called

Glass .- Perhaps there is no article in common palace is decorated with the most costly mirrors The travellers then went on towards Pembroke- are enabled to use it. Where or when the man extent been regarded as true ; but indubitable evi-Thomas experienced a growth in the Truth. dence has been adduced by travellers in the vicof the manufacture of glass.

m Clark in a letter to one of his friends writes ncerning the ministry-"1 am afraid lest 1 learn to preach without the help of the Spirit. My dear brother, surely my poor ch as it is, has been a life of study. I have in myself of every help almost within the of human power; I have had advantages kind that few of my brethren have pos-; and without boasting I may say, that I used them, in general, to the utmost of my standing and strength. I have left nothing e to acquire knowledge. What is my exce in regard to preaching? Why, that the ing which has not the immediate unction nergy of the Holy Ghost in it is good for g. It is the Spirit alone that can diffuse ul. He who can preach without it, may is flesh the labour of the ministry ; for the whom God will honour must be actuated by Himself."

A WORD OF CAUTION.

#### For "The Frand."

how many ways may the subtle machinaof an unwearied enemy be suffered to lead ind from the place of safety, into a labyof doubt and perplexity. Is it not evident n undue desire for earthly things, and an ful pursuit of things in themselves lawful, bin point of all gives in the neuron and the starty and destroy efulness of the Society of Friends, than per-no or imprisonment were permitted to do the pole of the society of a starty and the starty time of outward ease and plenty, and it is natural to wish to have it so; no objections It to the reception of the many blessings used by the hand of a kind Providence ; but ieries arise, are we making suitable returns ese unmerited favours ? are we clothed with ity and thankfulness of heart? are we feede hungry, and clothing the naked ? are we to others as we would have them do to us? we spend money for that which is not bread, our for that which satisfieth not? 1 fear we many ways; but that which I wish to point a more especial manner is, a liberty which members of our religious Society seem to Ronsed the rich echoes of the human breast, having their likeness taken. What advaninv Friend can expect to derive by preservo themselves an image or likeness of the al man, I cannot say, but the probability me is, that those who give way to this weak-(for such I deem it) think they will have a ant picture to look upon, and consequently a of self-worship is instituted. I believe none a better warrant for this indulgence than urely pride, which instead of being nourished

ry great extent, supply our own market. gers have devoured our strength and we know it poison."-Selected. lew York, Boston, Pittsburgh, and other not. May it not be said of us, if planted the a can cities are extensively engaged in mak-monon glass for windows. As yet the shave not commenced the finer depart-vine unto me." O that we might individually be made willing to enter into the vineyard of our so firmly rooted in the national mind, as in India; own hearts, labouring to have all things set in aided, as it is, by caste, by the impress of anti-order there; and then become co-workers, under quity, by the powerful arm of a numerous and the guidance of best Wisdom, for the removal out of the church, of those things which mar its beauty tion, the openly-avowed countenance and encourand disturb its peace. Then might we hope that agement of the British authorities. As regards He who afflicteth not willingly, would dispel the all the educational establishments connected with clouds that hang over us, and cause his light to shine.

Ohio, Second mo. 1854.

#### EARTH'S ANGELS.

Selected.

Why come not spirits from the realms of glory, To visit earth as in the days of old ? The times of sacred writ and ancient story? Is heaven more distant? or has earth grown cold?

Oft have I gazed when sunset clouds receding,

brough the mind and beget its own image in To catch the gleam of some white pinion speeding

Along the confines of the glowing sky;-

And oft, when midnight stars in distant chillness, Were calmly burning, listened late and long ; But Nature's pulse beat on in solemn stillness, Bearing no echo of the seraph's song.

To Bethlehem's air was their last anthem given, When other stars before The One grew dim ? Was their last presence known in Peter's prison ? Or where exulting martyrs raised their hymn?

And are they all within the yeil departed? There gleams no wing along the empyrean now; And many a tear from human eyes have started, Since angel touch has calmed a mortal brow.

I have seen angels by the sick one's pillow ; Theirs was the soft tone and the soundless tread ; Where smitten hearts were drooping like the willow, They stood " hetween the living and the dead.'

And if my sight by earthly dimness hindered Beheld no hovering cheruhim in air,

I doubted not, -- for spirits know their kindred, --They smiled upon the wingless watchers there.

There have been angels in the gloomy prison,-Increment of the second second

The blandishments of wealth and ease withstanding, That hope might reach the suffering and oppressed.

O, many a spirit walks the earth unheeded. Or many a spirit waiks the earth unnecaed, That when its veil of sadness is laid down, Shall soar aloft with pinions unimpeded, And wear its glory like a starry crown.

cherished, should be immediately slain. It developing the passions, softening and weakening t abondant evidence we have, that in the lucks physical and muscular, as well as mental son, of Whitehall, has been published. The tol-

on a large scale into Europe; and the gathering of our religious Society, it was required energy. To people older, who are naturally ve establishment near Vienna, founded of its members to come out from the world's nervous, and particularly to the phlegmatic, tocenturies ago, and which first supplied maxims, its vanities and its sins, and to be a sepa-bacco may be comparatively harmless, but even with mirrors and glass plate, is yet in op- rate people; well would it be for us, were this our to these it is worse than uscless. We would . France and England, at the present condition now; but how like Ephraim, many of particularly warn boys who want to be anybody ave many and large manufactories, which, us have mixed ourselves with the people, stran- in the world, to shun tobacco as a deadly

#### GLEANINGS FOR ' THE FRIEND,"

In no heathen country has superstition become influential priesthood, and above all, by the sancthe government of India, it is positively forbidden to introduce the subject of Christianity in any way. Not a volume that makes any allusion to the gospel is permitted; not even the name of the Saviour, not the merest idea of the Creator, is allowed to pass the lips of any within those institutions of a Christian government! Professors who dare to infringe these stringent laws are dismissed; native pupils who openly become converts to Christianity, are not permitted to remain as students; and even for an officer of government college to pen an article advocating Christian views for a local periodical, is visited with the heavy displeasure of the higher powers. It is not difficult to picture the sad results of

this state of things. Year by year the evil grows. Thousands upon thousands of young men are turned loose upon the world infidels in heart and practice. Profligate and unprincipled in their lives, and becoming the heads of families, they propagate the vice and atheism engendered by the British College, to future generations. It has been stated on authority too good to be doubted, that of between 50 and 60 pupils of the Govern-ment Hindoo College at Calcutta, who were privately questioned by their principal as to their belief in any creed, four only expressed their belief in the religion of the Vedas, a few were undecided, and the remainder openly avowed their utter disbelief in Brahminism and all other creeds. This fact is too well known in India to need confirmation. Yet, notwithstanding this powerful antagonism, it is gratifying to know that Christianity is making some progress even in India, and that it advances in a regularly increasing ratio. During ten years preceding 1812, but 161 Hindoos had made profession of Christianity. Within the next ten years, the number amounted to 403. The following decade witnessed the pro-tession of 647, and the period ending 1842, as many as 1055. The ten years just past, it is estimated, have seen not less than 2010 embracing the Christian profession.

Solomon Northup, a coloured citizen of New York, was in the year 1841, decoyed to the city of Washington, and there kidnapped and sold into slavery. It was twelve years before he was able to make known to his triends his condition and location. By the intervention of Governor Hunt, of New York, and several influential citi-"Tobacco has spoiled and utterly ruined thou- zens of that State and of Louisiana, he was in the sands of boys, inducing a dangerous precocity, year 1853 restored to his wife and children, after having endured for ten years the terrible suffers to me that if we were individually wearing the bones, and greatly injuring the spinal mar-mage and impress of the Holy One, we row, the brain, and the whole nervous fluid. A severe and unfeeling master. That long period d have no desire to treasure up our own, but boy who early and freely smokes, or otherwise was spent on the cotton plantation of Edwin I feel restrained from countenancing the largely uses tobacco, is never known to make a Epps, of Bayou Bœuf, on the Red River. The vanities of a world that lieth in wickedness. man of much energy of character, and generally narrative of his sufferings, edited by David Witing of cotton, as experienced by himself.

quently as the men perform this labour; feeding, at noon to swallow their allowance of cold bacon currying and taking care of their teams, and in they are not permitted to be a moment idle, until all respects doing the field and stable work. The it is too dark to see; and when the moon is full beds or ridges are six fect wide. A plough drawn they oftentimes labour till the middle of the night. a girl usually drops the seed. Behind her comes weighed. A slave never approaches it with his there are no cold rains the cotton usually makes pointed him, he knows he must suffer : and if he its appearance in a week. In the eight or ten has exceeded it, in all probability, his master will is 200 pounds. A slave who is accustomed to swarm of fleas. picking, is punished if he or she brings in a less. An hour before daylight the horn is blown. character, but she bore them with a meek a quantity than that. There is a great difference Then the slaves arouse, prepare their breakfast, submissive spirit. She was often engaged among them as regards this kind of labour. Some fill a gourd with water, in another deposit their enumerating the many mercies bestowed up of them seem to have a natural knack which en. dinner of cold bacon and corn cake, and hurry to her, acknowledging, with thankfulness, the "qu ables them to pick with great celerity, and with the field again. It is an offence invariably fol- habitation," granted her amidst her loved relativ both hands, while others with whatever practice lowed by a flogging, to be found at the quarters and friends. She was a great admirer of t or industry, are utterly unable to come up to the after daybreak. Then the fears and labours of works of nature and art, and, without improper ordinary standard. Patsey was known as the another day begin. Such is the slave's daily life, indulging in these allowable sources of pleasu nost remarkable picker on Bayou Bouf. She during a period of four months-the time of cot they afforded her much gratilication in some picked with both hands, and with such rapidity, ton-picking, on the shores of Bayou Beul-a her solitary hours, that 500 pounds a day was not unusual for her, region in the midst of gloomy swamps, and con-The cotion grows from five to seven feet high, sequently concealed from that public observation she was a kind and sympathizing friend, and w with many branches interlocking. There are tew which elsewhere tends to restrain the cruelties of ing to distribute, as she had long been accustom sights more pleasant to the eye, than a wide cot. slavery. ton field when it is in the bloom. Sometimes the slave picks down one side of a row and back upon the other. It is necessary to be extremely care, the spirit with which we give than in the amount member, but took a lively interest in those being the spirit with which we give than in the amount member, but took a lively interest in those being the spirit with which we give that in the amount member, but took a lively interest in those being the spirit with which we give that members are spirit with which we give that members are spirit with the spirit with which we give that members are spirit with the spirit with which we give that members are spirit with the spir ful not to break the branches. The cotton will which we contribute. One thing we are to give volent and religious associations which are calc to not to treat the branches. The bottom with which we do that the 'loce of the structure's bottom and tengoos associations which are the tot not bloom upon a broken branch. E.gps never heed to, that the 'loce of this constrained has,' lated to allevate sufficient of allering benefit in allifer-failed to inflict the severest chastisement on the Rich men may cast large offerings into the trea-unlacky service and the original service and the sightst personal inconvenience of Truth and rightcourses on the earth,

lowing is his account of the cultivation and pick- ably was guilty in the least degree in this respect. or self-denial; but when the poor widow casts The hands are required to be in the field as soon her two mites, which is all her living, we are st The ground is prepared by throwing up beds as it is light in the morning, and with the exception that so exemplary an act of self-denial resu or ridges with the plough. The women as fre- tion of ten or fifteen minutes which is given them from a profound sense of her obligation to G by one mule is then run along the top of the ridge The day's work over, in the field, the baskets are ham, a minister, widow of Thomas Bigg, decen or centre of the bed, making the drill, into which "toted" to the gin-house where the cotton is ed Twelfth month 7th, 1552, aged 85 years. a mule and harrow, covering up the seed. This basket of cotton but with fear. If it falls short in been long withdrawn from active service, and is done in the months of March and April. When weight—if he has not performed the full task apdays afterwards the first hocing is commenced, measure the next day's task accordingly. So, appears from some memoranda, that she w This is performed in part also by the aid of the whether he has too little or too much, his ap early made sensible of the love of her heaven plough and mule. The plough passes as near as proach to the gin house is always with fear and Father, and surrendering her heart to Him, it a possible to the cotton on both sides, throwing the trembling. After weighing, follow the whippings; her earnest desire to yield in simple obedience furrow from it. Slaves follow with their hoes and then the baskets are carried to the cotton- all his requirings. At this interesting period a turnow from a biartes brow with their notes and their not backets are context site to be conset, all frequently enjoyed the company and relige and a-half feet apart. This is called scraping hands being sent in to tramp it down. This doen all habours of Thomas Scattergood, of Philadelph cotton. In two weeks more commences the see-the labour of the day is not yet ended by any who was long detained in the neighbourhood ond hoeing. This time the furrow is thrown to- means. Each one must then attend to his respec- London ; and there is reason to believe, that wards the cotton. Only one stalk, the largest, is tive chores. One feeds the mules, another the judicious counsel, and tender Christian sympat now left standing in each hill. In another fort swine, another cuts the wood, and so forth. Fi- his watchfulness of conduct, and his concern I night is hoed the third time, throwing the fur-nally, at a late hour, they reach the quarters, the prosperity of the Truth, were blessed to be row towards the cotton in the same manner as is deepy and overcome with the long day's toil, as they were to many others, before, and killing all the grass between the rows. Then a fire must be kindled in the cabin, the corn She was acknowledged as a minister by T. About the 1st of July, when it is one foot high or ground in the small hand-mill, and supper and tenham Monthly Meeting, and in the exercise thereabouts, it is heed the fourth and last time, dinner for the next day in the field prepared. All her gift she was, during many years, frequent Now the whole space between the rows is plough that is allowed them is corn and bacon, which is and extensively engaged-visiting Friends in 1 Above hier whole space detveen the rows is because, given out at the corn-crib and smoke-house every parts of this country, and in Ireland; and we built have a space of the country and the relation of the relation of the country and the relation of the r The fastest heer takes the lead row. He is usue to make a peck of meal. That is all-no tea, In the year 1919, she married Thomas Big ally about a rod in advance of his companious, coffee, sugar, and with the exception of a very of Swansea. She was anxious conscientiously If one of them passes him he is whipped. If one scanty sprinkling now and then, no salt. When fulfil the domestic duties which devolved up to the output passes numbers with peer in our search spinnating now and then, no said, when fullit the domestic duties which devolved up of them falls behind, or is a moment idle, he is the corn is ground, and fire is made, a slice of her, and was a kind and judicious mother to l whipped. In fact, the lash is flying from morn-bacon is cut and thrown upon the coals. The six children. Soon after the death of her hi ing until night the whole day long. In the latter majority of slaves have no knife, much less a band, our dear Friend returned to Tottenha part of August begins the cotton picking. At this fork. They cut their bacon with the axe at the where she spent the remainder of her life. Af time each slave is presented with a sack. A strap wood-pile. The corn-meal is mixed with a little having, through a long period, been actively e is fastened to it which goes over the neck holding water, placed in the fire and baked. By this gaged in the service of her Lord and Master, it the mouth of the sack breast high, while the bot time it is usually midnight. The same fear of evening of her day was peaceful and tranqu tom reaches nearly to the ground. Each one is punishment with which they approach the gin- and in the quiet retirement thus permitted he also presented with a large basket that will hold house, possesses them again on lying down to get she was still a preacher of righteousness in I about two barrels. This is to put the cotton in a snatch of rest. It is the fear of oversleeping in life and conversation. when the sack is filled. When a new hand is the morning. Such an offence would certainly sent for the first time into the field, he is whipped be attended with not less than twenty lashes. The seizure of an apoplectic kind, almost deprived up smartly, and made for that day to pick as last softest couches are not to be found in the log of the power of walking, and rendered her near as he can possibly. At night it is weighed, so mansion of the slave. The one whereon I recline incapable of any kind of occupation; but still I that his capability in cotton picking is known ed year after year was of plank. My pillow was mind was bright. She was able occasionally He must bring in the same weight each night fol- a stick of wood. The bedding was a horse-blan- enjoy the company of her friends, and those w lowing. If it falls short, a greater or less number ket, and not a rag or shred beside. Moss might were privileged to visit her can testify to t of lashes is the penalty. An ordinary day's work be used, were it not that it directly breeds a cheerfulness and sweetness of her spirit.

From the Annual Monitor for 185

#### SUSANNA BIGG.

Susanna Bigg, [formerly Horne,] of Totte

Although this dear and honoured Friend h in sweet remembrance by many.

Of her early life we know very little, but

About eight years before her decease, a slig

She was not exempt from trials, varied in th

To the poor, and those who were in afflictic to do, to those who were in want. She was t only much interested in the concerns of the re-Benevolence.-Benevolence consists more in gious Society of which she had been so usefu sg scene.

Izreat solemnity, "I believe the work is now oplished." She was silent for some time, fterwards had read to her the fourteenth er of John, from which she seemed to derive consolation, her countenance indicating that vas one of those who could receive our ed Saviour's word, "My peace I give unto not as the world giveth, give I unto you, ot your heart be troubled, neither let it be

a little, she said, "But what a mercy to peace of mind-perfect peace," On her daat asking if she were in pain, she replied, no! I have no pain, I am mercifully dealt thon must pray with me, that patience may anted to the end; I desire that the Divine nay be done. Tell my dear children, that I mber them all in love. I am ready, I hope, down in rest and peace in the ever blessed emer, and in love to all the world. I feel ndemnation, before the righteous Judge, the asting arms are underneath."

taking an affectionate leave of the attendwho sincerely loved her mistress, and said to ord to reign."

ice during her long illness; and often, when tly exclaimed, "Oh, how unworthy of the ed and sold for lighting fires. ies bestowed upon me !"

uch quietness-Oh, what a favour !"

e was asked the evening previous to her de-, for the place prepared for it, in her Father's are astonishing.

#### Rural Economy of the Germans.

e account given by Howitt, of German agri-

ch German has his house, his o:chard, his side trees, so laden with fruit, that if he did of this in his industry and his economy.

wards the latter part of 1852, the weakness beloved Friend rapidly increased, and she me much oppressed with illness. From a from their chamber windows in the sun. The from their chamber windows in the sun. cattle.

another time, when longing to be able to grass, carefully cut their potato tops for them, the enemy tells a clear contrary story, and would and even if other things fail, gather green leaves have us to believe, that our case and lot is harder from the woodlands. One cannot help thinking and worse than hath fallen to the share of any continually of the enormous waste of such things other; but no credit must be given to him, who in England-of the vast quantities of grass on was a liar from the beginning, and who always banks, by roadsides, in the openings of planta- seeks to cast down those whom he cannot exalt tions, in lanes, in church-yards, where grass from above measure. But thou art not ignorant of his year to year springs and dies, but which if care- devices ; the good soldier, thou knowest, must enfully cut, would maintain many thousand cows dure hardness; and let us always remember Him for the poor.

economy. The very cuttings of the vines are we expect to get to heaven without passing through dried and preserved for wiater fodder. The tops a similar process? Thou and I have now been long and refuse of hemp serve as bedding for the engaged in the Christian warfare, I humbly trust cows; nay, even the rough stalks of the poppies, not altogether unsuccessfully, we can be at no "What a favour that you are ready and after the heads have been gathered for oil, are great distance from the end of the Christian race; ng;" she looked very happy, her counte- saved, and all these are converted into manure the erown is at the end of it, laid up for, and beaming with joy, while she replied, "Yes lor the land. When these are not sufficient, the shall be given to those who love the appearing of , to live with Christ in glory,-suffer with children are sent into the woods to gather moss, the Lord, the righteous Judge; which I have no and all our readers familiar with Germany will doubt is thy case; I pray that it may evermore be e afterwards appeared to be engaged in fer remember to have seen them coming homeward mine. Give my love to thy wife, who I believe mental supplication, which was her frequent with large bundles of this on their heads. In au- hath made great progress in that way that will tumn the falling leaves are gathered and stacked end in peace. O how I long, how I wish to enhought she was quite alone, she would break for the same purpose. The fir cones, which with courage all my fellow pilgrims to persevere in the in vocal thanksgiving and praise. She fre- us lie and rot in the woods, are carefully collect- high way to the kingdom, and in an especial

one inquiring how she felt, she replied, "I peasants is an example to all Europe. They country, that the strength of all such may be so have for years, nay, ages, been doing that as re- renewed, that they may run without being weary, gards agricultural management, to which the that they may walk and not faint," if she would like the usual portion of scrip. British public is but just now beginning to open read to her; she assented, and listened with its cycs. Time, also, is as carefully economized Vegetable Instanct.—If a pan of water be placed fon, it seemed to yield her comfort. She as everything else. They are carly risers, as within six inches of either side of the stem of a ined for some time very quiet, and then was may well be conceived, when the children, many young pumpkin or vegetable marrow, it will, in to repeat in a low voice, several passages of whom come from a considerable distance, are the course of the night, approach it, and will be ipture. The last words were, "Blessed be in school at six in the morning. As they tend found in the morning with one of its leaves float-holy name." She sank gradually into a their cattle or their swine, the kuitting never ing on the water. This experiment may be consleep, so that the precise time was not ceases, and hence the quantities of stockings and finned nightly until the plant begins to fruit. If a stocking a prop be placed within six inclus of a young

### Letter of John Thorp.

#### "Second moath 2d, 1798.

peeted ; 1 r-member thee olien, my dear friend, 1 twine round each other. arefully prop up and tic together, and in believe in the manner thou would wish me, ac- Duhamel placed some kidney beans in a cylinecs and the cows is carried to market; much spect; always increasing with all his gitts and to every revolution, the one in its efforts to

hi servant, to whom she was much attached cows are kept up for the greater part of the year, uppreheasions and many fears do generally attend hose kind attention she had more than thir and every green thing is collected for them, a state of spiritual describing as if it was some pres, we learn most of the particulars of the Every little nook where the grass grows, by roadside, and river, and brook, is carefully cut of some impropriety of conduct, yet, as the eye e day, when sitting in her chair, she said with the sickle, and carried home on the heads of is kept single to him in submission, and the hunwomen and children in baskets, or tied in large ger and thirst after his righteousness maintained, cloths, Nothing of any kind that can possibly such shall at seasons, when it pleaseth him, and he made of any use is lost; weeds, nettles, nay, most certainly when their days of mourning and the very goose grass which covers waste places, conflict here are over, be forever filled and clothis cut and taken for the cows. You see the little ed with it ; so that I believe the Lord would have children standing in the streets of the villages, in us to be encouraged to press forward, keeping the the streams which generally run down them, busy mark in view : Be not weary in well-doing, in washing these weeds before they are given to the due season ye shall reap if ye faint not," Nothing hath happened to us, but such things as are They carefully collect the leaves of the marsh common to our fellow pilgrims; though I know of whom the prophet spake, that he was a man To pursue still forther this subject of German of sorrows, and acquainted with grief; and can manner such as have been long on their journey, In short, the economy and care of the German and are at no great distance from the heavenly

Vegetable Instinct .--- If a pan of water be placed convolvulous, or searlet runner, it will find it, although the prop may be shifted daily. It, after it has twined some distance up the prop, it be unwound, and twined in the opposite direction. it will return to its original position, or die in the "Though I have not written to thee for a long attempt; yet notwithstanding, if two of those e, cannot fail to interest our readers. He time, it would be great injustice to suppose I had plants grow near each other, and have no stake lorgotten thee; I do not even suspect thee on the around which they can entwine, one of them will same account, and I am not willing to be sus-alter the direction of its spiral, and they will

places hold the boughs together with wood- cording to, ability and strength afforded; and 1 der of moist earth; after a short time they comunps, they would be torn asunder by their have the comfort also to believe thou art gracious- meneed to germinate, of course sending the pluma weight. He has his corn-plot, his plot of ly remembered of God; yet, like a wise and ten- upwards, to the light, and the root down into the el-wurtzel, or a place for polatoes, for hemp, der father, he knoweth how to preserve his peo- soil. After a few days the cylinder was turned He is his own master, and he, therefore, ple humble, and in a state of deep abasement one-fourth round, and again and again this was very branch of his family, have the strong- before him, because he knoweth, who knoweth all repeated, until an entire revolution of the cylinder otive for constant exertion. You s.e the things, that it is best and safest for us. I have, was completed. The beans were then taken out indced, often observed with humble admiration, of the earth, and it was found that both the plume Germany nothing is lost. The produce of the unfailing wisdom of his discipline in this re- and radicle had bent to accommodate themselves

they had formed a perfect spiral. But although Where can we find any two things more diamethe natural tendency of the roots is downwards, if trically opposed than the principle of self-governthe soil beneath be dry, and any damp substance ment, and such a system as this. be above, the roots will ascend to reach it.

It is said of our blessed Saviour, that " he was led as a sheep to the slaughter; that when he was reviled, reviled not again ; when he suffered, threatened not." And if he, the Lord of glory, suffered thus meekly and unjustly from his own creatures, with what face can we ever complain of any injury done to us?

### THE FRIEND.

SECOND MONTH 18, 1854.

The Memorial of the Meeting for Sufferings in Philadelphia, against the extension of Slavery and the repeal of the 8th section of the "Missouri Compromise," published in our last number, was presented last week to the Senate and House of Representatives. Copies were likewise furnished to the President, and to each member of Congress, and also forwarded to the Governors of each of the States.

The prominent plea put forth by the authors and supporters of the bill now before Congress, providing territorial governments for Kansas and Nebraska, to excuse the clause permitting the extension of slavery among the settlers of that extensive region, is, that the principle of selfgovernment Les at the foundation of all our republican institutions, and therefore Congress has no right to impose restrictions before hand on a community clothed with authority to legislate for itself; but it must be left to adopt such a social system and such laws as it may deem applicable to the circumstances under which it may be placed.

However true such a principle might be in reference to a community isolated from and independent of all others, it is untrue and inapplicable to one which in common with others, forms, or is to form part of a general government, and has duties and obligations resting upon it, relating to that general government, and to the other coordinate parts. The Constitution of the United States rejects the principle now avowed, by providing that each State added to the Union, shall have a particular form of government, and restricting the several States from exercising the right of self-government in many important paruculars.

Were this principle of self-government, (so lauded on the present occasion in order to dazzle the people, and keep them from discerning the iniquity it is designed to conceal,) carried out, it would necessarily destroy the system of slavery which our venal politicians are manifesting their willingness to extend; and it is set at naught by the mere introduction of the term into the phraseology of the bill. How absurd, and may we not say, how degrading it is, for American statesmen to declaim about " self-government" as a " fundainental principle" in our "glorious republic," while bringing forward and urging the adoption of an act that provides for the introduction, into a region heretofore by solemn legislative enactment dedicated to freedom forever, of a system that not only gives to one class of men the legal right to exercise absolute and uncontrolled power over another class, whom it deprives of all free agency, but which in its cruel disregard of the dictates of religion and humanity, reduces this down-trodden class to the condition of chattels, to be bought and

ascend perpendicularly, and the other to descend, unbridled passions of their oppressors may dictate, his agony he showed gigantic strength, and act

Nor is there any more truth or force in the assertion, that the "peculiar institution" of the South is part of their social system, and therefore they should have the right conferred upon them by the government, to carry it into any territory belongng to the United States. Apply this reasoning, if reasoning it can be called, to polygamy, the "peculiar institution" of the Mormons, and see if the country would tolerate a Congress that would pass laws leaving it optional with the inhabitants of a Territory or a State, in the exercise of the right of self-government, to make polygamy their social system. Such an act would not only bring upon our Government the scorn of the civilized world, but the people would rise up, and with one accord erase the degrading blot from the statute book. And why ? because Christianity forbids it : and Christianity underlies everything in our glorious republic," which has any good in it.

Our political and social systems are supposed to rest on Christian principles, and though habit, self-interest, or a want of serious consideration continue to betray the multitude into many evils sanctioned by long practice, yet any legislative act which would be generally recognized as a gross violation of those principles, would certainly be frowned down, Therefore, although many of the men now entrusted with the management of the affairs of the nation, act as though they cared but little for those principles, yet few even of them would be base and daring enough, under the pretext of carrying out the principles of selfgovernment, to concoct and urge the passage of a law, that, in providing for the establishment of a 496-small pox 57. Territory, or the admission of a State, should contain a clause expressly stating that polygamy might be practised by the citizens, if such should be the will of the majority.

But prolific of evil as this " peculiar institution' of the Mormons, must be, it is not more opposed to Christian principles than slavery, and its fruits ean hardly be a greater concentration of sinful enormities than those that spring out of the " peculiar institution" of the South. There is no other system tolerated in a Christian land, which is so calculated to stimulate the passions, while it necessarily removes the restraints to their indulgence, Jefferson, who was himself a slaveholder. and had experience in the moral effects of the system, says, "the whole commerce between master and slave is a perpetual exercise of the most boisterous passions, the most unremitting despotism on the one part, and degrading submis-sion on the other." "The parent storms, the child looks on, catches the lineaments of wrath, puts on the same airs in the circle of smaller slaves, gives a loose rein to his worst passions, and thus nursed, educated, and daily exercised in tyranny, cannot but be stamped by it with 'odious peculiarities," To what extent this "odious pecularity" may become impressed upon a community, may be judged by the following transaction, narrated in a paper published in a stave State.

"The burning of a negro alive near the city of Natchez, an account of which appears in the Natchez Free Trader, is frightful. The slave struck a white man, and the Democracy of that region, not waiting for justice to take its course, inflicted Lynch law. The victim was chained to a tree, faggots were placed around him, while he showed the greatest indifference. When the chivalry had arranged the pile, in reply to a question if he had anything to say, he is reported to have warned all slaves to take example by him, and asked the prayers of those around. He then asked for a drink of water, and after quaffing it said-"Now set fire, I am ready to sold, tortured and destroyed, as the caprice or the go in peace." When the flames began to burn him, in

forced the staple from the tree, and bounded from burning mass! But he instantly fell pierced with balls, and then his body was thrown into the flames consumed, to show that no such being had ever exis Nearly four thousand slaves from the neighbou plaotatious were present as at a moral lesson. No rous speeches were made by the magistrates and n isters of religion to the slaves, warning them that same fate awaited them if they proved rebellious to t owners."-X. Y. Tribune.

A system which, under any circumstance requires such a barbarous and revolting sp tacle to unhold it, which so demoralizes community, that "magistrates and ministers religion, who are supposed to be the better ch not only stand by as approving spectators of horrible cruelties practised on the poor black. cause he had "struck a white man," but m use of its sickening tortures as a warning, which they might impress on the assembled sla the fate that awaited them if they dared to pr " rebellious to their owners," can surely claim greater privileges than polygamy, and our ( vernment cannot escape a deserved odium, sho it persist in breaking down the barrier it has it erected to prevent the spread of its baneful ( destructive influences.

#### ITEMS OF NEWS.

By the Africa steamship, we have advices from Liool to the 29th nlt.

No further news from the seat of war, except a mo ment of large bodies of Russian troops towards Kals The Czar's conduct still evasive. Austria has order 40,000 troops to Hungary. UNITED STATES .- The Nebraska Bill is still up

cided in the Senate.

New York.—Arrival of steamship Star of the W bringing \$1,000,000 in gold dust. Deaths last w

Pennsylvania .- Philadelphia, deaths, 202. The n by the Africa has caused a fall both in wheat and f Sale yesterday of 3000 bushels good red wheat, at \$1 per bushel.

WHITELAND BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR GIRL Those intending to apply for the Summer Term, desired to do so, before the end of next month. particulars, address

#### YARDLEY WARNER.

Warren Tayern P. O., Chester Co., Second mo. 11th, 1854.

#### FRIENDS' ASYLUM.

Committee on Admissions .- Samuel Bettle, Jr., No. North Tenth street : Charles Ellis, No. 95 South Ein street, and No. 56 Chestnut street; William Bettle, 14 South Third street; John C. Allen, No. 179 Sc Fifth street, and No. 227 North Front street; Horati Wood, No. 210 Race street, and No. 37 Chestnut str William Thomas, No. 242 North Fifth street, and No. South Wharves; Townsend Sharpless, No. 187 / street, and No. 32 South Second street; John M. V tall, No. 161 Filbert street, and No. 138 Race street.

Visiting Managers for the Month .- Willium Thor No. 242 N. Fifth street. George R. Smith, No. Arch street. George G. Williams, No. 244 N. F street.

Superintendent .---- Dr. Joshua H. Worthiagton. Matron .- Elizabeth B. Hopkins.

Correction .- In the notice of the decease of Will Forster, in our last number, the word "city" was 1 printed for country.

DIED, at his residence, near Mount Union, Stark Ohio, on the 2nd of Twelfth month last, of drops the chest, JESSE SEE, formerly of Berks Co., Pa., in 34th year of his age; a member of Salem Monthly M ing of Friends, Ohio. Many that knew and loved mourn their loss; but we humbly trust he is gathto the home of the righteous.

PRINTED BY KITE & WALTON. No. 3 Ranstead Place, Fourth above Chesnut stre

## A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

R. END.

#### OL. XXVII.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Price two doltars per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions and Payments received by

JOHN RICHARDSON.

AT NO. 50 NORTH FOURTH STREET, UP STAIRS, PHILADELPHIA.

ostage to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, aid in advance, three and a quarter cents; to any ince, six and a-half cents.

For "The Friend."

#### REMARKABLE DELUSIONS.

#### (Continued from page 179.)

Delusions connected with the belief in witchft. The narratives relating to witchcraft fur- for this crime roasted in Paris before a slow fire." st deeply rooted of all which possess the mind man.

portion of the ancient magical practices arose structed to convey, he was killed to preserve hundred. e secret.

ed with great secresy. Ventriloquism was, ubtless, extensively employed. Automata were declared witchcraft to be a capital crime." e then ascertained discoveries of chemistry, be revealed to him.

ite remark, that a despised enemy is seldom a people. At the same period, dean Thomas Forel,

SEVENTH-DAY, SECOND MONTH 25, 1854.

tricks, though the relation of them provokes mo- est aggravation of his guilt. He was burned at dern disdain, were sources of real terror to our the Castle Hill of Edinburgh.\* forefathers. Spain boasted of a school of witchcraft, where the malignant arts, interdicted by celebrated Scottish reformer, John Knox. The the church, were eagerly pursued. It is incon- charge, however, seems not to have been proseceivable what a succession of laws were directed cuted," against this imaginary crime, . . . Accusations of witchcraft were the most serious charges preferred (1534) we find the following observations, which against the Knights Templars at the suppression considerably elucidate some of the occurrences of their order, and fifty-nine of these knights were relating to this subject : ' The sort of such as are

ards religion are shown in nothing more than more cunning than her own, she yielded herself author gives an account of the order of examinahe fact, that errors of a religious type are the to the influence of a fallacious enthusiasm, which, tion of witches by the inquisitors.' This we must at the time of the invasion of France by England, curtail. Suspected women must not be allowed was rapidly imparted to others, and roused the to go home after their apprehension. Great per-Nothing can be more clear than that a large flagging spirits of a depressed nation, though it sussions must be used to induce others to accuse ended in Joan's miscrable death. When captur- them. Immunities must he largely promised to m the possession of physical secrets, known ed by the English, she was accused of having witches who confess and accuse others. The to be possession of provision servers, known be of the Linguish site was accused or intring which is who characterized and a stability of the initiate of the stability of the s iched in mysterious and hieroglyphic charace drake. She was declared to possess a miraculous ly as possible, and the inquisitor must begin with s, contained, in fact, experiments in natural sword, to employ charmed banners, and to have smaller matters first, so as to throw them off their losophy; their contents being, probably, not seduced the king of France and the duke of Bour-guard. The examiner must look steadfastly into bon by means of evil spirits. To these accusa- their eyes. They must be examined of all accust students of natural phenomena. A name for tions the innocent, but deluded young woman fell sations, presumptions, and laults, at one instant.

g a decapitated head speak. How was it man. Waldenses with the crime. During the next mon tortures, an exquisitely cruel one is to be ed? The explanation is very simple. A large century, also, many suffered under this accusa- adopted. At the time of the examination, a numle was dug in the ground, into which the body tion. In 1515, five hundred persons were burned ber of instruments, grieves, manacles, and appa-a pupil was thrust, and the head appearing in Geneva under the name of witches, but really ratus of torture must be exhibited before her eyes. ove ground, was surrounded by a dish of for the crime of heresy. In 1524, a thousand If the prisoner will not confess, the inquisitor onze, having the appearance of a basin of persons suffered for the same offence in Como; must declare that she has been accused by others, sod. When the poor victim had, as by previ- and one inquisitor alone boasted that in the and then perhaps she will confess out of revenge. s agreement, delivered the message he was course of filteen years he had destroyed nine Presumptions and conjectures are sufficient proofs.

"In these pretended magical appearances, were considerably diminished by the severe laws is to be presumed unless the contrary be proved. any arts, perfectly familiar in our day, were passed and executed by Protestants against this If the parents of a suspected person be witches, it imaginary offence. A law of Elizabeth, in 1562, is a strong presumption that the children are so

miliar. Optics, including the magic lantern and witcheraft occupy a considerable space in these out of her right eye. It is more than suspicionmera obscura, interposed their illusions; whilst annals. Janet, lady Glammis, was celebrated it is evident proof-if a man or beast die suddenfor her personal beauty and her virtues. By the ly where a person necused of being a witch hath ydrostatics, and acoustics, conspired to delude eignorant spectator. Nor must it be forgotten at drugs, odours, and unguents, were often free William Lyon, a relation of her first husband, the reader, if, amidst this apparatus of all kinds of used in preparing the inquirer for the wonders This man, when he saw the object of his attention torture, bodily and mental, it has been calculated married to Archibald Campbell, began to regard that, during a period of thirty-nine years, in the "It would be impossible, within a brief com- her with deadly hatred, and accused her of the sixteenth century, the average number of annual ass, to convey to the reader a due notion of the treason of endeavouring to take away 'king James executions for this crime, in Scotland alonearious ranks and degrees of demons once sup- V. his life by witcherafi.' For this crime she amounted to two hundred. nsed to exert a mysterious influence. . . . It is a was burned, amidst the general sympathy of the

dreaded one: and these ludicrous distortions of vicar of Dolour, was similarly accused; his crime the nature and character of the great enemy of being that he had taught his parishioners the pasouls must, doubtless, be ranked as among de- ternoster, the creed, and the ten commandments vices of his own fostering, by which he, who was in English, 'contraire to all ouro acts that they a deceiver from the beginning, seeks to delude his victims into forgetfulness of their danger." duced a copy of the English Scriptures as his "The air swarmed with demons, whose antic authority, which act was regarded as the strong-

"The like accusation was brought against the

"In Reginald Scot's 'Discoverie of Witchcraft," said to be witches, are women which be commonh a singular chapter in the history of human "The heroism of Joan of Arc has been often ly old, lame, blear-eyed, pale, fowle, and full of dulity. The instinctive tendencies of the mind related, and is well known. Prompted by heads wrinkles—poore, sullen, superstitious.' The same is adducts of hatting phenoteness of the greatest is victim, and was burned for sorcery. Ins were taken to keep up the reputation. In the beginning of the fifteenth century, the confession, the judge must put on a pitful coun-non Raschid-Eddin, chief of the Ishmeiltes of burning of witches greatly increased, and it was tenance, saying that it was not she, but the devil tria, apparently performed the miracle of mak-convenient for the Roman Catholics to charge the in her. If the accused be hardened against com-A perjured person is a good and lawful witness. "The glories of the Reformation in England If a woman's child die, no matter how, witchcraft too. It is a vehement suspicion if the witch can-"The peruser of the criminal trials of the Scot not weep at the time of her examination; and yet, nt infrequent; jugglery very common; burning "The peruser of the criminal trials of the Scot- not weep at the time of her examination; and yet, irrors and telegraphs seem to have been also ish judicature will ascertain that charges of Bodin saith, that a witch may shed three drops

NO. 24.

<sup>\*</sup> Pitcairn's Scottish Criminal Trials.

#### (To be continued.)

The Genesce High Bridge .- The bridge by which the Buffalo and New York Railroad crosses the Genesce river, near Portageville, is one of the most gigantic structures in this country, being eight hundred feet in length, and two hundred and thirty-four feet above the stream. About one hundred feet below the bridge is a perpendicular fall in the river of sixty-six feet; hence, from the top of the bridge to the bed of the river below the fall, it is three hundred feet. The Genesce High Bridge towers above all similar structures in America ; even the suspension bridge at Niagara is only two hundred and thirty feet high, and no longer than this. Some more definite idea of this immense structure may be gathered from the following statistics :- rising from the bed of the river are eight stone abutments, each thirty feet high. On these rest the truss work of word, extending one hundred and ainety feet above the abutments. On the top of this structure stands the bridge itself, which is fourteen feet high. The base of the truss work is seventy-five feet in width, and the top of the bridge, twenty-five feet. To furnish the timber for it, over two hundred and filty acres of land have been required. More than a million and a-half feet of timber, board measure, have been used in the con-truction, together with sixty tons of iron in bolts. The work was completed in eighteen months, at a cost of about \$140,000. The bridge was designed by H. C. Seymour ; and so perfect is the model, that from the supporting truss-work any piece of timber can be removed, in case it becomes defective, and a new one placed in its stead, without affecting the strength of the work, or displacing any other tim-The truss-work is composed chiefly of timber. bers placed on their ends in an upright position, and so braced, and counter-braced, and the whole structure made so firm, that it is estimated it will sustain with safety twenty times the weight of any train that can pass over it .- Annual of Scientific Discoveru.

"There is not a more common error of selfour virtues and talents."

£30,000 or \$150,000. It is comprised in seven other days." immense folio volumes, embellished by about one did this enthusiastic nobleman undertake to de- to enforce the observance of this or any other fray the entire expense attending the publication, religious duty as such. in every item of which, as might have been ex-

treated, infine or semi-instate persons often made fifty, after which, the lithographic drawing from natural enough that some who have not full confessions of the important principle of toleration, she which the plates were taken, were erased. copies were printed for gratuitous presentation to desire to make it rule hard. Besides, it happen the several royal and public libraries in Europe, unfortunately that this is the very subject of It is painful to add, that this noble patron of liter- which the opinions of the several sects are at the ature and the arts, actually died in deht, a few greatest variance." years since, a sad instance of self-immolation to his munificence, in a prison in Dublin. A copy doctrines. The law protects them all, but adore of this gorgeous work is in the Philadelphia none as a favourite, It regards the sincere pro Library.

#### The First Day of the Week.

For "The Friend "

Opinion recently delivered by Chief Justice Black, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in relation It may as well attempt to make men unanimor to travelling on the first day of the week, might on the duties of prayer, devout meditations, but be interesting to some of the readers of "The tism, or the cucharist as on this. It is no dow Friend.'

It appears that the driver of an omnibus had been convicted before an alderman, of driving, on the first day of the week, "certain horses to which was attached an omnibus in which certain persons were carried over the streets of the city of Pittsburg, and from the said city over and until we come to that of our own country, is along certain roads within the county of Allegheny." The case having been carried up to the Supreme Court, the conviction was quashed, and the opinion from which the following extracts are made, delivered by Justice Black.

was pretty satisfactorily ascertained, "that the loss been impelled to do it very often by the be vehicles were used on the first day of the week of motives. "Malo regnum vastatum quam das for purposes which are not only innocent, but motum,' said Philip V, when told that his perse meritorious and praiseworthy," "The inhabit- cutions would make the low countries a wash ants of Lawrenceville (a town three miles distant and the British Government may have only de from Pittsburg, and between which places the sired the salvation of the Irish when it hange omnibus in question was passing) prefer a resi-and slaughtered them by thousands, and confis dence there for reasons of taste, economy or cated their property for honestly adhering to a health. But being a mere suburb of Pittsburg, outlawed faith. Such benevolence produces pre their business through the week, and their reh- cisely the same effect as the most malignant h gious duties on Sunday, require most of them to tred. I admit that there is a great difference be be in the city. The convenience of an omnibus tween burning a man to death at a slow fire an to carry them and their families to church, was a compelling him to pay a fine, so small that a la motive which is proved to have influenced at least bourer, by diligence and self-denial, can make some of them in the selection of that place. With- up in a month. But the difference is only in d out this mode of conveyance, there are great gree. It was to extirpate the principle of intoler numbers who would be wholly deprived of all ance that our Constitution provided that 'N ecclesiastical communion with the people of their human authority can in any case whatever con deception than a habit of considering our stations own faith, they having no places of worship trol or interfere with the rights of conscience, and in life so ill suited to our powers, as to be unwor nearer than Pittsburg; they are not able to keep no preference shall he given by law to any te thy of calling out a full and proper exercise of carriages, and the roads are generally in a con- gious establishment or mode of worship, dition which makes travelling on foot difficult for A Fortune spent upon a Book,-The Demo-and persons of infirm health. The whole business the Christian system, and changed from the set cratic Review says, that the most costly under. is conducted with the utmost propriety. The enth to the first day of the week, have a right u taking ever attempted by a single individual, proof is full that all disorderly persons were turn- propagate their doctrine. But they must do it b of a literary character, which the world has ed and kept out." The agent of the line testified moral means-by appeals to reason and con yet seen, is the magnificent work on the abo- that "the vehicles were run on Sundays with science-by their own example of au upright rigices of Mexico, by the late Lord Kingsborough. special reference to the hours at which the reliar walk and conversation in life-and by charity a This stupendous work is said to have been program congregations assemble and dismiss, and those who differ from them. They must get the duced at the enormous cost to the author of not either as often, or at the same times, as on arguments from revelation, (if they can,) not from

thousand superb illustrations, coloured so exqui- this offence should be properly administered. A sitely as to represent the originals with the most general suspension of ordinary employment at faithful exactness. These volumes are of such regularly recurring periods, is universally admitextraordinary dimensions as to be almost unport ted to have good effects on the physical, moral, demands the stimulus of no artificial heat. By able. This unprecedented instance of munificence and pecuniary condition of the people. It is for the power of its truth it will conquer the world in the patronage of literature, is rendered the more these worldly reasons alone that the law of 1794 but it rejects the unworld and due to the more that the law of 1794 but it rejects the unworld and due to the more that the law of 1794 but it rejects the unworld and due to the the more that the law of 1804 is so prone to offer. In growed the ruin of the projector. Not only itom and believe that the government has a right like law of 1706, net defensoribus istis.

pected, he had to meet the most exorbitant charges, a loose construction to purposes for which it was evitably be wrong, and will lead to the worst con but he actually determined on having but a very never intended. Being the only point of possible sequences. We need not tear a union of Church

"We are not to decide between these conflicting fessors of every faith with equal eye, and leave even the sin of hypocrisy to be punished by Hir who alone knows the secrets of the heart. government has no more authority on this que It was thought the following synopsis of the tion of observing the first day of the week, the it has on the other disputes of polemic theology very desirable that we should all be of one min on subjects which interest us so deeply. how shall such a consummation be effected? The experiment of legal force has been fully tried, an is a flat failure. The world has been governe with very little wisdom. Its political history most an unbroken record of errors and of wrong But of all blunders the most preposterous is th effort to advance religious truth by State favour and of all tyranny the most brutal, blind and re volting, is that which punishes a man for the si From the facts presented before the court, it cere convictions of his heart. Rulers have doub

"Those among us who believe that the institu the statute book. Religious truth asks no favour "It is important that the laws which relate to except that of its natural freedom. The absurding of planting an oak in a hot-house is not more pal pable than that of sheltering Christianity under legal enactments. It needs no forcing glass.

"If the Act of 1794 be not construed according to the spirit of that religious liberty which the "The statute is capable of being perverted by Constitution guarantees, the construction must in

ect over others, is an irreparable injury to Mary Penington, arty so favoured. It will naturally be conl into an admission that it has no vital truth tain it. We live among people who scorn ntrivances to fetter the mind. Statutes are sary for some purposes, but nobody in this ry believes them to be inspired. Justices of sace, and aldermen, and judges, and sheriffs, onstables, are useful in their way, but they ot called and sent to preach any system of gy whatever. Convictions and executions, and imprisonment, will never be accepted as aents by any American who has sense to know his right hand from his left. It

better even for the denomination we may to help, that every man should be fully aded in his own mind, and then suffered to ccording to his honest convictions. Of e, if his opinions prompt him to do what is ous to his neighbour, the law should stop of the Spirit of Truth in the heart. But I hold that the essence of republican y consists in this: that every citizen may do pleases in regard to all those things which rn nobody but himself. And with due def-I submit, that if I choose to go to church, en to a heterodox meeting, in a three cent ous instead of a carriage hired for three dol-

ay, and whose poverty compels them to go decays. e cheapest mode of conveyance. It is true hose who rode in the omnibus are not con-, but no sophistry can make a distinction beemploy him and participate in his acts."

tice Black appears in other parts of the opinhave had a care lest in deciding this case, ght give an unwarrantable license to improis on the first day of the week, which it is stranger. important should be held in view.

or thought, I know my Advocate ; and, havecourse to him, feel pardon and healing: easily besets me. And I do believe the things, but a few will suffice. y cannot prevail over me; although he is

ltate; of that there is no danger. But the suffered to prove me, that I might keep continu- of the world, is given in the lax attendance of interests of the country depend much on the ally on the watch, and place my whole depend meetings, especially on days when those meetings ence of the people for the religion which is it them. Anything which is calculated to Christianity into contempt is a deep public weakness, I am also taught to be tender of the And how can that be done more effectu- tempted. Sweet is this state, though low: for in what coldness and formality are felt, and how han by clothing it in the coarse rags of hu- it I receive my daily bread which is given of the does the absence of true spiritual exercise, and egislation, patched up and forced on by judi- Lord; for I cannot live to him, but as he breathccisions ? Any advantage given by law to eth the breath of life upon me every moment."-

#### The Body and its Members.

Having lately met with the following article in the British Friend, I am induced to forward it for the perusal of the readers of "The Friend," believing it to express the feelings of some who are indeed mourners amongst us, and whose prayers are offtimes put up to the Lord of Hosts, that He would be pleased yet once more to cause our Zion to arise and shake herself from the dust of the earth, and put on her beautiful garments, and shine forth even as in ancient days.

M

For 117ho Priced !!

"Desolating are the effects produced in the Church by individual unfaithfulness and disobedience to the quickening, sanctifying operations

In such a state, conformity to the world ensues, instead of that transformation under the Divine power, by which the mind is renewed, and the good, and acceptable, and perfect will of God e to the majority who seem to think other. truly proved. When unhappily the spirit of the world prevails amongst the individual members of a religious society, may it not be reasonably interred that the whole body becomes deeply alor bought for a thousand, it is nobody's fected, and paralyzed as it were, by the death- it be with us in the present day, if we desire to ess but mine; and neither I nor the man who producing cause? For the life no longer circu- see the glory of the Lord again arise and shine s me ought to be punished for it. These are general principles which up to the those organs in which vitality is maintained may in His service, must be sought at the feet of the at time have never been violated by this be too oppressed to perform their functions fully. Master, and in the bearing of the daily cross. I am willing to go now as far as our pre- And how can it be otherwise, unless we grow up Anything short of this experience is but literal sors have ever gone. But the affirmance of into Him in all things, who is the head, even knowledge. The form may be there, but the dgment takes a wide leap beyond that mark. Christ, from whom alone, as the apostle testifies, spirut which should animate it, is wanting, as the bounds of natural justice and leaves i the whole body fitly joined together, and com- A feeble outline has thus been sketch ecedent out of sight behind it. It fines a pacted by that which every joint supplieth, ac- some of the consequences of unfaithfulness to the for carrying decent and good citizens to re- cording to the effectual working in the measure manifestations of the Spirit of Truth in the heart; s meetings, and to other proper places where of every part, maketh increase of the body unto the blessed effects of an opposite course, what fore it has been thought they had a right to the edifying of itself in love.' For want of this pen can adequately portray! It denounces as criminals punishable by growing up into the source of all spiritual life, hose men and women who go to church or that which had once been quickened into a degree Society, may be made living members, 'holding he graves of their friends or take the air on of healthy existence and activity, dwindles and the Head' that thereby the body, by joints and

been made, are easily lamed and turned from the ways of Zion; the eye not being kept single, therein risen with him through the faith of the the sin of the agent and that of the persons loses its clearness of vision, and receives not the operation of God, who hath raised him from the pure light by and in which true discernment is dead,' true harmony and unity would be known given; and the ear that has long been inattentive within our borders. Taught by the Lord, we to the gentle monitions of the heavenly Teacher, should mind the same things, speak the same langrows dull and heavy, incapable of distinguishing guage, hear and obey the warning and uniting disposed persons to pursue unnecessary avo. the voice of the Shepherd from that of the

faithfulness, whether it be regarded in an indivi- as at the first, and counsellors as at the begineing sensible of my infirmities, I bemoan dual or in a collective point of view; and it is not ning; every part of the budy would be in its right funto Him, feeling that faith which gives less true than mournful. The knowledge that allotment, the spiritual senses would be exercised y, and keeps me low in a sense of my own spiritual life may have been deelining in our to discern between good and evil, and the spirits ness; yet quickens me in a lively hope of minds some length of time before the effects are would be tried, whether they are of God or not. Statan trodden under my feet, by the grace generally apparent, should give additional stimu-d, which is all sufficient. For I feel and lus to all who profess the name of Christ to obey which earthly wisdom and policy are excluded. where my hope lieth; and when I slip in the sacred admonition, Watch and pray, lest ye to the annihilation of self, and the humiliation of enter into temptation.

One striking proof of the leavening influence

interfere with the pursuit of business, or of earthy gratification : and even when so assembled, if the living are not sufficient to bury the dead. reverent waiting on the Most High prevent the flowing forth of those streams of refreshing from His presence which are designed to water the heritage of God. But more desolating still the effect, if any, not fitted to move in the affairs of the church through submission to the turnings and overturnings of the Divine hand, should presume to do so in the will and wisdom and authority of man. The strength of the mere natural understanding, the energies of mind which have sufficed to crown worldly avocations with success. are wholly inadequate to the service of Him in whose sight the wisdom of this world is foolishness

The excellent discipline transmitted to us by our worthy predecessors, was established by them in the wisdom and authority of Truth; prepared by deep spiritual baptisms, and qualified by the fresh anointings of the Spirit of Christ, they were enabled to administer and maintain that discipline in the power in which it was given forth. The spirit of judgment was not withheld from those who sat in judgment, for they sought it at the cost of parting with all that stood in the way of taking up their cross and following Him, for the excellency of whose knowledge they counted all things but loss. Their object was to win Christ, not the perishing honours, treasures, or pleasures, of a world that quickly passeth away, and whose friendship is enmity with God. And thus must

A feeble outline has thus been sketched of

Desires are raised that all the members of our bands having nourishment ministered and kait The feet, for which straight paths have not together may increase with the increase of God.

Were we 'buried with Christ in baptism,' and voice of the great Shepherd and Bishop of souls. Zion being redeemed with judgment, and her con-This is a mournful picture of the results of un- verts with righteousness, judges would be rostored the creature) would be experienced to be that so course to him, feel pardon and healing: Many evidences might be adduced of the affect beautifully and touchingly set forth in the supplime, that we may be made perfect in one."

Gathered, in the silence of all flesh, into com-

#### Sologtad

#### WEEP NOT FOR THE JUST.

Mournful daughter of Zion t oh, why art thou weeping? Thy princes and prophets to glory are gone; The redeemed and ransomed in Jesus are sleeping,

The conflict is past, and the victory won.

- anointed, Other sons shall rise round her for priests of the
- Lord; Other judges to Zion's chief seats be appointed.
- And Jehovah's high name be proclaimed and adored
- Dost thon weep for the world and its dark desolations, Where like beacons they shone and illumined the night?
- Lo I the bright mora of Salem spreads far o'er the pations
- And their nobles bow down at the blaze of its light.
- Does thy love for themselves prompt thy heart to deplore them.
- As thy fathers in Christ and the friends of thy way? Behold | greater love than was thine is spread o'er them.
- And a love beyond theirs is thy guardian and stay !
- Oh weep not for the just! for their lamps were kept burning;
- They were pilgrims with meekness and mercy endowed :
- mourning,
- To a land without sorrow-a day without cloud.
- Oh weep not for the faithful ! their warfare is ended-Their Sabbath eternal-unsullied their rest; And their purified spirits in brightness ascended,

Communion to hold with the sainted and blest.

- Arise then and cast off thy sackcloth and sadness, Anoint-and thy benutiful garments put on! Tune thy harp to the sweet songs of praises and glad-
- ness. For the grave is subdued-and the victory won.

Selected.

#### THE CHILD'S DESIRE.

I think when I read that sweet story of old, When Jesus was here among men,

How he called little children as lambs to his fold, I should like to have been with them then.

- I wish that his hands had been placed on my head, That his arms had heen thrown around me, And that I might have seen his kind look when he said,
- "Let the little ones come unto me.'
- Yet still to his footstool in prayer I may go, And ask for a share in his love ;
- And if I thus enrnestly seek him below, I shall see him and hear him above,
- In that beautiful place he is gone to prepare
- For all who are washed and forgiven
- And many dear children are gathering there,
- " For of such is the kingdom of heaven.
- But thousands and thousands, who wander and fail, Never heard of that heavenly home;
- I should like them to know there is room for them all, And that Jesus has hid them to come.
- I long for the joy of that glorious time. The sweetest and brightest and best,
- When the dear little children of every clime
- Shall crowd to his arms, and be blessed.

body-composed of living members-would be in England, besides many dreadful sea fights; in any measure answered their call." safe upon the eternal Rock, and no weapon form- the crown or command of England changed eight times, Episcopacy laid aside fourteen years, London burnt by Papists and more stately built again. large unto us, in causing the day to break fort Germany wasted 300 miles, 200,000 Protestants that many have desired to see, and the day su murdered in Ircland by the Papists, this towne to arise with its great and glorious brightnes thrice stormed, once taken and plundered. He That morning-glory which hath caused many went through many terrible and divers conditions, rejoice in the light of it. The breaking forth found rest, joy, and happiness only in holiness. the faith, feare, and love of God in Jesus Christ, Dost thou weep for the church? lot in freshness He died the 20th April, and lieth here buried. 6 8 4. 1

"Come Lord Jesus, come quickly.

" HOLINESS IS MAN'S HAPPINESS."

For Willie Friend "

#### BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

Of Ministers and Elders, and other concerned members of the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia.

## THOMAS ELLIS.

(Continued from page 180.)

beginning of the year 1683, and settled amongst hath shined in our hearts, to give us the light the Welch Friends, west of the river Schuylkill, the knowledge of the glory of God, in the face His service among the early settlers was great. Jesus Christ.<sup>7</sup> This is a light to our feet, an About the year 1685, he felt a concern to visit lanthorn to our path.' It will never leave us Friends in his native land. His friends say, darkness more, as we take heed to it, but t "Service he had in many places there, and many be a rightcous guide at all times. All form were glad to see his face once more, that they labour and seeking was in vain, because we w might be helped on their way, by the power that seeking in our own wills, and according to They were called from a pathway of dimness and accompanied him. After some time he returned own inventions,-which never found out the w here to his family again, and was of good ser- of life. Blessed be the Lord,-the light a vice." Thomas Ellis was one of William Penn's shineth,-the way of life is clearly seen! T commissioners, and of course some public busi- which is hidden from the wisdom of this world ness fell to his share, yet the cause of holiness found with great joy to many hearts. Times and Truth appears to have been uppermost in his refreshment are come from the presence of mind. We have little left to show the labours of Almighty. The Lord is now planting many plant the faithful in that day, and particularly such as sant plants in the paradise of pure pleas were members of Monthly Meetings, to the min--the garden which he takes delight in. 1 utes of which we have no access. The only trace Sun of righteousness now shineth amongst the of his travels which I have met with, is liberty that were in darkness, who in time past did granted him to visit with Samuel Jennings, the know him. The inshining of his glorious li meetings and Friends in New England. This causeth the plants which are of a right seed was early in 1688. His memorialists conclude grow by the water courses,-to bud and bloss their account with these words : " So in the year as the rose. Such are beautiful in the sight 1688 he departed this life in peace, and was buried the Lord, and one to another. They are seat at the burying place near the meeting-house in ed with grace, and are sweet and lovely to Haverford, the 8th day of the Eleventh month," hold,—and the Lord in this condition takes deli

> life and power that attended and supported him in hath done for us, we have cause to bless all his service and labour, is still amongst us, praise his name, and to have him in our rem blessed be the name of the Lord, who is carrying brance forevermore. Dear Friends, can we on His great work through them that are faithful, get his love to our souls, when he appeared to Truly their names are worthy to be kept on re- and overtook us in the wilderness of great cord for the encouragement and benefit of those tress, when we were running in our own headlong to destruction. By His outstrete

#### JOHN SONGHURST.

grated to America was at Coneyhurst, in the place where he feeds his flock and causeth th county of Sussex. He was convinced quite early, to rest at noon. Such are those brought to, and had his portion of sufferings with his afflicted follow the footsteps of the flock of his compani brethren. In 1663, he was imprisoned for tythes, and many of them have sat down there under In 1670, he was pulled down whilst preaching in shadow with great delight. As we live here, London. In 1673, he was fined £20 for preach- fruit to us hath a pleasant taste, and maa ing. John Whiting says, "he was a brave, emi- hungry soul therewith is satisfied. Nothing nent man, as well as minister, who had a very ever satisfy the immortal soul short of this bi An Eventful Life .-- An ancient tombstone, in fine testimony." "Ile wrote a very notable which comes down from heaven,--- of which, t Bolton, England, bears the following inscription : book, entitled 'A testimony of love and good will, that eat, and know it their daily bread, n " John Askew, the servant of God, was born in unto all them who desire to come to enjoy an hunger more, but it will be in them a satisfac London in 1608, came into this towne 1629, mar- everlasting being with the Lord, when days in springing up into everlasting life. ried Mary the daughter of James Crompton of this world will have an end,' in the year 1680. Breightmet 1635, with whom he lived comfortably Which shows he was full of the love of God, and membrance of these things,--of the Lord's g twenty years, and begat four sons and six daugh- had a large and living testimony to bear for the love to our souls,-neither length of time, dist ters. Since then he lived sole to the day of his good of others." In the year 1681, he published of place, poverty nor riches, things present death. In his time were many great changes another work, entitled "An epistle of love and things to come, nor any other thing or creater the state of the state o

From this we give copious extracts.

"Dear Friends,-The love of God hath bee it was to all that beheld it amiable,-and ver precious to all who delighted in it. It was morning without clouds to souls which had be in darkness, under a cloud of error; Ito su who had been] wandering about in the dark nig of ignorance, as sheep without a shepherd,-see ing rest, and finding none, - spending money that which was not bread, and labour for the which satisfied not the immortal soul. In the condition many ran to the end of their own wi and were ready to conclude no better state was be attained to.

" Friends, had not the Lord taken pity on in that day, many had been lost forever. But Thomas Ellis came to Pennsylvania about the Lord, who causeth ' light to shine out of darkar "Though his body is removed from us, yet the to be with them. Considering what the L arm did he gather us into his heavenly way, of many ways and inventions set up in the la The residence of this Friend before he emi- state by the will of man. He brought us into

"O surely Friends, as we live in a fresh

prings and streams to run.

re them, that they may lay down their heads true lite of it, and knowing it as it is in Jesus. eace when the body must be dissolved. The , and all things whatsoever.

ne Truth, because they have not been mindful e Lord's work, when they have been called

miss their crown of everlasting life.

ver be able to cause a forgetfulness to over- heaven and carth, who hath been pleased in some easily disturbed than the deep waters of its neighis, or to separate us from that love which we measure to manifest his mind and will unto me, bound that be used that the deep will be love that has not a separate to the name " $Ere"_1$  and halian name learned in Christ Jesus. This is that love which of mark's solt. A sense of the inward state and like all Indian proper name, is very signifying "mad,"—"the mad lake." This name, which of lower of mark's solt. A sense of the inward state and his all indian proper names, is very signifying "mad,"—"the mad lake." This name, the of mark's solt. A sense of the inward state and his all indian proper names, is very signifying the distance of the sense of the inward state and his all name proper names. ere enemies to him, when he followed us condition of many has been revealed to me by the betokens the boisterous character of Lake Eric. his righteous judgments, and in them all did God of my life, in whom is my daily joy and res off, according to our deserts,—but he bore to know of the work of God in them, and that , and hath stood by us to this day, or we dure forever. I am minded to clear my con-, and have solve to be to this uny of the other order of all when this may concern, or to the banqueting-house, where whose hands it may come, that I may be clear of judged of by the presence, absence, or change of ast of fat things is known. The ange of the horse the solution of all. That when I am to give up my certain organs of the body. The age of the horse resence hath attended us, which is cause of stewardship to my Lord and Master, it may be is known principally by the appearance of the in-

wship with him, and dwell in a living remem-be for the good of our souls. The Lord hath cated more readily by the growth of these instru-bee of what he hath done for us. May we been pleased in love to seek us out where we were ments than by the detrition and succession of the r forget the spring-time of refreshment, lost, as well as others, and so bring us to be ac- teeth. The deer kind, which shed their horns in the voice of the turtle was heard in our quainted with that, which this world never knew annually, and in which, with the single exception The singing of birds is come,—the sweet by all its wisdom. He hath also been pleased to of the reindeer, they are confined to the male sex, rs in God's garden arc springing in the entrust us with that which the wisdom of this have them at first in the form of simple prickets, ty of holiness. The sun of rightcousness world was never accounted worthy to know,—to without any branches or antlers, but each succeeding upon them causeth many to grow. They the end that we might be partakers of an endless ing year of their lives adds one or more branches, prought into the image of God again, which life with Christ and the saints in light. In order according to the species, up to a certain fixed lost by reason of sin and transgression, to bring and prepare us to be fitted for this, Christ period, beyond which the age of the animal can a these the former and the latter rain has the Son of God has come, that he may rule and only be guessed at from the size of the horns and and is showered down, causing many pleas bear sway in all, and in every man and woman, the thickness of the burr or knob at their roots, over all that is contrary to himself. Let all try which connects them with the skull. The horns 0! the unalterable, the unchangeable Truth! how it is with them, whether the Lord of life doth of oxen, sheep, goats, and antelopes, which are can declare the extent and worth of it. The rule and bear sway in you, it is of the rule and bear sway in you. The Lord hath bought you, bollow and gremanent, are of a very different manner from those Time would fail fully to demonstrate the and that with a great price, being no less than the of the deer kind. These, as is well known, conheres of our God, as it is tendered and freely laying down of his life, and the shedding of his sits of a hollow sheath of horn, which covers a stered unto the sons and daughters of men. Precious blood, in order to your salvation. You hose that receive it in the love of it, and con- who are purchased with this price, and know the root, where it receives each year an additional in the enjoyment of it, it is more than all yourselves redeemed by him,—your chief delight and things that may be enjoyed in this life, will be with him, and to do his will here on earth, cation of the animal's age. The growth of the as the oil of joy and gladness to the souls of as it is done in heaven. But if there be anything herns in these animals is by no means uniform is that dwell in the delight of it. So, dear that beareth rule in you, which is not of the Lord; through the whole year; but the increase, at least s, remember what the Lord hath done for in you the Lord's spiritis grieved. This I see in in temperate climates, takes place in spring, after in making you partakers of his great and some to my daily sorrow. Notwithstanding they which there is no further addition till the followious blessings, which the world could never profess the Truth, yet not being steadiust in it, ing season. In the cow kind the horns appear neither can it take from you. We know they are not made free by it, and so are still unit to grow uniformly during the first three years of how soon this life will end, and therefore we cause to prize our precious time. The pre- mind because of disobedience. They are eaplit, they are prefectly smooth and without wrinkles ; time is our time; we cannot to day assure vated by the enemy of their souls,—binding up but afterwards, each succeeding year adds a ring elves that we shall have another. Let us set that which they once destroyed. People may to the root of the horn, so that the age is deterhings aside that hinders, or is like to hinder, make a show of religion, in a great outside boast mined by allowing three years for the point or work of God from being carried on. Let and flourish, and yet be as far from the Truth, smooth part of the horn, and one for each of the y one run the race with patience that is set as the east is from the west, as to living in the rings. In the sheep and goats the smooth or top

y of this world will have an end, and what man of sin rule, yea, even in some that have in ond year of their age; in the antelopes they proer is near and dear unto us of it, must be measure seen the wonders of the Lord in the bably follow the same rule, though we have very ed from. Father, mother, brethren, husband, deep, and in many things tasted how good he little knowledge of their growth and development , children, relations, acquaintances, lands, liv. hath been to their souls. They are not come to in these animals. There are very few instances follow the Lord fully, as honest Caleb and Joshua in which the age of animals belonging to other O Friends I all who desire to have peace and did, although they have had long and many vis-with the Lord, when you come to lie upon itations of God's love. The Lord had in some la birds it may be sometimes done by observing r deathbeds, remember your latter end. Call measure decked them with his jewels, and they the form and wear of the bill; and some pretend ind what you have to do before it is too late, have taken his jewels and decked themselves, to distinguish the nge of fishes by the appearance ie have fallen into this great distress. They They have endeavoured to mix that wisdom which of their scales, but their methods are founded on Id have given the whole world, if it had been he hath opened to them, with the nature and wis-ible, to have had peace with God. The hour dom, which is corrupt, of this world. In this eath hath come upon them before they have corrupt wisdom of the world, they consult how to a aware. Death and sorrow have met toge make void the cross of Christ, and are in the state amination of a deaf and domb institution some

#### (To be continued.)

Friends, in love and good will do 1 write America?" It is said to be caused by the ex- to save sinners." e things, it being laid on me by the Lord of treme shallowness of its waters, which are more He was then asked the trying question, "Why

#### THE AGES OF ANIMALS.

The English Cyclopædia gives the following modes of determining the age of animals :-

resence nann auteniced us, winen is cause of seventssing to my bert and reacting in the sevent belowed. O Friends! with yo and not with grief, one forget nor forsake him. Let us keep in "O Friends! how deeply ought our concern to inpress. In cattle with horras, the age is indipart counts but for one year, as the horns of these "I have seen where the Lord should rule, the animals show their first knob or ring in the sec-

The Little Deaf and Dumb Boy .- At the ex-, and there has been none to help. This with those who were turning back into Egypt time since, a little boy was asked in writing, a happened to some that have been convinced again." and wrote underneath, "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.

There are some now in this state, therefore Signification of "Eric" — The question is The question was then asked, "Why did Jesus I at this time in love drawn forth, and in pity often asked, "Why so many storms and disas- come into the world ?" A smile of gratitude overheir souls,-that all may come home to their ters upon Lake Erie ! Why the difference be spread the face of the little fellow as he wrote, ected habitation with the Lord, and that none tween that and the other lakes composing the "This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acgreat chain between the United States and British ceptation, that Jesus Christ came into the world

THE FRIEND.

hear and speak ?" "Never," said an eye-wit- molested, and perfected in the winged state, would collected around him, and after half an hour spea ness, " shall I forget the look of sweet resignation deposit eggs enough to produce from 10 to 100 in solema silence, he desired to be taken been and peace as he again took up the chalk and of its own kind for future ravages. It is true that On the following Fifth-day, after a night of great wrote, ' Even so, Father, for so it scemeth good in the red-wing or starling is a real corn-thiefthy sight,' "

mouths of babes and sucklings thou hast ordained a taste of the milky liquid. But his plunderings praise."

For the Provid

#### CHAPTER FOR YOUTH .- No. 5.

#### Usefulness and Treatment of Lower Animals.

"I would not enter on my list of friends, (Though grac'd with polished manners and fine sense, valuable, Yet wanting sensibility), the man Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm.

ж. \*

The creeping vermin, lonthsome to the sight. (And charged perhaps with venom), that intrudes A visitor unwelcome, into scenes Sacred to neatuess and repose, th' alcove, The chamber, or refectory, may die. Not so when held within their proper bounds. And guiltless of offence they range the air. Or take their pastime in the spacious field There they are privileged. And he that hunts Or harms them there, is guilty of a wrong ; Disturbs the economy of nature's realm, Who when she form'd design'd them an abode." COWPES.

"Let no presuming impious railer, tax Creative Wisdom, as if aught was form'd In vain, or not for admirable ends. Shall little haughty ignorance, pronounce His works unwise, of which the smallest part Exceeds the narrow vision of her mind?

\* And lives the man whose universal eye Has swept at once the unbounded scheme of things ; Marked their dependence so, and firm accord. As with unfaltering accent to conclude THOMSON That this availeth nought?'

Wherever the human mind has been enabled to discover the uses of created things, striking evidence of wisdom and power appears in adapt. his critical situation, he replied that he was, but Prussian bluc, and formed a light blue powder, ing means adequate to ends; in forming creatures added, "I am not afraid to die; this has been a which was then ready for use. to suit their modes of life; and in establishing world of trouble, and it will be a happy change." such relations between the different orders as to maintain the most consummate harmony. Sure- strength, he said, that he found it difficult to lay ly, if in so far as we can sec, usefulness and or. hold on the promises, and remarked to a friend, der are displayed, we ought to conclude that that it had been a time of great humiliation, the joss stick-the superintendent took a small por where we cannot see by reason of our finite un. mind participating in the weakness of the body; derstanding, there also are use and order, with but there were seasons when he could look bewhich we should not wantonly interfere: that youd this scene of trials. At another time he nought "was formed in vain or not for admirable said, he did not think that his would be an exultends," There are, however, many creatures, the ing death-bed; he felt very weak, both in body uses of which are apparent to any reflecting and and mind; it was all weakness, even his very observing mind, and which, though entirely guilt- strength was weakness; but, that, if these feelless of offence, are harmed and hunted in the spa- ings made him cling more closely to the Saviour, cious field wherein they are privileged. But, it they would answer the purpose designed. On is to be hoped, that amongst the youth of our So- referring to the decease of his dear wife, some ciety, the number is very small who disturb "the years ugo, he remarked, that she had a very economy of Nature's realm," by shooting larks peaceful, quiet close, and he felt he could truly and smaller birds, which are so useful to us in say, " May my last end be like unto her's." ridding the soil and trees of worms. Birds soon once observed that he had not inquired much refind out and remember where they are undisturb specting the probability of his recovery, as he did ed or befriended; and they will collect and co- not feel anxious about it. On being told that the habit there. I have even known them on the first doctor's opinion of his case was unfavourable, he report of a gun, to flock quickly together in fields replied, "Then I must look up to God in the heawhere gunners are excluded. The value of their vens, from whom cometh my help." At another services there may be partly estimated, by any one time, he said, "I want a world of quiet, where who will sit down awhile before sunset, where the there will be no more sorrow, but where peace acknowledged that tea was much better when hay-wagons have cleared the green sward, and ob- will flow as a river, and righteousness as the prepared without having any such ingredient serve how numerous and active are the crow-black- waves of the sea." When his family were once mixed with it, and that they never drank dyed bird, robin, and lark; their heads dipping almost standing round his bed, supposing him to be dy- teas themselves; but justly remarked that, as continually, telling the death of hapless insects. ing, he burst forth in a clear, sweet voice: " Can foreigners seemed to prefer having a mixture of commany, terms are used to impress insects, higher outs norm in a centry, sweet vote: Can loregress secure to preter naving a instant, to The golden-winged woodpecker, the real-headed, I doubt the love of God, when I feel such a give Prassian blue and gynum with their centry the sap-suckers (improperty so called), and nut- of thin my heart  $1^{m}$  On the Pristed y before he indecks, are also very useful on our fruit trees, dicit, at his carnest request, he was wheeled in a ingredients were cheap enough, the Chinese he

are you born deaf and dumb, when I can both tearing out the larve, each one of which, if un chair into another room; here he had his family that he not only loves dry corn, but that he will he raised his arms and waved them upwards; h Truly might it have been said, "Out of the pull up the young plant to gratify his palate with was desired if this might be received as a tole and those of the crow, and crow-blackbird, may be prevented, by sowing a peck or half bushel of corn, and covering some of it slightly, along the peared to be in a comfortable sleep; and in the side of the field where they usually enter. The quiet state his spirit passed away, almost impercost of this is trifling compared with the cost of ceptibly. replanting, or gunning to kill a few of the birds, whose aid in destroying worms at other times is

(To be continued.)

"While affliction prepares us for felicity, we may console ourselves under its pressures, by remembering, that they are no particular marks of Divine displeasure, since all the distresses of persecution have been suffered by those ' of whom the world was not worthy,' and the Redeemer of mankind himself was 'a man of sorrows, and acquainted with grief.""

> From the Annual Monitor for 1854. WILLIAM GRIMSHAW.

William Grimshaw, of London, deceased Second month 5th, 1853, aged 54 years.

This dear Friend was a man of a meek and retiring spirit; he had been for several years, acknowledged as a minister, and his doctrine was sound and scriptural, although his communications were frequently delivered under a sense of much weakness and fear.

He had been, for some time, in delicate health, but no danger was apprehended until a month or two previous to his decease. For the last ten mortar. These two substances, having been the days, he was confined to his bed, and on one of prepared, were then mixed together in the prohis children inquiring of him, if he was aware of portion of four parts of gypsum to three parts of On one oceasion, under great prostration of during the last process of roasting. About five Нe

conflict, he prayed fervently. Utterance failing, of rejoicing, to repeat the motion; and immedi ately he raised his arms again.

For some hours previously to the close, he ap

#### GREEN TEA.

In Blackwood's Magazine, for January, w find the following quotation from a work on the Tea Districts of China, by Robert Fortune. The statement, which the author says is verbaling from his note-book-he having noted down the process at the time-may enable the drinkers of green tea, who have an arithmetrical turn d mind, to estimate the number of pounds of blue paint they imbibe in the course of a year. Black teas are not coloured.

"The superintendent of the workmen manage the colouring part of the process himself. Having procured a portion of Prussian blue he threw it into a porcelain bowl, not unlike a chemist's mortar, and crushed into a ver fine powder. At the same time a quantity of gypsum was produced and burned in the charcoal fires which were then roasting the tess, The object of this was to soften it, in order that it might be readily pounded into a very fine powder, in the same manner as the Prussian blue had been. The gypsum, having been taken out of the fire after a certain time had elapsed, readily crunbled down and was reduced to powder in the

"This colouring matter was applied to the less minutes before the tea was removed from the pass -the time being regulated by the burning of a celain spoon, and with it he scattered a portion of the colouring matter over the leaves in each pau, The workmen then turned the leaves rapidly round with both hands, in order that the colour might be equally diffused.

" During this part of the operation, the hands of the workmen were quite blue. I could not help thinking, that if any green-tea drinkers had been present during the operation, their taste would have been corrected, and, I may be allowed to add, improved. It seems perfectly ridiculous that a civilized people should prefer these dyed teas to those of a natural green. No wonder that the Chinese consider the natives of the west to be a race of ' barbarians,

"One day, an English gentleman in Shanghae, being in conversation with some Chinese from the green-tea country, asked them what reasons they had for dyeing the tea, and whether it would not be better without undergoing this process. They

took some trouble to ascertain precisely the ing green teas, not certainly, with the view sting others, either at home or abroad, in of colouring, but simply to show green-tea lue and gypsum they imbibe in the course of green tea consumed in England or Amee consumer actually drinks more than half d of Prussian blue and gypsum! And yet, drinkers of this coloured tea that the Chiat cats, dogs, and rats, and they will hold ir hands in amazement, and pity the poor als !"

#### From The Annual of Scientific Discovery. STATISTICS.

following statistics, obtained from official ents, afford some idea of the present res, wealth, and commerce of the thirty-one States at the present time :

annual value of the agricultural, mineral, anufacturing productions of the country is ed to at least equal three thousand millions ars (3,000,000,000). A large portion of sting vessels, or on railroads, and which in irse of trade changes hands several times reaching the domestic consumer; making, aggregate, an amount of traffic counting sands of millions; whilst the whole amount to foreign countries is but \$140,000,000, only one-thirtieth part of the entire producthe country, which thus finds an outlet in markets.

single article of coal annually transported ise, and in canal-boats, or on railroads, is cient bulk to furnish full cargoes for four the means of livelihood to a greater numpersons than the latter.

nt. of the latter, estimated on the whole of the former.

The annual value of the crop of Indian corn. ty of colouring matter used in the process of wheat, and of hay, each respectively, is fully has had sufficient time to heat, and when it is just equal to the entire value of our productions ex-ported to foreign countries. The annual amount of the manufactures in the States of New York rs in England, and more particularly in the or Pennsylvania, in either of those States, greatly States of America, what quantity of Prus- exceeds the value of such exports; and even those of the comparatively small State of Massachusetts ar. To jourteen and a half pounds of tea are fully equal to all the productions of the counpplied eight mace and two and a half can- try consumed by foreign nations. The latter s of colouring matter, or rather more than State probably consumes breadstuffs that are proice. In every one hundred pounds of col-duced in the Middle and Western States to a greater amount than is shipped to all Europe.

Romanism a Producer of Crime .- There is not a little excitement in England, in view of the disposition manifested by the Government to appoint and support Papal priests to minister to Romish criminals in the prisons. It appears that this class of prisoners is so numerous, that a full supply of priests for this purpose, would bring under pay from the Government, a considerable proportion of the whole Romish priesthood in England. The Protestants contend, that the fact that Romanism has such a tendency to produce crime, is a good reason why it should not be thus fostered by the Government, It appears that the total number of prisoners in England, is 21,626. Of these, 16,077, belong to the Church of England; 1391 belong to Dissenters; and 2955 to the Romanists, roductions are transported by river, canal, Thus the few Romanists in England furnish oneseventh of all the prisoners; while the Romish population of England is only one out of twentyone of the whole people. That is, the Romish population produces three criminals, where the other classes, religious or irreligious, produce one, The absurdity of the Government measure is manifest, in its taking under patronage the system that produces the largest proportion of crime,

#### AUSTRALIAN TURKEY.

There is, in the garden at Regent's Park, London, he quantity of all the American tonnage a plain-looking sombre bird, a native of Australia, ed in foreign commerce, and probably called the brush turkey, whose habits of rearing its brood are among the most remarkable in the history of animal instincts. The bird is a thorough coastwise trade to and from the American chemist, and constructs for itself a patent incubathe Gulf of Mexico is of itself, probably, tor, on chemical principles, by which it hatches equal, in point of value, to the entire ex- its eggs in a scientific manner, without the tedious some curious illustrations respecting the detering the gate from the road. It is not a very markets and the foreign ones. There was striking bird in its appearance. The upper sur-lificality, at that time, in procuring suffi-face of the adult male, its wings and tail, is a blackish brown at the base, growing silver gray convey our breadstuffs to the famishing at the ends. The skin of the head and neck is of

oduced in the United States; leaving nine ble; it is in reproduction of the species that its wreck. No one was hardy enough to attempt n per cent, of the Indian corn, and ninety anomalous proceedings are manifested. It is a the rescue of the poor passenger, a blind man, it of the wheat crop, for the supply of the believer in fermentation and co-operation; for whose pitious cries for succour were faintly heard market, where it was actually consumed, when the breeding season arrives, a number of on shore. But Simuo, the brave Simao, again ports of breadstuffs at present are only the birds enter into partnership and collect a huge methird of what they were during the heap of vegetable matter, which is allowed to fer- brought the poor blind man safely to land, thus year of unusual demand; exhibiting, in a ment till forms a hoted. Several weeks are saving to be been unuaided exertions, no pre striking contrast, the immense differ patiently employed in forming this heap, but when less than thirteen lives. tween the home and foreign markets in once formed, it does duty for several years, new matter being added on the top as that beneath rots mere tolls collected by the canals and away. In collecting, the birds use only the foot; real goodness, it is also its most powerful recon-ds on the transportation of merchandize the bill is not used at all. The surface of the mendation. Wisdom is never so attractive, as

internal trade of the country, exceeds in ground surrounding the hot-bed is thus cleared of when she smiles,"

jection to supply them, especially as such amount the total value of all the breadstuffs pur-ways fetched a higher price. chased from us by foreign nations. tation being added to assist in the formentation tation being added to assist in the fermentation.

When this pyramidical mound of green stuff the fusty smoking heap perfectly upright, the large end downwards and at an arm's length below the surface. They are then covered up, and left till hatched. Whether the chickens have to fight their way through the warm, "artificial mother, or whether, as Mr. Gould was informed, the females remain in the neighbourhood, is a question not yet settled; there is no doubt, however, that in either case nature has provided for the safety of the young, and that all its instincts are adapted to the circumstances of its birth,

I believe there is no vainer sorrow than sorrowing for the dead. If the past be unalterable, and the future inexorable, then is lamentation over the bier vanity itself; but in truth we mourn not for the dead, but after the dead, and for ourselves. And this, too, is vain-a weakness of our nature. to be indulged in only so far as it sanctifies and improves us, to be mastered when it would enfeeble our minds or prostrate our energies. I like not the custom of the Hebrews, who honoured their dead with wailings. I would prefer to struggle for the composure of feelings that will permit me to recur with pleasure to all the endearing recollections which restore to me my friend, unalloyed with gloom or repining. There are few to whom time does not at length bring this tranquillityhe is the wisest who can reach it soonest, I shall let death rob me of as little as I can. If he take the body that I loved, I shall not suffer him to mar my spirit's meditation upon that of the departed. I will cling to all the endcaring and enduring memories that make it oftentimes sweeter to think upon the dead than to commune with the living, -Dublin University Magazine,

Singular Heroism under the Promptings of Humanity .- The following heart-stirring narrative is communicated from Rio Janeiro :- Thu Pernambucan, one of the vessels of the Brazilian Steam Packet Company, was wrecked near St. Katherine's on the 11th of October, and upwards of forty of her passengers were drowned. This disaster afforded an opportunity for a display of American productions to foreign nations, sitting to which other birds submit. This bird, heroism and bravery, rarely equalled. A black statistics of exports during the year 1847, at present, occupies part of the great aviary on sailor, belonging to the vessel, succeeded, with amine prevailed so extensively in Europe, the south side of the garden, on the right after many others, in reaching the shore, numbers had perished in the attempt, and but few of the passengers' remained upon the wreck. All of these, including a mother and six children, did Simao save. Twelve times had this noble fellow swam through the furious breakers, on the coast, and each time of Europe, and yet our entire exports a deep pink, verging to red, and think will syrinkled that year of the two principal articles of with a short dingy hair. The wattle is of a bright indian corn (maize) and flour—were only yellow, shading off into red, at think size is nearly hausted upon the sands, when a cry was raised In general habits the bird is nothing remarka- that one human being still remained upon the dived into the furious surf, reached the vessel, and

"As cheerfulness is the most natural effect of

Way in which Ice is formed at Sea.-Captain cannot admit that there is any peculiar sanctity Scoresby, in his account of the Arctic Regions, in that day of the week, or that government has says, while describing the formation of ice in the any right to enforce its observance, save as a open sea, that he has literally seen it grow to a day upon which Christians generally have agreed consistence capable of stopping the way of a ship to abstain from secular employment, and to devote with a brisk wind-and this even when exposed it to social worship, yet we think on those ac-to the full force of the waves of the Atlantic. The counts all should be careful how they unnecessasurface is first covered by a peculiar substance rily indulge in practice which violate the spirit and called "sludge," resembling snow which has been purpose for which it is set apart. cast into water too cold to dissolve it. This smooths the surface of the sea, as if oil had been Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, is commended to poured upon it. It is composed of small detached the serious consideration of all our readers. crystals, which gradually unite, but are broken by the motion of the waves into pieces about three for it, we cannot be so superstitious as to believe, iaches in diameter. These pieces, becoming that either the Jewish sabbath now continues, or thicker and stouter, again unite, constituting what that the first day of the week is the antitype is called pancake ice. "These "pancakes" come thereof, or the true Christian sabbath; which we together in their turn, and form cakes perhaps a believe has a more spiritual sense and significafoot in thickness, and many vards in circumfer- tion; and therefore we know no moral obligation ence. When the sea is perfectly smooth, the by the fourth command or elsewhere, to keep the freezing process proceeds much more rapidly, so first day of the week more than any other, or that that in forty-eight hours the ice will have become there is any holiness inherent in it. But as we capable of sustaining a man's weight.

Pennsulvania Temperance Vote.-The Harrisburg Crystal Fountain, a temperance paper, gives the following as the Temperance vote in counties where there were separate Temperance organizations :---

Counties.		Counties,	
Berks,	2998	Mountour,	599
Bucks,	2117	Montgomery,	3560
Blair,	1016	Monroe,	470
Clinton,	958	Northumberland,	209
Cambria,	630	Philadelphia city,	4269
Dauphin,	1487	Philadelphia county,	7042
Delaware,	1702	Potter,	649
Fayette,	2051	Schuylkill,	1336
Huntingdon,	976	Westmoreland,	1769
Lancaster,	4291	Wyoming,	261
Lebanon,	828	York,	1769
Mifflin,	1295		

In the above counties, the aggregate vote is nearly forty-three thousand! In about forty two parties nominating temperance men.

A man should never be ashamed to own he has been in the wrong, which is but saying in other words, that he is wiser to-day than he was yesterday.

The most corrective punishment is kindness.

## THE FRIEND.

SECOND MONTH 25, 1854.

In the 5th number of the present volume of " The Friend," we gave a synopsis of a decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, respecting the sale of ardent spirits, on the first day of the week, in which it was declared to be illegal as not being "a work of charity or necessity," and not falling within the proviso of the act of 1794, permitting the dressing of victuals, travelling, the selling of milk, &c. A correspondent has furnished us with extracts from a recent decision of Judge Black of the same Court, in relation to the of the first day of the week, in another case, which we publish to-day, and in which we think our readers will be interested. The argument of the Judge appears to us to be clear and conclu-

The following, taken from the Discipline of

"As we do not find any ground in Scripture believe the Apostles and primitive Christians did meet on this day to worship God, so we, following their example, do the like, and forbcar working or engaging in our worldly affairs upon that day. Works of charity or Christian benevolence, such as visiting and administering to the sick and afflicted; or occasions of unavoidable necessity may sometimes interfere with, or occasion a deviation from a strict adherence to the uses and services to which this day is specially appropriated; vet it is our continued concern affectionately to recommend to all our members, that abstaining from bodily labour on that day, they observe and regard it as a day, which by the generality of Christians, is peculiarly set apart for religious retirement, and the performance of public worship to Almighty God.-1834.

"Being well assured that the edifying practice of frequently collecting our children and families, in order for religious retirement, would be promotive of essential benefit, Friends are exhorted to scek after a right qualification, under which they may be enabled to maintain it, especially in the counties there was no regular Prohibition candi- afternoon of the first day of the week, in such dates in the field, in most instances one of the places where meetings for public worship are not held at that time; the due discharge of which duty, and solidly reading the Holy Scriptures and other religious books, with a steady, watchful care over our young people, to discourage their visiting and rambling about on that day, and mixing with unprofitable company at this and at other times, would, under the Divine blessing, be a means of their preservation out of many ensnaring temptations, to which they are liable .- 1834."

#### ITEMS OF NEWS.

During the week, the steamships America, Cauada, and the Baltic, have arrived from Liverpool. The last brings news to the 7th instant.

ENGLAND .- Cotton advanced; flour declined. The Russian minister has withdrawn from England. The French and English ministers were to be recalled from St. Petersburg immediately. A general war seems iuevitable.

Seat of War .- No event of much importance has oc-urred. The Danube was much swollen with rains, curred. and the low grounds around it were flooded.

CHINA .- The insurgents still in possession of Shaughae.

UNITED STATES .- The Nebraska Bill still remains under discussion in the Senate, and it seems now prohable that it will hardly get to the House this session application of the law respecting the observance of Cougress. The French Spoiliation Bill has passed the Senate.

Pennsylvania .-- Philadelphia. The outskirts of the city are infested by bands of daring honschreakers. Deaths for last week, 215—small pox I, scarlet fever, the Judge appears to us to be clear and conclu-sive, and the decision a just one; but while we A heavy snow storm on the 20th, has impeded inter-

course throughout the eastern part of the Unit

New York .- The Geneva Gazette says, that owing the extreme cold, no less than sixteen axles of railroad in or cars broke on the New York Central Railroad in or week. The citizens of the State have at a special ele tion, voted by an overwhelming majority to cularge u Eric Canal. Deaths in New York city last week, ba Of these 42 were from small pox.

Ohio .- The papers of Columbus report the air "day ened by miles upon miles of pigeons.

Missouri .- The breaking up of the ice in the river St. Louis, destroyed six steamboats lying at the wharn and much other property.

#### RECEIPTS

Received from C. Perry, for N. S. Babcock, R. I., § vol. 27; from Elijah Haworth, O., S2, vol. 26, and for Ballard, \$2, vol. 27; from J. Maule, agent, O., for I Atkinsou, \$2, to 20, vol. 27; from J. Peebles, \$2, to vol. 27; from Jos. W. Satterthwaite, O., \$2, to 12, vol. 1

WESTGROVE BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR GIRIS

Located at old Westgrove meeting-house, Chester count This School will be opened on the 1st of Fifth mon

next, and continue in session twenty weeks. It is d signed to furnish an opportunity to young women a acquiring economically a competent English education Attention will be given to the preservation of heat the general cultivation and discipline of mind, and concern exercised to inculcate principles and habits coordance with the views of the Society of Friends

For circulars containing other necessary information pply to THOMAS CONARD, Principal, Westgrove P. O., Chester Co., I Second mo., 1854.

Correction .--- In the obitnary notice last week, f Jesse See," read Jesse Lee.

DIED. at her residence, in Medford, N. J., on the mor ing of the 23d of First month, 1854, after an illness nearly three months, which she bore with much tience and Christian resignation, RUTH, wife of Cal Stokes, in the 75th year of her age; a member of Upp Evcsham Monthly Meeting. A comfortable hope w. felt by those in attendance at her close, that here was peace.

-, on the 24th ult., HANNAH JONES, wife of Is Joseph C. Jones, of this city; a member of Philadelphia Mor ly Meeting. This beloved Friend was horn in Su County, N. J., in 1778, and was left an orphan at tender age of 14 months. At that early period she solemnly committed by her remaining parent to christian care of an uncle and aunt, who brought up with the tenderness and solicitude of own parts and with whom she remained until her marriag union which continued unbroken for nearly 57 ye Through a long life this dear Friend was remark for purity and truthfulness, for benevolence, and a q sympathy for human suffering wherever found. qualities seemed to have their foundation in an un vering belief and trust in the gospel of our Divine deemer. Her active benevolence, under the direct an energetic mind, and a remarkably matured in ment, rendered her very useful to her friends and ne bours in seasons of difficulty, and enabled her to tal prominent part in some of the charitable institution this city. In the quiet of domestic life, however, an the bosom of her own family, the quifications of t excellent woman shone forth with peculiar sweets attracting all around her by the tenderness and the ful kindness of her spirit, as it were, to a common t trc of harmony and love.—In the early part of last # mer her health began to decline, and from that time increasing weight, and seriousness of spirit was evid to her friends. The great importance of a full prep to her friends. The great importance d her, and me appeared long absent from her thoughts. During course of her illness she was favoured with great p of mind, and many weighty expressions fell from lips, giving undoubted evidence of the mercy of God her sonl, and of her hope of salvation through the ma and mercies of our blessed Saviour. Her disease tinued gradually but steadily to progress, though but little bodily suffering until the morning of her de when, as we humbly believe, she sweetly fell asleef Jesus.

PRINTED BY KITE & WALTON. No. 3 Ranstead Place, Fourth above Chesnut sires

# ' ' H HFREND

## A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

#### L. XXVII.

SEVENTH-DAY, THIRD MONTH 4, 1854.

#### NO. 25.

## PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

e two dollars per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions and Payments received by JOHN RICHARDSON.

NO. 50 NORTH FOURTH STREET, UP STAIRS, PHILADELPHIA.

ge to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, in advance, three and a quarter cents; to any the United States, for three months, if paid in , six and a-half cents.

> For "The Friend," REMARKABLE DELUSIONS.

(Continued from page 186) e zeal of James I. against witches accom-

him on his accession to the throne of d. His first parliament passed an enacthat where witchcraft was proved, the punt for the first offence should be imprisonnd the pillory, and for the second, death. rmous number of victims (said to amount rried by those who were expatriated by

ceased others,'

doctrice of this practice was, that as the witch ten off the water of baptism, that element rereceive the criminal into its bosom.

by hinges ; a short chain hangs from behind. In eminence. Some of the astrological prescriptions place of execution. Its further and more import- to his majesty. ant purposes were to bind the culprit to the stake, and to prevent her cries during the dreadful pro-and Charles II. of England; and the former, used to be found among the ashes of the victim."\* A similar instrument is exhibited in the Muscum from it." of Antiquaries in Edinburgh."

" Delusions connected with the belief in astrology. Astrology was the art which professed to appears to have exhibited a singular mixture of discover the course of human fortunes from the knavery and folly, the latter ingredient being appearance of the stars. As it took its rise from perhaps predominant," astronomy, whilst astronomy was in its imperfect state, it might have been legitimately classed with David Ramsay, his majesty's clockmaker, having some of the contents of a former chapter; but as learned from the stars, or otherwise, that there hundred annually) was sacrificed during it soon outran all scientific bounds, till it became was a quantity of treasure lying hid in the clois-ralence of this infatuation. The contagion a mass of delusion and artifice, and was after ter of Westminster Abbey, entered into partnerwards lost, as a practice, in the oblivion it merit- ship with John Scott and himself, to profit by its sligious opinions into New England, in ed, it will not be incorrectly placed among the exhumation. They met accordingly on a winand great numbers perished a disgrace subjects of the present division. So ancient is ter's night, David Ramsay bringing as ack to reand great numeers persised—a disgrace where this art that history does not record its first ap-by who had sacrificed home through their this art that history does not record its first ap-or greater freedom. man was ever so notorious in accusing tised in the east, where it still holds an undisputed seemed light they did not open it, 'which,' says of this crime as Matthew Hopkins, a na-sway. The Chaldeens, the Chinese, the Hindoes, Lilly, 'we afterwards much repented.' But in the town of Manningtree, Essex. He was are all under the influence of its fascination. It the midst of their labours there arose a wind so witch-finder general,' and was certainly was known to the Egyptians, and is referred to high and fierce, that they feared that the end of which hader general; and was certainly was hawn to the Lgypticus, and is reserved might and heree, that they leared that the end of it raised to that had eminence.' Was in the sarced writings under the general description the bey would fall upon them. John Scott, we an any quarter an old, poor, ill favoured, tions of magic and sorcery. The Rabbinical are told, grew place and nervous, but Lilly man-protected woman, disliked by any of her Jews were much devoted to it. From the time of aged to dismiss the evil influences; yet the mours-Hopkins was the foremost in bring- the adoption of Egypt into the Roman empire it ney-diggers returned as empty as they came. On into suspicion as a witch. If, on the was greedily cultivated by the Romans. Greece another occasion, a noted astrologer predicted this person, there were, as is usual with alone stands, among ancient nations, an exception that there would be a great wind; but as no such rsons, wens, or callous parts, his sharp to its use. None, however, have observed it with phenomenon occurred, it was alferwards discov-

to insensibility, could not name the pre. volumes which, bearing the name of ' the fathers,' se for the accused. It was Hopkins who se for the accused. It was Hopkins who victim, hands and feet together cross-wise, ing the processes and denonneing the practice of the accused activity of the trial by the water into which she was this dark art. Tertullian protests against it. Basil were only 'worthless conjectures;' but ex-If she swam, she was unquestionably disclaims upon it with his usual eloquence. These claims, in apology for his occupation, Ye overif she sank," she was sometimes saved; men did not see that the future discoveries of wise philosophers, ye censure this daughter of st, she left to her friends the conviction of astronomical science would take root in its delubeence. Hopkins was constantly crusad- sions; they only saw that it professed an unwar- must support her mother by her charms? The at upon this errand, till at length he, who rantable interference with the secrets of the Most scanty reward of an astronomer would not proaulated the people's phrenzy, became in s not unfrequently happens) its victim. Men have been prone in all ages to wrest the hopes of reading the future in the heavens.<sup>29</sup> n tests were tried upon himself, and he attributes of God to an evil purpose, and to use Mental attributes of God to an evil purpose, and to a *Collisions prompted by morbid acquisitive*. No subject demands, in mercanule difference in a second secon

the parish church of Forfar there still is, astrology more assiduously cultivated than by tion than the morality of wealth. To acquire until lately, an instrument called the Alonzo of Castile. He summoned an assembly riches does not indeed fall within the province of bridle. Chambers thus describes it: A of the wisest astrologers of his day, who spent every man; but all men are bound to observe rele of iron, sufficient to enclose the head, five years in deliberation on the processes and re- with care the ethical and religious principles which ad into four sections, which are connected sults of their science. It was during the sixteenth are concerned in the possibilities of obtaining it.

the front, but pointing upwards, is a prong, like to which have come down to us from that time sathe rowel of an old-fashioned spur, which en- vour strongly of the ridiculous. Charles XI. (of tered the mouth, and, by depressing the tongue, Bartholomew notoriety) consulted an astrologer, acted as a kind of gag. The use of the thing He was told that he would live as many days as acted as a kind of gag. The use of the thing He was told that he would live as many days as was exactly what the name portends. By it, he could turn on his heels in an hour. The hint as with a bridle, the unfortunate old women, was sufficient. Every morning, for an hour, the formerly burned at Forfar for the imaginary monarch performed the part of a spindle-the crime of witchcraft, were led out of town to the courtiers revolving on their axes in compliment

cess of death. When all was over, the bridle when in captivity, consulted an astrologer as to the period most favourable for his intended escape

"In the reign of James I., Dr. Simon Forman was a celebrated practitioner of this science, He

"His pupil and successor Lilly, relates that ents were always at hand to probe them; more assiduity than the Mohammedan nations. ered that the horoscope might be referring to state ents were always at hand to probe them; were associated to a the advantage of the advantage might be recentling to scale the blind folded victim, agoinzed by the arry ages of Christianity regarded as recotations, abundance of which happened about which happened about the blind folded victim, agoinzed by the trology as a forbidden science. In those dark that period."

"Kepler, to whose astronomical labours science

ness. No subject demands, in mercantile times "By none, in a later period, was the study of like our own, a more calm and careful consideraand seventeenth conturies, however, that the prac-tice of astrology in Britain arrived at its greatest by the following regulations. They must be equitably gained-possessed to no man's designed injury-temperately enjoyed-held as a trust

<sup>\*</sup> Chambers's "Traditions of Scotland."

sessor to large hazards-regarded as uncertain mates of his institution are taught printing, shoe- tivity to which His justice has reduced us, w sussor to large magnitud against as a means of self- making, miloring and carpentering; so that when so many objects calculated to yield a perpendence of the second secon elation-and consecrated wholly to God. When they learn it they can carn an honest hving either lesson, if we would but learn. the apostle snid, Having food and raiment, let at home or abroad. It is a rule that every appli- "We ought to consider ourselves as crimina us be therewilh content," he enounced the princi- cation for admission must be voluntary; and as in a prison hung around with pictures of a ple that man's real wants go into a very small a proof of the applicant's sincerity, he undergoes Liberator, and the necessary instructions for a compass, and that therefore correspondingly small a fortnight's solutary confinement on bread and thining our freedom. Yet it must be owned h should be the limits of man's great desires for the *water*. This test insures the sincerity of the ap- these holy hieroglyphics cannot be decipher life which is. And when our Lord, in his inini- plicant, and allords an effectual check to impose without a supermatural light; for the very thin table pattern of prayer, confined the supplications iure. Many of the reformed have emigrated to which speak of God, and manifest his glor for temporal blassings to the clause, 'Grew us this distant countries. Letters are frequently received them who know and lowe him, serve to hade it day our daily bread,' he reduced the wishes of from these, as well as others, who speak grate- from those who know him net. Persons the Christian men to a very moderate standard of fully of the Institution and its supporters; many blinded by the darkness of this world, grops al computation indeed. In uttring the sentiment, address Charles Nash as "denr father," and earthly things, because they love them and keep the that maketh haste to be rich shall not be in express their determination, with God's assistnocent, 'solomon cuoured a principle of the ance, to persevere in the right way, and to practise they are guilty of sacrilege, for God is the highest value to every community and to every the lessons which they first learned from his lips. origin of man's existence, and ought to be its a Christian in it. The industry and economy necessary to secure the daily bread are the blessings emigration \$50-making a total of \$125 per an- ated and the Creator,--the least and mean and safeguards of society; the perils involved in num. It has been estimated that each criminal, objects in nature may by their unity be enabled the sudden acquisition of wealth agitate and con- on each conviction, costs the public \$300. So of that perfection of unity which is found in G where and are not to be contemplated without that merely as a matter of economy this institu- alone,-yet they have no claim on our sovere a shudder. Lord Bacon well describes riches us tion is useful. the baggage of virtue" --- it had been well had he not too fatally exemplified the truth of his own axion-and adds, As the baggage is to the the celebrated Blaise Pascal, have recently been stances of God's vengeance upon idelaters, a army, so are riches to virtue; they are necessary but combersome, and the care of it often loseth readers. They are full of interest. Although includes all the rest, particularly forbid the material states and the set of the s or disturbeth the victory."

> \* Moral Essays. (To be continued.)

#### GLEAMINGS FOR ' THE FRIEND,"

finding honest employment,

the lawless inmates of his dwelling would first rob never eradicated. and then assassinate him. But he was alike heedless of the suggestions of the fearful and the scep- jointly with Blaise, is to a married sister :tical. He brought the criminal into contact with "Our sinful nature keeps us, so to speak, en- nor of reproof, if needful, especially to the yo

for others-increased without exposing the pos- addition to moral and religious training, the in- we have lost, and surrounds us, even in the en

The memoirs of Jacqueline Pascal, a sister of sight of God and man. Scripture is full of i put in an English dress for the benefit of English the first commandment of the Decalogue, whi much less extensively known, in intellectual and ship of images. Now, since God is far m spiritual endowments, she was perhaps as nearly jealous of our affections than of our exten allied to her distinguished brother as in blood, homage, it is plain that no crime can be so we As with him, her early exhibitions of unusual ed and detestable in his sight, as supreme love talent attracted the admiration and applause of any creature, no matter what that creature m the great, and she entered with animation and represent." abundant promise of success, the path which leads

Some fourteen years ago Charles Nush had his to tame and worldly glory. Like him too, she attention drawn to the state of the criminal popu- soon became sensible that the crowns of roses est, if not the longest tunnel in the world, is m lation of London; and after much careful juvesti- which graced her brows, were fading and transi- in a forward state of completion. It is situate gation, he concluded that in numberless instances tory-that the aroma and the incense quickly in flungary, and leads from the shores of t the pressure of outward circumstances, rather exhaled, while the thorns remained. With a river Gran, not far from Zarnowitz, to the ma than absolute depravity, led to a violation of the resolution similar to his own, she determinately in the Schemnitzer hills; it is two geographic law. His attention was especially directed to turned her back on these vain delusions, to seek or about ten English miles, long; it is intended those whose character and condition had been substantial and enduring good. She retired to answer the double purpose of a channel to dr injured by imprisonment. In such cases charace Port Royal, and there in quiet seclusion occupied off the water accumulating in the works, and ter being lost, great difficulty is experienced in her time in such humble services as were assign- a railway to transport the ore from the mine ed to her, without experiencing a single regret the river .- Annual of Sci. Dis. Nash is not one of those theorists who pro- for the luxury and splendour which she had left pound schemes of benevolence from the desk or behind. Living in a state of society over which study, and leave the performance of them to Roman Catholic influences prevailed, neither she others. His benevolence has more of the practi- nor her brother ever rose entirely above them. cal than the ideal. He could not write and Like Fenelon and Lady Guyon, they felt bound believe there is one here and another there aroun make speeches while his fellowmen were starving; by the decisions of the Pope. Yet the spiritual the members of our once highly favoured Sec while their present position was becoming utterly views to which they attained were irreconcileable the desire of my heart is, that you may # wretched, and their future destiny hopeless. But with Popery, and were at Rome perceived to be faithful to your heavenly Father, though Hem Nucleus, and user using using indexes and in the second se first establishment of the kind of which we have tected, were, under the name of Jansenists, sub- have looked upon as fathers and mothers in any notice. The prospect of success at first jected to cruel persecution. Some of the letters Church; yea, those who may have once stood ed, so much so, that he has been obliged to pawn versity and suffering, have been published. They aside, follow them not, but follow the Capture. his coat, sometimes his only one, to supply the contain sentiments worthy of preservation and Salvation. Be sure that you have him on yours objects of his benevolence with daily food. Some dissemination, notwithstanding the phraseology is then fear not the winds and the storms that a persons averred that his life was in danger-that in some instances modified by errors of education be permitted to overtake you, but cheerfully

high moral influences: his fittle household soon tangled among the snares of time and sense; and who are desirous of choosing the right way, gave satisfactory evidence that it was not insen- this entanglement being at once the cause and for want of nursing fathers and nursing motion sible to these. His efforts unaided by extraneous punishment of our past offences, as well as a it is to be feared, have turned aside, and by r help, finally attracted the attention of some bene- continual temptation to commit new ones, we ing heed to the enemy of their soul's peace, b volent individuals possessed of means, who freely ought therefore to turn these very accessories of become estranged from the Truth. extended to him their countenance and support, our fall into stepping stones for our recovery, and There must be an increase of faithful the now goes on prosperously. Through his inc io improve the advantages altored to sby a merit must be advantages altored to so advantages and so advantages and so advantages altored to so advantages altored to so advantages and so advantages advantages

The annual cost of each inmate is \$75, of his Analogies may indeed exist between things e regard, nor can we bestow it upon them with incurring the guilt of idolatry, hateful alike int

Great Tunnel in Hungary .-- One of the los

For "The Fries

#### Incitement to Faithfulness.

Ye faithful ones, if any such there be, an on, holding forth to others the invitation to col The following, in her handwriting, signed follow you as you are endeavouring to fall Christ. And withhold not the word of count

as a people zealous of good works, to glorin. He is the same as he was then, and He as ever he was in any age of the world. we then be encouraged to look around and we are trampling under foot any of the pred their testimony to their truth with their

our meetings for discipline, shall I say ly mourning to see those more advanced in shifting the burden that eught to rest on emember that on your shoulders the burden uth to be let fall to the ground. May we one and all adopt the resolution of Joshua, others do as they may, as for me and my we will serve the Lord."

, Second mo. 1854.

#### For "The Friend," PLATFORMS IN RELIGION.

e doctrines which George Fox preached to ople of his day, were no new doctrines. world many ages before. It may indeed fely asserted, that true Quakerism and ianity are but different names for one and mething. Hence, it was nothing but the ive gospel of Christ, that our early Friends concerned to revive and spread in the The testimonies in support of which they eply suffered, were all in accordance with spel, and were the true fruits of its spirit. of these were indeed, peculiar to them, but ar only because other professors of Christiwere unwilling fully to adopt and practise denying principles.

ill be freely admitted, that we live, and our early Friends lived, under the last lispensation of God to man. This, we are d, is to remain the same unchangeable gosthe end of time. If then, the principles stimonies which our forefathers were dicommissioned to uphold, were the true oles of Christianity in their day, they must now, and they must continue to be so for-It is, however, a sorrowful truth, that there rsons who go under the name of Friends, o not appear to believe in the permanency peculiar testimonies. Some of these openin the world to render these gospel princi-longer essential? or when, and in what r, have they lost their excellence ?

, however, no difficult task to discover the of objection to them, and the reasoning by

why is it that we do so long, as it were, for indulgence in the gratification of the carnal mind. shipots of Egypt, seeing that the Lord did And what mournful desolution has the throwing we are not a forsaken people. That Power which uvellously gather and preserve our forefa- off of these restraints made within our borders! first gather of Prieds point, the unipotent, The Friends who in earlier life appeared to be settled Lord is yet raising up among us, sons and daughin the Truth, have as outward prosperity increasable and willing to save his dependent chilled, gradually lost the dew of their youth, and be to be preachers of righteousness by their circomcome leavened into the spirit of the world. They spect lives. And to show that He can effect Ilis have thus imbibed a relish for its manners, and purpose without instrumental means, some of these copy more or less closely its prevailing fashions have appeared in places and families, where no testimonies, which our worthy predecessors and follies. In moments of serious reflection, examples of faithfulness were about them, ed so much to support, and many of them such persons cannot fail to perceive the inconsist- same Power is now gathering to this people as ency of their lives with the profession they are from "the highways and the hedges," those d you in the earlier walks of life who often of a wounded conscience, their next step is to try its profession. The Lord will have guests at his to deceive themselves, by making things accord table, and he will have a people to serve him. which are wholly irreconcilable. They argue that our principles do not require Friends to be so among Friends, see that they walk worthy of the from one shoulder to another, and at times particular about trifles-that religion is inward, vocation wherewith they are called; for if any wfully letting it fall to the ground, to you I and does not consist in any particular dress, or continue to turn a deaf ear to the inspeaking I say, look no longer at the failings of others, in saying thee and thou, or in abstaining from so- voice, which points out the only path of safety, and soon rest. Oh then I remember the same that ministers of other societies may preach the have finally to lie down in their shame, their conwerful Arm is round about you, and if you gospel even if they are paid for it, and it is but fusion will cover them, ithful to manifest duty, it will enable you to right to encourage them in it. In short, that it the burden steading without waver It is unfittfulness and lukewarmness within such narrow limits. Thus, instead 6 can-g our members that cause the tostimonies didly confessing that they are unwilling to live within the limitations of the gospel, or to walk consistently with its spirit, they endeavour to convince themselves that our principles no longer the city of Washington will be seen at 4h. 20m. require such self-denying lives as formerly. These self-deluding reasoners seem to forget that though religion is indeed an inward work, yet if the inside is made clean by it, the outside will be clean sun, the eclipse cannot be total anywhere. The also; and that where there are no signs of it in Christian Almanac says: the daily walk of the professed Christian, there can be no inward purity.

aviour and his apostles had published them are unwilling wholly to abandon the Society, are eclipse is central in longitude 73° 53' west of endeavouring to pull down the high standard of Truth to the low platforms which they occupy. The example of such is open to the view of their children, and they and other young persons sometimes hear these flimsy attempts to justify it; and what is the consequence? In some places the younger classes of Society have wholly lost both the appearance and the conduct of Friends. It is evident that they reason like their parents, and think that the bounds of our profession may be still greatly enlarged. Thus standing upon a platform that scarcely embraces anything that belongs to our religious profession, they would have the standard of Truth brought low enough for even their lives to be consistent with it. This is no fancy picture. There are on both sides of the Atlantic meetings connected with our Society, that would hardly be recognized as belonging to Friends. In them the display of finery indicates March 15th." that the "outward adorning" is more valued than "the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit," How little can be telt in such meetings, of the flowings " of that river, the streams whereof make glad the city of God,"

It is a time when Friends everywhere should be aroused to a true sense of their standing. The rt, and a much larger number express it enemy of all good is busy in shaking everything r conduct, that however useful these testi- that can be shaken. New by-ways are continuary. It may well be asked, what has oc. are enticed. These all lead into the broad way. e to many. These still desire a religious it is to behold the vanity of the living portrayed rebel against him. O! come taste and see how good the Lord is! The reason why some come not

Though it is a day of much degeneracy, yet ters to speak well of his goodness and mercy, and This

But let all who have by inheritance a name cial parties, and other innocent gratifications- says, "This is the way walk ye in it," they will

> Solar Eclipse in 1854 .- On Friday, the 26th of May next, there will be an eclipse of the sun, which will be more or less visible in all parts of the United States and Canada, and in a portion of both will be annular. Its commencement in in the alternoon, its greatest obscuration at 5h. 18m., and its end at 6h. 27m. As the apparent diameter of the moon will be a little less than the

"The ring will be only about one-third of a digit wide, and will be visible only in the vicinity In the manner above described, persons who where the line of central eclipse passes. The Greenwich, latitude 44° 14' north; and in longitude 64° 35' west, latitude 41° 10' north. By finding these positions upon a map, and drawing a line from one to the other, the towns and countries through which the central eclipse passes will be readily discovered. The path of the annular eclipse will be about one hundred miles wide, and extend about fifty miles each side of the line we have described. The annular eclipse will move about one hundred miles per minute.

" The first time this eclipse ever occurred was in 1313, July 2d; since then it has returned thirty-one times, including its return next year. It occurred in April, 1800, in May, 1813, in May, 1836. It will return again in June, 1872. Its last return will be in the year 2593, August 17th. The next solar eclipse that will attract much attention in this country, will be in 1858,

For "The Friend."

#### BIOGRAPHICAL SECTORES

Of Ministers and Elders, and other concerned members of the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia.

#### JOHN SONGHURST. (Continued from page 183.)

"O let all such among you, Friends, remember may have once been, they are no longer ally opened, into which the feet of the unwatchful the Lord who loved you first! He is beautiful and lovely to behold, better than wine,--sweeter Among other devices, even the last resting-place than honey and the honeycomb,-more precious for the body has been made a snare. Friends than gold, yen, refined gold,-than all precious are tempted to abandon the places of their fathers' pearls, and all the glory of this world. Truly sepulture, where no stone or monument proclaims nothing can be compared unto him. The raging family pride, or mistaken affection, to bury their world cannot overcome him, --he will forover they are set aside. The restraints which the dead where sculptured marble seems to be cou- reign in mercy and peace in them that obey him, stimonics of Truthever impose, have become tinually mocking at death. Oh! how mournful and as a Judge and Condemner over them that

to know him as he is, is because they do not live cross to the will of man, in small things as well sail-cloth to meet under; and after they got some and walk in the Truth as it is in Jesus. This as great. They that are not faithful in a little, little houses to dwell in, then they kept there life is out of the reasoning, consulting and subtle shall never enjoy much. . . . This is that which meetings in one of them till they could build a wisdom of the flesh, that many are glorying in, is neceptable to God, to be true and righteous in meeting-house." Two of this number that the which will be their overtheir over they repent not all things,--that Christ may present them blance-of it. The life which is in Jesus is out of the less before his Father which is in heaven, that a gifts in the ministry. fading glory, and visible perishing things of this crown of everlasting life may be their portion. world. Those who profess the Truth and do not This is that which the Lord will bring all them in England and in America, we have no recom live the life of it, are a dishonour to it, and a to, that are faithful to him. Such come to enjoy grief to the Lord and his people. They that peace, which is as the strenms of broad rivers to come to live the life of Christ, have their minds their souls. Shiloh's streams, which make glad redeemed out of these things. Because of the the whole city of God." invisible joy which they have sight of, they use the world as if they used it not, and matry as it Pennsylvania, and settled in the city of Philadel-in a brief testimony to him says, he was "an here he was very useful in religious meet-honest, upright man." Such an one could scenes children, lands nor living, poverty nor riches, can ings amongst his Friends, but about 1686, he lift them up nor cast them down. Neither can removed into New Jersey, where he continued to his neighbours, whilst he lived,-and continuing crosses nor afflictions, things that are seen, or reside until his close, which took place two years faithful to the end, must inherit through the merry that are not seen. They that have come to this, after. His body was brought for interment to of God in Christ Jesus, eternal life. He was have made choice of that which shall never be Philadelphia, and was buried there Eleventh buried at Burlington, First month 20th, 1659. taken from them. It will be their joy here, and month 25th, 1688. their crown and happiness in the life to come. The sense of these things being lived in, keepeth visible things from rooting in the mind, because they have always that which is of more value we know little, but that for the testimony of a than all visible things. This is that which causeth good conscience he endured considerable persecumany to wait upon the Lord all the days of their tion unflinchingly. His residence, Whiting says, appointed time.

you wait upon the Lord with constant diligence ? Is your chiefest delight to be with him? If so, your joy will be in heavenly places in Christ Some years previously he had been imprisoned Jesus, and your happiness above all this world's at Tewkesbury, for being at a meeting. At vahappiness. In this you will reign as princes in rious times in the year 1670, he with many other God's kingdom, and be fixed as stars in the fir-

above all things in the upright in heart, and on were haled from the meeting-house into the street, the other have I seen very great sorrow attending where they were beaten with carbines and the and coming on them that profess the Truth of our God, and do not come through faith and obedi-ence to live and walk in it, but stick by the way, more humane than their masters, still turned and are keeping that alive which God has come aside, and so this part of the intended cruelty to destroy. Wo unto such that keep anything failed. On one occasion there were more than back which God is calling for; that are mindful twenty of these innocent sufferers wounded and of Egypt's glory again, after they have been called sorely bruised, on another there were about fifty, out of it. This hath been the ruin and overthrow on the third there were more than twenty. At of some that they have not been pressing in their this last time, it seemed as though they were deminds against that which hath appeared to hinder termined to kill the unoffending worshippers, and Friends in his day, was written by W. Edmund the work of God in them. The holy men of God perhaps some murders would have been commit-pressed forward towards 'a city whose builder led, if it had not been for the personable efforts Province Meeting. When persecution abated and maker was God.' They said, 'We have no of a constable to protect them. The peace officer continuing city here, but we are seeking or going however was injured in his labour of mercy. towards a city which hath foundations, whose After this time the persecution, although it did not and luxurious mode of living, which the fashionable builder and maker is God.' They were pressing cease, was carried on with somewhat less bittertowards it,-which signifieth there were many ness in London. things to press against, and opposition in their which is a continual feast.

recature's will. Upon no other terms is salvation. Friends " having at first no meeting-boss to keep written in the heart, until the distictions between promised, but self-denial and a taking up the public meetings in, they made a tent or covert of right and wrong may not be easily perceived; and

#### WILLIAM PEACHY.

Of this dear Friend, whilst residing in England, was in London, yet he was thrice imprisoned in "Friends, consider! Is it so with you! Do Bristol about 1664, by the mayor of that place, who wished to banish Friends under an Act of Parliament, which was about going into force. Friends, suffered much crnelty and abuse from mament of his power forever. "This have seen on the one hand excellent their religious meeting at Horsleydown. They troopers, because of their faithfulness in attending butt end of muskets,-and the horses of the troop-

way to Sion. So there is now. They that will Whiting says he went to the fairs at Bristol. In growing weary, were easily caught in his snare, not press against temptation, and against the be- the year 1677, he removed to West Jersey, and What a flood of extravagance and dissipation is setments of the enemy, shall never come to Sion's settled near or in Burlington. One of the first passing over our country, and it is to be fenced is rest. But they that are engaged in their minds settlers writing of those who came about that time engulphing thousands in ruin, as regards the subagainst whatsever doth appear inwardly or out-wardly to hinder the work of God in them, and ters of families were men of good estates, yet be-soul. The love of money, even for the purpose so continue to the end of their days, come to ob- fore they could get their land in order, and corn of procuring those things which gratify the lum tain the cross, and lay down their heads in pence. and stock about them, they endured great hard- of the flesh, the lust of the eye, and the pride of So blessed be the name of the Lord! our safety ships, and went through many difficulties and life, leads many persons to cheat, rob, commit hath been and is, in being united to him, and in straits; nevertheless, I never perceived muy of forgeries in different ways, and to embezzle the keeping our minds staid upon him. In this our them to replace, or repent of their coming." "A pro- property of others. The more general this be peace remains, and this brings content of mind, vidential hand was very visible and remarkable in comes, and the more familiar people are with many instances that might be mentioned; and the frauds, though committed by others, the greater "It is not he or she that sometimes looks for Indians were even rendered our benefactors and their limbility to regard them as common occur ward, and at other times looks backward, is accept- protectors. Without any carnal weapon we en- rences, and thereby the nice sense of justice and ed of God, but those that always look forward to lered the land and inhabited therein, as safe as if strict integrity is in danger of being blunted. see what will make most for the honour of God's there had been thousands of garrisons; for the men once give way to the slightest departure from Truth and the prosperity of it,---if it be never so Most High preserved us from harm, both of man doing justly, conscience is dimmed, and the way

Of William Peachy's travels in the miniatry to show. He is mentioned among the useful members and ministers amongst Friends, and we find his name attached to certain documents issued by the Monthly Meeting at Burlington, indicating In the year 1682, John Songhurst removed to that he was in esteem amongst them. Whitney ly fail to be useful to his fellow professors, and the

> Coal Ashes .- For several years after the use of hard coal was introduced into this part of the country, the ashes were considered of no value. This has been found a mistake.

We long ago used them on the walks of our door-yards or other thoroughfares, and found then to be very useful, securing a hard path that was not easily broken. Sometimes, indeed, it is de sirable to cover them with a thin coat of fine gravel, or some other substance equally clean. On some soils, which are too loose and too

"light," we have no doubt that coal ashes would be permanently beneficial.

Again, on a hard clay soil, we know of nothing that is more promising. It contains much siler, in which all clay soils are deficient.

But silex is not the only element which it sup plies. It contains alumine, carbon, and iron, in a soluble form, nearly to the amount of twenty per cent. Hence, it is obvious that it is a valuable manure for many varieties of soils .- From the Plough, the Loom and the Anvil.

#### For "The Friend."

#### Moderation and Uprightness,

The following account of the devotedness of many were drawn into an inordinate pursuit of wealth, and then into an imitation of the grandeur. world adopted. Satan has always been on the watch to betray, and to lead back into the broad road, William Peachy was probably a merchant, as persons who had known the work of religion, but on earth, and to praise him in the man- the glory of their Creator. f bliss, world without end.

me degree, to a narrow, pinching disposi- glorious part of it. ut they contribute to charitable and benevohildren with rich dresses, and with money nany parents and children have laid the sciences, and gave us great credit among men. tion for bringing their gray hairs down to ls an awful cternity.

the conscience may become seared, as is stronger than men." To the faithful believer far wide from the footsteps of the ministers and lves, but inconceivably more so, in refer teach him his own weakness, and the wisdom and and the glory of them, which he despised. the awful retribution at the bar of Divine goodness of God, in letting him see his true state, "And Moses, who refused the crown of Egypt,

, if he persists in disregarding the Divine viz., great and gainful ways of getting riches, great name. tions, he becomes a dry, dead branch, and to lessen our concerns therein that we might worldly men gather and burn. They be- be ready to answer Christ Jesus our Captain, who to incorporated in spirit, with the grovelling had called us to follow Him in a spiritual warfare ippers of mammon, that they are in danger under the discipline of his daily cross and self-ng lost as to any real usefulness to the denial. Then the things of this world were of of Truth, and to the necessity of knowing small value with us, so that we might win Christ; and power of godliness to rule in them- and the goodliest things thereof were not near us, so that we might be near the Lord; for the Lord's ther class do not appear to give way, in Truth out-balanced all the world, even the most

"Then great trading was a burden, and great irposes, and on some occasions they give concerns a great trouble. All needless things, ly, which as it proceeds from a desire to do fine houses, rich furniture, and gaudy appared with their means, is commendable, and were an eye-sore. Our eye being single to the be encouraged. But some of them make Lord, and the inshining of his light in our hearts, ay of their wealth in the magnificence of that gave us the sight of the knowledge of the wellings, furniture, and equipage, providing glory of God, which so affected our minds, that it stained the glory of all earthly things, and they sh on themselves and their heart's desires, bore no mastery with us, either in dwelling, eatame of being rich inflates the pride of the ing, drinking, buying, selling, marrying or giving en; and being without experience of the in marriage. The Lord was the object of our is abounding in a corrupt world, they want eye, and we all humble and low before him, and and participate in everything that the gay self of small repute; ministers and elders in all e rich enjoy; and being indiscreetly sup- such cases walking as good examples, that the with means, the children launch forth into flock might follow their footsteps, as they followences that other rich children partake of; ed Christ in the daily cross and self-denial, in may often be in gross improprieties at their dwellings, callings, eating, drinking, buying, their fond parents would shudder, did they selling, marrying and giving in marriage. And se their sons were indulging in. In this this answered the Lord and his witness in all con-

"But as our numbers increased, it happened ave with sorrow and deep remorse, both at that such a spirit came in among us, as was among rospect of their past lives, and in looking the Jews when they came up out of Egypt. This began to look back into the world, and traded hing can save from "the deceitfulness of with the credit which was not of its own purchasthe pride of life, or the lust of other things," ing, striving to be great in the riches and posses-at which the apostles preached, "to the sions of this world. Then great fair buildings in stumbling-block, and to the Greeks fool- city and country, fine and fashionable furniture, s, but unto them which are called both and apparel suitable, dainty and voluptuous pro- park, has ascertained that the enckoo utters its and Greeks, Christ the power of God, and vision, rich matches in matriage; and excessive, ery 850 times an hour; the sparrow produces some of God; because the foolishness of customary, ancomely smoking of tobacco came into 700 chirps in the same period; and the lark pipes wiser than men, and the weakness of God practice, under colour of lawful and serviceable, 7000 notes, or 1161 per minute.

hot iron. This is a subject which should in Christ, the means which our heavenly Father elders whom the Lord raised up, and sent forth ously looked at. To preserve a sound provides for his sanctification, however foolish into his work and service at the beginning : and d of justice and morality is highly import- and weak his requisitions may seem to the natuthe reputation of the community, even as ral man, appear wonderfully adapted to his con- ter Christ Jesus left us, when he was tempted in their commerce with others, and among dition, to humble his pride and self-confidence, to the wilderness with the kingdoms of the world,

and mercy. If the temptation to get mo- and giving him strength, as he yields to his bless- and to be called the son of Pharoah's daughter, so strong, that thousands set their ingenuity ed Saviour in taking up the cross, to deny him rather choosing affliction with the Lord's people, k, to obtain it in an unlawful, and of course self of those things which he requires him to re-bristian manner; how ought the professor nounce. It becomes the subject of admiration the holy apostle writes to the church of Christ, holy religion of Him, who had not whereon and praise, in the regenerate soul, after all has both fathers, young men and children, advising his head, to take up his cross to this fond- been surrendered, and the new heavens and the against the love of the world, and the fashions wealth, restrain and regulate his efforts to new earth, wherein dwelleth rightcourses are thereof, which are working as the old leaven at  $\mathbf{e}$  a suitable livelihood, and show an ex-introduced in his heart. The love of God reigns this very time, to corrupt the heritage of God, for self-denial, consistent with the character  $\mathbf{s}$  and the world is put under the feet of and to fill it with briars, thorns, this test, tares stiny of an immortal soul, created to glori- these redeemed ones, and their lives redound to and the grapes of the earth, to make the Lord reject it, and lay it waste. But the Lord of all William Edmundson says : " At the first when our mercies, whose eye hath been over us for nds make strong professions of the duty of the Lord called and gathered us to be a people, good, since he gathered us to be a people, and nial, and of renouncing the world, in order and opened the eyes of our understandings, then entered into covenant with us, according to his ote themselves to Christ, and to the work we saw the exceeding sinfulness of sin, and the ancient promise, is lifting up his Spirit, as a standhe assigns to each member of the church; wickedness that was in the world; and a perfect and against the invasion of this enemy, and raiswe assign to each member of the church is wickedness that was in the world and a perted and against the invasion of this energy, and raise we wanny of us are captivated with what our station our hearts against all the ing up his living. Word and testimony in the stationary in the world in all respects. And we saw the good which this floating, high, worldy, liberine spirit by many induce a penurious dispositions disposition is all respects. And we saw the good which this floating, high, worldy, liberine spirit by many induce a penurious dispositions floating. If and the same static station is the static s sposition to improperly hoard it up, and and temptations lay in them, with troubles and to bound them with his bounds, and not in their an idol of it. And this gold and silver thus dangers of divers kinds, which we felt the load of, own will and time, lay hold on presentations and ted, will eat out as a canker, the little life and that we could not carry them, and run the opportunities to get riches, which many have had, gion that may through mercy at times stir race the Lord had set before us, so cheerfully as and refused for Truth's sake; and the Lord hath heart of the unwary servant, to awaken to win the prize of our salvation. Wherefore our accepted thereof as an offering, and rewarded the fearful consequences of idolatry, until care was to cast off this great load and burthen; them with great comfort, to the praise of his

W. Edmundson."

Selected.

LIGHT ARISING OUT OF DARKNESS. Children of God, who pacing slow, Your pilgrim path pursue, In strength and weakuess, joy and woe, To God's high calling true,-

Why move ye thus, with lingering tread

A doubtful, mournful band? Why faintly hangs the drooping head? Why fails the teeble hand?

Oh ! weak to know a Saviour's power,

To feel a Father's care ; A moment's toil, a passing shower Is all the grief ye share.

The Lord of light, though veiled awhile, He hides his noontide ray, Shall soon in lovelier beauty smile, To gild the closing day.

And, bursting through the dusky shroud, That dared his power invest, Ride throned in light o'er every cloud, And guide you to his rest.

BOWDLER.

" By love directed and in mercy meant, Are trials suffer'd, and attlictions sent To stem impetuous passions furious tide; To curb the insolence of prospirous pride; To wean from earth, and bid our wishes soar To that blest clime, where pain shall be no more, Where wearied virtue shall for refuge fly And every tear be wiped from every eye."

> "Religion's sacred lamp alone Unerring' points the way, Where happiness forever shines With unpolluted ray."

A stop-watch observer of nature, in Birkdale

#### Selected for "The Friend " "We see bul in part."

" How kind it is with respect to our real and best interests, that the Lord gives us according to His of temporal troubles, sorrow, need, sickness, or erected, like the old Saxon castles, to endure will, and not according to our own; and that he any other adversity, and who feel "tossed as ages. One magnificent chimney shoots up in condescends so graciously to gnard as against the with a tennest, and not comforted," we would say, foreground, high above them, the top of which attainment of our poor and often foolish wishes ! look not so much at the storm, as to Him who can visible at a great distance. A begutiful chur We may rest assured that whenever we pray rebuke it. Look not with Martha to the pit of founded and endowed by Joseph Brook, Esq., without success, that which we desire is not only corruption, but to Him who is the resurrection ceased, who was one of the most gentle and not best for us, but is either injurious, or at least and the life. Stretch forth a hand of faith towards neficent of men, stands on the slope of a hill, inferior to what he really intends for us. How the mighty and outstretched Arm of Divine Love, you enter the village, not far from the noble h many a minister would never have experienced and your hope will be strengthened, and you will and almost within the precincts of the pa the Lord's faithfulness crowning the labours of his be favoured with a prospect of that better country, where one of the proprietors of the mills read servants, had he been called away from this life where " they shall hunger no more, neither thirst. The parsonage-house, surrounded by trees, a at the time when, in gloomy despondency, he any more, neither shall the sun light on them, nor overlooking the valley, is situated within a sha desired it | How many a Christian pilgrim would any heat, for the Lamb that is in the midst of the distance of the church, and a handsome scho never have seen anything of the spiritual manna, throne shall feed them, and shall lead them unto house not far off-where the children below and of the spiritual streams from the rocks, had living fountains of waters; and God shall wipe to the mills are educated-eomplete the exter God listened to him when, with fear and trembling away all tears from their eyes," he besought him not to lead him into a desert! Whatever our circumstances or trials may be, hood. How many a brother would this day be unable to let us place ourselves before the Lord, with an rejoico that the power of Christ had so rested upon open candid heart, without reserve or guile, mills themselves; and that he may have as ch him, if the "thorn in the flesh, the messenger of (which is the great secret of happiness or peace in an idea as we can convey of the process which Satan," had been removed at the time he entreated this world,) that so His will may be done in us, raw cotton undergoes before it is finished on such relief with many cries and tears! Take and by us; for He doeth all things well, whether spools, we will commence at the Corrox Sra courage, therefore, my brethren! Believe that our finite vision can see it so or not. What a that is, the room where the cotton is stowed the denial which the Lord occasionally puts upon blessed gift is faith to the children of God! That bales as it comes from the plantations. We was a set to be a set of the plantation of God! our requests, will eventually yield us as abundant which is distant it brings near; it merges the then follow it through all the stages of manufi cause for praise, as the assent with which he at gloom of the present into the bliss of the ture, until the process is completed. other times crowns them. Do not think the time future; and in the midst of sublunary changes, it too long which you have to wait. You may be anticipates a peaceful paradise," ready to exclaim, "O Lord make an end; it is enough !" But no, beloved brethren ! we must first travel, like the prophet, through a desert unto Horeb, that we may hear the "still small voice of peace.'

posed to lament over disappointed hopes and un-stand the Meltham Cotton Mills, the village of into threads at Meltham Mills! And here it is dertakings, God is gracious in making known to Meltham being half a mile higher up, upon the last, stowed carefully away for this purpose, af us our infirmities and sins, which are in one way very edge of the wild moorlands which stretch, witnessing many painful scenes where it or another the occasion of every disquietude, with little interruption, from thence into North grown, and enduring many stormy tossings a Unless this is done, we are in danger of misun- Britain. The scenery in the immediate neighderstanding his dealings with us, and of distrust bourhood of the mills is very varied, and presents detail, would make the cotton manufacture t ing his love and faithfulness. A sense of our own many features of woodland beauty, which are saddest of historics. Let us examine, howen guilt and unworthiness is the best preservative heightened by the contrast of the black and savage some of the bales, and think as little as possible and the bales are saved by the contrast of the black and savage some of the bales, and think as little as possible as the bale of th against those pangs of the heart which the psalm moors, which come sweeping down to them from of their antecedents. See, here is a speciment ist speaks of, ch. 73, ver. 21. As it serves to the neighbouring hills. The valley is well enlti- Egyptian produce, and a very poor material it explain many apparently hard passages of the vated, blooming with corn fields and rich pastures, Divine conduct towards us, so it prevents the and merry with babbling brooks and the song of not see how short the fibre is, and how ful peevish and complaining thoughts which often birds. All the region round about the mills, and, arise within as respecting the hardships of our indeed, for many miles round Huddersfield, has seems impossible ever to convert it into twin condition. How satisfied do we become ! nay, been reclaimed within the last sixty years. May for the delicate fingers of a fair lady to hand how heartily glad and thankful when only a nufacturing enterprise has changed the entire and yet I have no doubt it can and will be do glimpse of forgiveness, a single ray of undeserved face of the country, and seated its large human We shall see by what process hereafter. In avour, shines once more into our hearts! We then population upon lands formerly covered with bog meanwhile let us try another bale. Here i seem as if we needed nothing more to make us and heather, and inhabited only by grouse, and handful of what is called "Sea Island Cotto happy; we submit humbly and serenely under the weird fires over which Will-o' the wisp pre- and what a contrast it presents to the off the Divine will, and all nurmurings are ex-sided as king. Factories have sprung up, ontrichanged for contrite and thankful acknowledge valling the stories of eastern palaces and oriental long, and silky is the fibre. This is the prime ments of His goodness, and of our unworthi- splendours which many of us loved to read in our all cottons, and the material which is chiefly unses and short comings. Let us more and more youthlul days ;--factories, shooting up skyward, in the mills. You see, however, that it is not strive to "be of good cheer," trusting in the lighted by innumerable windows, range above from many admixtures of dirt and chips; t Lord. "Trust in the Lord and do good," is a range, and containing within them wonders such now we will witness, in another room, the proc command we should carnestly endeavour to as the eastern world never dreamed of in its wild- by which it is cleaned. obey.

truths, all good and salutary in themselves, but little else to do but superintend its operations. should not be allowed to paralyze every spiritual

cast him down, and greatly discourage him with ed to, which lie on the plateaux of the adjace gloomy thoughts, " Get thee behind me !"

From the Leisure Hour.

#### A DAY AT A COTTON MILL,

When troubles come upon us, and we are dis- at the foot of the backbone mountains of England, that hundreds of freeborn men might coaver est flights of fancy; machinery, doing the work Many have imprisoned themselves in the more of men, without hands or feet; making broadcloths men and boys are feeding with the dirty call thoughts of their own hearts; and we hear scareely and cotton fabrics, silk and fancy goods, to clothe samples of which we have just seen. It conta anything from them but complainings of the naked backs in all quarters of the globe; whilst two eight cutchers, or blades, which revolve if deadness, poverty, and helplessness of their souls; thousands of men, women and children, have times per minnte, and the cotton is fed into the

Nearly the whole of the population of the vil- striking against it at such a distance as caal and benevolent exertion. Most true it is, that lage of Melthant, and its environs for several them to open up the cotton, and separate without Christ's aid we can do nothing ! Let us miles, is employed in the Meltham Mills. These larger chips and foreign substances which then look up to Him; contemplate his spirit, his mills consist of an enormous pile of buildings, mixed with its fibres, and these fall to the bot love, has merits! It is this which makes the hum, which stretch their huge length along the values as you from the init of the stretch their huge length along the values, of the machine; the evolution that be believer courageous, joyful, and strong; and and have a very imposing appearance as you from its incumberances, is now carried forward imparts new life to his spirit. It is this which one suddenly down upon them from the "tele another roller, and undergoes a further cleaner enables him to say to Satan when he would fain of Syke," and those vast moorlands, before allud, until it is finally driven down into a great bas

hills. There is nothing flimsy and weak ab To those who are suffering under the pressure them; all is solid and massy, as if they w features of Meltham Mills and the neighbor

We will now conduct the reader through t

Imagine, then, a large room, in the lower p of the mill, filled with these long and tight packed bales, the growths of the Southern Stu of America, of the West Indies, and of roman Egypt. In those remote regions, sundered prodigious distances, hundreds of slaves ha About five miles from Huddersfield, in a valley toiled under burning suns to produce this con ing its voyage, which, if all could be written Take hold of it, and pull it to pieces. Do dirt, chips, and gins, is the whole batch! Mark how beautifully white it is, and how fi

Observe that curious machine, which th and held fast by two pairs of rollers, the bla

s the first process in the manufacture. And which we saw below, mark that, although vast quantities of this hy. / them,

r you will tumble down-down thirty feet of the doubling and drawing operation. What see you there? A square tube, (Conclusion next week.) ng from top to bottom of the mills, with a ble floor exactly fitting it, which rises or fails uired by means of ropes and pulleys. See, por is now far down below where we are ds are carried to the card room.

end of the machine, and carried off to re- every hand active. Let us see now what they although laborious life of the lumberman, from an a more complete and satisfactory dressing, are doing with the cotton rollers, specimens of interesting article furnished by the correspondent

The machine to which they are now put is dusty cotton are constantly subject to this called a breaker; it consists of rapid rollers, and can get it, and makes up his own bed, if it is made to of cleaning, there is neither data nor a large cylinder covered with card sheets, with a tail. A cook, usually a man, is employed. The term of the room. The air is quite clear and movable tops. These sheets contain thousands Where, then, does the refuse go ? By of sharp iron teeth, so nicely and accurately set the 'bottoms,' where it was cut the summer bey simple and beautiful contrivance, it is all that they catch every fibre of cotton, and separate fore, and our men are ready to commence the a up a pair of tunnels, running from the them film from film, laying them longitudinally work in carnest. Two or three hands are set to ine into a cylinder placed in the roof, and is to each other. A smaller cylinder of the same chopping. The trees are cut down, cut off at the d thence into a chimney outside the build- description is placed in front of the large one, and top and root, and thus hauled along ; three or four This is effected by means of a very inge set so close to it that it draws away the cotton in hands go to 'swamping,' or clearing roads for the contrivance of fans, which has saved many regular proportions as fast as it is fed into the teams; one or two persons peel the bark from the ands from premature graves; the process of machine. It is finally drawn away from this trees, which enables us to pull it more easily; dressing being formerly as inimical to cylinder by means of a comb, and delivered in a three or four act regularly as teamsters : a fow n life as the trade of the Sheffield grinders, long tin case, in beautifully white streams about extra hands to assist them whenever they are the same the machine, and with two inches wide. It is then earried to the *lap* needed. Breakfast is prepared at an early hour, the second process of cleaning, which con-*machine*. From twelve to twenty-four cans are As soon as it is light in the morning, the hands in taking out all the small nips and shorts placed behind a pair of rollers kept down by levers are started off for work. The time to quit at the long cotton. This operation is perform- and weights; and the cotton is spread out like the night in the winter is at dark, but as the days etty much in the same manner as the for- warp of a web, and rolled firmly upon another lengthen in the spring, the men are allowed to the cotton being fed in by rollers, and placed roller, in order to go through another process of hage cylinders or combs, by a series of carding, called *frikking*. The finishing cards place and biness, and expects to keep 'up his drical brushes; the combs are then carried contain about 700 teeth, or points, to every square end. A good crew of men will put into the river one by one, and brought under the action inch, and the fibres are here thoroughly and final from 5,000 to 8,000 logs in a winter. Nowhere beater, holding fast all the long fibres, whilst Iy separated. They are then carried off in a long can a jollier set of men be found than these same eater frees them from the shorts, when they thin web through the delivering roller into an woodsmen. During the long winter evenings, tripped off on the other side, to be ready for other pair of rollers, when each inch of cotton is tules and songs, and jests and laughter, are heard er use. This machine answers the same drawn into lengths of two inches, uniformly from in the rude cabin; and every man is expected to ose as the combing machine used for wool, end to end. The cans are all filled with these furnish his mite to make up the social repast, ... e now come to the Ulowing machine, where long streams, which have been delivered into Whatever books are owned by individuals become se numbers of men engaged in subjecting the them by the finisher; and here, close at hand, is common property, and are looked upon as a kind a to a third process, similar to that which it another machine ready to receive them. This is of free circulating hbrary. It is not uncommon event in the first machine, only this blowing called the drawing frame, and you will observe to have debates. At almost any hour of an evenas being much larger and finer set, the open- that it contains four separate divisions, each alike. ing, you will find the men, some standing, some more minutely done. The cotton is now Six of the cans are placed against the *frame*, and sitting, some reclining, and all talking, haughing, ared, you will observe, in the form of a *web*, six ends, one for each can, are put into the back-reading, or singing, as though work and hardship wrapped round a roller, freed from most of most roller in the first division. You will notice were gone to return no more. Socially, there is ross that was originally mixed with it. The that there are four rollers in all, at small distances no happier circle to be found than that which is s are then carried to another machine, where from one another, each of them, from the back to formed about the chimney-fire in the rude logare doubled three together, and passing the front, going round a lutle quicker than its cabin in the woods. The hours of Sunday are gh another eight cutcher, are again formed neighbour; so that the front roller will revolve killed in many different ways. Those who are web, and wrapped round a roller, being six times for one revolution of the back roller. religionsly inclined employ themselves in reading, by this process as even in every square The consequence is, that every inch of cotton writing, &c. ; some are to be seen washing their as possible, so that they will fill the card taken in by the back roller is drawn into six clothes; a lew are asleep, and others are off huntly without choking it. See what piles of inches by the front roller; so that the six ends ing. In the evening they retire at an early hour, rollers stand there, in their white jackets, put in behind come out in the form of one end in and are up bright and early on Monday morning to be carried to the card room , and from fromt, of the same thickness and weight as each to begin their week's labour. e to be doubled upwards of thirty-five mil- of the six ends; or, in other words, as one single of times, and twisted and twicled by remorse- end, as it came from the cards. This process is gone; then the work of the logs begins. The pindles, before they have been tortured into carried on through all the four divisions; and after men keep the logs in the stream by poles, and and made ready for the market. Let us passing through them all, and being doubled often ride them in the stream for considerable dis-186,624 times, the cotton is still of the same tances. It is amusing to see 'green hands' attempt en that door in the side wall; but be care- thickness and weight as it was at the beginning to ride logs; for they often tumble 'neck and ears

#### Lumbering in Minnesota.

ing. Give the signal. Lo! up it rises, with along the Wisconsin, Chippewa, and St. Croix the river. a to direct its movements. Now it is on a rivers, in Munnesota, are annually visited by with us. We step upon it, and in a few troops of stont lumbermen, who spend the winter from \$25 to \$30 per month; teamsters, \$50 to in chopping and hauling logs, which, in the spring, \$60. Men on the 'drive,' ns it is called, get \$2 nat a strange and wonderful sight bursts when the ice breaks up, are launched upon the and \$2.50 per day, Souday's included."-From us! The room runs the whole length of the turbulent waters, and floated down to market. the Plough, the Loom, and the Anvil. ng, and is full of machinery, which really They ascend the river in batteaux, taking with alive, and seems as if it could talk. What them all their supplies for the winter. By dint of re! Yet all is accurately and beautifully uess is to build a cabin, say twenty by forty feet proves to have been substantially correct, of a reds of hands, most of them girls from four- with mud inside and out, and covered with slabs October last, in the space of less than five months, o twenty, are basily engaged in their seve- of pine. A chimney is built in the middle of the in which not one of the ship's company ether partments, watching the machinery, leeding room, a long table at one end, and bunks for the landed, or even saw land. This ship was the instantly joining the broken ends of cotton. men are arranged on cither side. We gather the Benjamin Rush of Warren, Rhode Island, which a moment is lost; every eye is vigilant, following description of the wild and exciting, sailed from that port on the 13th of October last,

of the New York Tribune :

"Each man has his blankets and straw, if he

Thus passes the time till winter and snow are into the river, and swim, panting and frightened, to the shore. When the streams are shallow, large booms are built into them to draw up tho water, so that the logs can be got to the mills. About the end of June, the logs arrive at the mills, It is well known that the extensive pineries when they are rapidly sawed, and raited down to

Common hands in woods at present receive

Voyage round the World without Seeing Land. r of wheels and humming of spindles salate poling and pushing, they arrive at their destina- -We published an account, obtained from a r I and how complicated is the work going tion about the 1st of November. Their first busi- source which we deemed authentic, and which without confusion, without rest or haste, in size. The cabin is constructed of logs, daubed voyage round the world, made since the month of

proceeding round Cape Horn to the whaling institutions was \$89,262.31, and the value of the any disease, and never had any medical atte ground, after having taken two whales, the captain and three of the men, while in the act of *Traveller*. taking a third, were killed. The efficiency of the crew was so much enfeebled by his melancholy loss, that the mate, on whom the command devolved, deemed it expedient to come home. To accomplish this object, he continued westwardly on his voyage, and in 148 days of his own reckoning, or 147 of real time, he crossed his outward track, and arrived at Warren, her port of depar- Bosphorus, having come to preserve the Turkish ture, on the 16th of June last, no one of the crew having in the meantime landed from the ship .--Boston Adv.

Wolves .- The wolves of Maine seem to be numerous and remarkably fierce the present season. A correspondent of the Machias Union, says that the accommodation stages and passengers from Rockland, were a few days since driven back from the woods near Indian river, and detained over night by a large detachment of wolves. The Brunswick Telegraph relates, that recently Col. Campbell, of that town, was chased by a pack of wolves while in the woods, not half a mile from his house, Four of them came within twenty feet of him, whereupon he turned at bay armed with an axe; and his adversaries, after some reconnoitering and a few low growls of disapprobation, concluded to forego their anticipated breakfast, and beat a reluctant retreat.

The Sexual Character of the Strawberry is the subject of a very interesting report just made to the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, by a committee, who have come to the following conclusions :-

1st. That all strawberries in their natural state, have some blossoms, perfect in what are termed male and female organs, while some are decidedly pistillate, and others staminates.

2nd. That when they are in some degree perfect in both organs, the fruit will be small and indifferent, except, perhaps, in the case of " Longworth's Prolific.

will be but little fruit realized.

4th. That if they be all pistillate there will Le a like result, and that of an inferior quality.

5th. That to insure a full crop, whatever be the theory, it is absolutely necessary that the pistillate plants predominate; indeed, that the stami- cellular construction, reaching six feet of the wanate plants be very sparsely distributed.

Crime in Massachusetts .- The abstract of the Sccretary of State, of the returns of the keepers of jails and overseers of houses of correction, for the year ending Nov. 30, 1853, has made its appearance. In the various houses of correction, during the year, 3594 persons have been com-mitted, of whom 2786 were males, and 798 females; 3047 adults, and 523 minors. Of the whole number, only 711 were natives of Massachusetts, and 2277 were foreigners; 1826 could not read or write; 2340 were of intemperate habits; the total number committed for drunkenness was 1945.

In the various jails there have been, during the year, 10,343 prisoners, of whom 8839 were males, and 1487 females-1126 of this number were debtors, and 262 witnesses.

The aggregate of prisoners in both institutions, therefore, is 13,927, of whom 5352 were charged with intemperance, 1659 larceny, 1290 assault, of 100. The registrar writes: "This person, 85 burglary, 22 forgery, 23 highway robbery,

on a whaling vovage to the Pacific Occan, and arson, &c. The total expense of supporting these before her death. She had never suffered f labour of the prisoners was \$34,134.77 .- Boston ant, or taken any medicine, and retained all

> The London Christian Times has a letter dated Constantinople, November, 1853 :-

> A Mussulman has just been beheaded at Adrianople, for professing the Christian religion. Happening at this precise moment of time, when the fleets of England and France are lying in the government from annihilation, it must be regarded as critical. A providence is in it, and depend upon it, great results will follow. The circumstances are briefly these :

A Mussulman young man, of the village of Eski-Zaghara, near Adrianople, belonging to a surger three days have a sect of Turks called Taffani, declared publicly The preparations for that Mohammed was a false prophet, and that the true prophet was Christ, and that after him there was no prophet. The Turks warned him to beware, but he persevered in his profession of Christianity, and was at last seized and thrown into prison. Subsequently, he was removed to Adrianople, where he was tried before the highest court of the Pasha. He steadily persisted in his previous declaration, adding that, "so long as we have Christ, we have no need of Mohammed." He also said Mohammed was a false man, and he exposed the corruption of the Mohammedan meeting-house. system. He was remanded to prison and cruelly tortured, to induce him to recant, but in vain. He was afterwards brought out and beheaded, and with his last breath he protested against Mohammed, and said, "I profess Jesus Christ, and for him I die,"

Steamships in Great Britain .- At a meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Mr. Fairbairn, Engineer, alluded to the construction of an immense steam yessel, which had been undertaken by Mr. Brunel and Mr. Scott Russell, of such vast dimensions, that it would stretch over two of the largest waves of the Atlantic, and would thus obtain a steadiness 3rd. That if the staminate plants prevail there of motion, which would be a preventive against sea-sickness. This mammoth steamer is to be 680 feet long, with a breadth of heam of 83 feet, and a depth of 58 feet. The combined power of the engines would be that of 2600 horses. The ship is to be built of iron, with a double bottom of ter-line, and with a double deck, the upper and the lower part being connected together on the principle of the Britannia tubular bridge, so that the ship will be a complete beam. It would thus possess the strength of that form of construction, and not be liable to " hogg, or break its back, as had been the case with other ships of great length. The double bottom would be a means of increased safety in other ways, for if by any accident the outer shell were broken, the inner one would prove effectual to keep out the water. As an additional security, however, it was divided into ten water tight compartments. The ship would be propelled by paddles and by a screw, which would be worked by separate engines.

On the 28th of January, the widow of a servant died at the age of 100 years, in Sherborne street, Blanford square, London, and on the 23d, at London street, Ratcliffe, the widow of a mariner, died, reported to have arrived at the extreme age although at so great an age, was able to walk 69 counterfeit money, 29 murder, 10 perjury, 27 about and come down stairs alone until two days

faculties to the last, with the exception of sight. She was a native of Scotland, but ] lived in London street for the last seven yes Her youngest child now alive is seventy-two, has children who have also families."-D. Par

Many friends are lost by ill-timed jests.

## THE FRIEND.

THIRD MONTH 4, 1854.

#### ITEMS OF NEWS.

By the steamship Europa, we have information for

The preparations for war are going on with vigon UNITED STATES .- Great freshets have occurred

Maryland, Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey. Pennsylvania .-- Philadelphia. Deaths last week, 2 Prevalent diseases--of the lungs. Scarlet fever.

Small pox. 1. New York,-Deaths last week, 482; 73 by consur

tion, 27 by small pox.

#### FRIENDS' ASYLUM.

A stated annual meeting of "The Contributors to t Asylum for the Relief of Persons Deprived of the of their Reason," will be held on Fourth-day, the 1 of Third mooth, 1854, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at Arch str

WILLIAM BETTLE, Clerk.

#### INDIAN CIVILIZATION.

Wanted, a well qualified Friend and his wife to res at Tunessassah; to be engaged in managing the fa belonging to the committee of Philadelphia Yearly M ing ; and other domestic concerns of the family. a suitable Friend to teach the school.

Application may be made to Joseph Elkintoa, 8 377 South Second street, or Thomas Evans, No. 1 Arch street.

#### WESTGROVE BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

(Located at old Westgrove meeting-house, Chester count This School will be opened ou the 1st of Fifth mon next, and continue in session twenty weeks. It is d signed to furnish an opportunity to young women i

acquiring economically a competent English education Attention will be given to the preservation of healt the general cultivation and discipline of mind, and concern exercised to inculcate principles and habits accordance with the views of the Society of Friends.

For circulars containing other necessary informatic only to THOMAS CONARD, Principal, apply to Westgrove P. O., Chester Co., I

Second mo., 1854.

DIED, on the evening of the 16th ult., in the 75th ye of her age, CATHARINE JONES, a member and overseor Radron Monthly Meeting. The life of this dear Frie beautifully illustrated the fruit of the Spirit, which a "love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodne faith, meekness, temperance." While cvincing, by a l of practical piety, her belief, that "faith without wor of practical piety, her belief, that "faith without war is dead," she fully recognized that cardial Christi doctrine that "it is not by works of rightcoanness, ho we have done, but according to his merey he saveth u For her death had no terrors, but with lamp trimm and light burning abe callup awaited the coming of i Bridegroom of souls; and we believe that, through t merry of Qodi to Christ Jeass our Lord, be has entor into eternal rest.

——, suddenly, on the 26th ult., SANUEL HUGHES, Londongrove, Chester county, Pa., in the 45th year his age. He was an esteemed member and overseer Westgrove Particular Meeting, and a useful man among Friends and others in his neighbourhood. He was o cheerful disposition, and had been long expecting a su den dismission from this state of probation; and w concerned to be found ready for the midnight cry.

PRINTED BY KITE & WALTON. No. 3 Ranstead Place, Fourth above Chesnut street.

## A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

#### L. XXVII.

SEVENTH-DAY, THIRD MONTH 11, 1854.

NO. 26.

#### PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

ce two dollars per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions and Payments received by JOHN RICHARDSON,

T NO. 50 NORTH FOURTH STREET, UP STAIRS,

## PHILADELPHIA.

age to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, in advance, three and a quarter cents; to any the United States, for three months, if paid in e, six and a-half cents.

#### For "The Friend."

#### REMARKABLE DELUSIONS.

#### (Continued from page 194)

of the universal medicine which was to cure ish is supposed to be derived."

certainly gained for him an unenviable illness. , so that he narrowly escaped being burned ath as a magician."

manner in which he employed them. His extra- who expects to succeed in his lawful calling withvagance soon exhausted his treasures. To re- out diligence, prudence, and industry, may fairly plenish them he became associated with Prelati, be termed an alchemist. All men, too, in a wider an alchemist of Padua, in the search after the sense, who are setting their affictions on riches philosopher's stone. At length the scandal which instead of the living God, deserve the same apsurrounded Laval led to his apprehension for sor- pellation. They are seeking happiness where it cery, murder, and other crimes. Giles confes-ed is not to he found, and placing their affections in himself guilty, and with Prelati was sentenced to what may take eagle's wings and fly away. The be burned alive. His rank, however, caused him true arcanum of wealth is to be found only in the to be first strangled. Prelati underwent the full words of the wisest of men, 'The blessing of the sentence, and his ashes were thrown to the Lord, it maketh rich, and he addeth no sorrow winds."

"The ancient college of Manchester formerly had for its warder a celebrated alchemist, who for riches which prevailed in his day, speaks flourished in the reign of Elizabeth-Dr. Dec. of 'the hallowed thirst for gold,' and describes He was an astrologer as well as alchemist; the the popular longing as summed up in the followhe study of *alchemy*, though of a very early queen sent the earl of Leicester to consult him on ing apophthegm, "Get money, honestly if you a Europe, appears, as indeed we might have the most auspicious day for her coronation. She can; but by any means get money !" One of tured from the very form of the word, to subsequently visited him at Mortlake, and caused the monarchs of these realms, a savage persecuirst attained eminence among the Arabians, him to be attended during an illuess by her own tor of the Jews in his day, justified his exactions bly at the time when they became teachers physician. He subsequently published his dis- by a similar saying: "There is a necessity for dicine to Europe. It bore a considerable courses on matters connected with his art, and me to have money; gotten from what place soever, ty to astrology, and the two studies were these may yet be inspected by the curious in the and by what means soever, and from whom so-mtly associated. There is a considerable British Museum. He claimed, moreover, to be in ever. When such a maxim was avowed, we blance between many of the characters possession of the elizir vite; yet, after passing cease to wonder at any consequent tyranny. is a lacheny and those of the ancient hiero- through a variety of adventures, be was a suitor Happily, the well-constructed laws of modern is; sufficient, indeed, to prove their origin to the queen for pecuniary relief. He even pawn-the same people and at nearly the same ed his books for food. He died in poverty at the direct of alcheny were the disco- Mortlake, 1608."

"All tyros in chemistry will be familiar with eases, and the preparation of the philoso- an apparatus for impregnating liquids with cerstone, which was to turn all metals into tain gases, called, after the name of the discov. The steel clad baron and the feudal lord no longer Hermes Trismegistus and Geber were erer, 'Woulde's apparatus.' This man was an hold the purses of their vassals; nor do the raids It is not a stand gives that to be the stand of the stand is race. He lived of the Scattish freebooter, or the desalt is of the stand is race. He lived of the Scattish freebooter, or the desalt is of the stand is a stand is race in the stand is race. The stand is the stand is race in the stand is a stand is race in the stand is a stand is race in the stand is race in to the language of his science, the word alembics, and other furniture of the same kind, bours. But the desire for riches has by no means So entire was the confusion, that it was said a abated; though, with the prevalence of law and ay is supposed to contract the supposed to contract the supposed of the supposed by the supposed by the supposed of the suppos mutations, as to have converted no less than secret signal that his intimate friends could obtain by law, are, in the sight of Him who trieth men's housand pounds of quicksilver, lead, and access to his apartments. The want of the due hearts, scarcely less offensive and abominable. notating bounds of quickshiver, leav, and access to insame of charitable acts was, he supposed. When violence could no longer command sudden we had never suc-ry into gold.\* His experiments are reported performance of charitable acts was, he supposed. When violence could no longer command sudden we had never suc-wealth are have had recourse to those false re-receded in discovering the elixir of life. He died presentations, too casy for the impostor, and too vere coined from their success. Roger Ba- of a cold and inflammation of the lungs, caught enthusiastically believed by the credulous. also devoted much time and attention to by journeying to Edinburgh and back, in 1805s of this description. His reputation for such a journey being his prescription for every word, of which we have any distinct account, oc-

man, was residing at Lilly, Herts, who in seclu- damaged by the king's licentiouspess and extraseorge Ripley, canon of Bridlington, (York,) sion addicted himself to this obsolete study, and vagance. A general bank was then first propos-n his youth a laborious alchemist, but before barricaded his house against all strangers. He ed. During the agitation of this question, schemes and be desired that those who net with his which alchemists have vainly longed, and said 1694 renched a crisis which precisely anticipated i would immediately burn them, for that he that he could make gold at pleasure. His cruci many subsequent occurrences, Mining operations of the state of ully convinced of the falsehood and inutility bles were attended by eight servants, in relays of tions in one quarter, and large fisheries in an-th studies. It may be readily imagined that two, for every six hours. He was a miserable other; inventions promising great wealth to their pursuits as these became often associated man, who thought all the world his enemies, and proprietors, followed by the now familiar devices crime and infamy. Gilles de Laval, a was probably insane. In London,'it has been re- of swelling up the price of shares to an exorbitant chal of France (nat. 1420), inherited the marked, 'even at the present day, it is not impos- amount, till the original projector had amassed profuse riches, of which he made an extra- sible that the science of alchemy has still some considerable sums, when the luckless dupes were at use; but sinister rumours arose as to the secret votary feeding the furnace, and watching left to help themselves as they best could—were ome of these transmutations were mere tricks, and of alchemists is at all events very plentiful. Their the hopes of the covetous, and inflicting the severnumbers exhibit no signs of diminution, and re- est injury on public credit." peated disappointments do not appear to dissipate herated the imprisoned contents into the cracible, their day dreams. The man, for instance, who makes haste to be rich by wild speculations, or

with it."

"A Roman satirist, in allusion to the phrenzy

' --- they should get who have the power, And they should keep who can.'

"The first 'bubble,' to use a now familiar curred in the reign of Charles II. It arose out of "So late as 1828, a gentleman named Keller- an attempt to support the national credit, greatly

"The disastrous excitement attendant upon

\* Horace, Ep. 1.

ed with gold and stopped with wax, into melted or other metal, which of course dissolved the wax, ne cases mere imitative metals were employed.

these speculations were, however, speedily to be the sentence. In one week Law puid for estates which rest upon us, to bring them up in the new eclipsed by a monster delusion, which has often upwards of three millions of tivres. "A man of talent and enthusiasm, without

principle, especially if his wants be many and his extravagances great, is always dangerous in any society. Such a man was William Law, who, having devoted much of his time to questions of finance, and having impoverished himself by u career of dissipation, sought to recover by public projects the fortune he had lost. His schemes at length led him to Paris, then in a crisis of its history. That country, by a court magnificent bevond parallel, and a despotic monarch, had been reduced to witness an empty exchequer. The regent of the day was the duke of Orleans-a man most dissipated and worthless, utterly negligent of affairs of state, and careless of everything except his personal pleasures. Under his régime the clock of the state had almost run down altogether. In this crisis of disorder, Law found himself at the regent's car, and, by holding out large promises, obtained his consent to establish a bank upon a grand scale, out of the amazing ness by opening the Mauch Chunk road, the success of which grew up the famous Mississippi scheme. Ilis project was nominally to form a company, possessing an exclusive trade with the countries adjacent to the Mississippi river. But the powers it sought were enormous. It claimed to have control over the mint and the public treasury, and to have power to multiply the issue of bank notes to any amount deemed desirable. Its first success was electric. It irresistibly appealed to a novelty-loving nation ; and Law, from a needy adventurer, rose at once into a demi-god. The visiter to Paris may be aware of a narrow street, called Rue de Quincampoix ; it was here that Law resided at the time of the projection of his scheme, and the influence of the project on his "second edition" of a Gulliver or a Munchausen ! vicinity was astonishing. Crowds of persons, prince and peasant, senators, physicians, ladies of rank, stock-jobbers, tradesmen-all erowded and jostled together, waited, regardless of weather, to obtain a preference of shares. Of these there Reasons why Friends object to sending to District were fifty thousand, whilst the applicants were three hundred thousand ! The regent profited by the opportunity. He increased the number of of Friends, from the earliest period of its history, shares to a large amount, and paid off the national for the preservation of its members from all that debt with the proceeds. The excitement increas- would obstruct their growth in grace, or in anynessed. A smile from Law was a priceless fa- of the Church in a very remarkable manner raisprofusion were the order of the day; land sunk in the testimony to this Divine light in man in its value-every proprietor desired cash; and the primitive purity. aid of the police was required to prevent suffoca. The young an tion. Between November, 1719, and the April a particular manner objects of this godly concern, of the next year, the price of stock rose till it as is abundantly apparent from the repeated adreached 2,050 per cent. The moral state of so- vices given forth by the Body, to parents and ciety during this inflammatory fever was deplor- those who have the care of children, to train them able, and every good man regarded it with terror. up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, and M. de Tocqueville says, 'There was no folly or to support schools for their education under the vice in which the high society did not take the care of Monthly or Preparative Meetings, with it being usual in this month for the priests of a lead; the degradation of men's minds was equal teachers in membership with Friends, where the heathen god Pan, to offer sacrifices and perfor to the corruption of their manners.' A nobleman pupils may as much as possible, be preserved from of the highest rank robbed a Jew of 100,000 the evils that are in the world. Hence, our objeccrowns, and murdered him. When his trial ap- tions to a free participation in the district or public pronched, the judges had to pass through a long schools, rest upon purely conscientious ground, procession of the noblest and proudest families, and arises from no desire to differ from our neighall entreating a mitigation of his sentence; and bours in the performance of the important duty of be his father. when the criminal was condemned to be broken education, nor yet from a censorious spirit, as on the wheel, the most active exertions continued, though we considered our children better than though fruitlessly, to obtain the commutation of others; but from a deep sense of the obligations

New Jersey Central Railroad .- This road extends from New York to Easton, Pa., from which place to Mauch Chunk a track is already graded for a road which will bring New York within six hours of the coal regions. The value of this road hours of the coal regions. can hardly be estimated. Coal can then be gated shepherds over this interesting class of brought direct from the mines to New York at any season of the year, which will tend to keep the price of that indispensable article at moderate rates. We see no reason why a train may not leave Mauch Chunk every thirty minutes through the entire year, laden with coal, which now finds its way to New York via the Lehigh canal, easily see the great danger their interesin which is closed during the cold season.

Railroad has paved the way for this movement. so important to the city of New York and surrounding places. The road is constructed of the best material, and in view of the increase of busi-Company are about to lay a double track from Easton to New York. It passes through the beautiful towns of Elizabethtown, Plainfield, Somerville, &c., and brings Easton within four hours of New York. The engines and cars are of the best possible make, and its affairs are conducted with that enterprise and public spirit which might be expected from having so able and ciety, and many Friends suffered great abuse be energetic a gentleman as John T. Johnson, Esq., for its President. When the thoroughfare is completed to Mauch Chunk, many a New Yorker will visit the coal regions, and witness scenes and sights so startling in beauty and romance, that if described to him, would be regarded by him as a -From the Plough, the Loom and the Anvil.

#### For "The Friend "

## Schools.

A concern has prevailed in the religious Society ed. To obtain access to the house of the adven- wise tarnish its holy profession, so that all might to have the pronoun you applied to each of ther turer, one lady caused her carriage to be upset, walk as becometh the gospel, exhibiting in their as though they were more than one ordinary pe that thereby she might excite his pity ; whilst, to conduct and conversation among men, the efficacy son. Plainness of speech likewise embraces b diminish the crowd, another cried free? The of that Divine light and life in man, which is the long-established usage of the Society, to call the ante chambers of the regent were forsaken for principal means provided by Divine Providence, days of the week, and the months of the ya those of the adventurer. The spectacle of the for his instruction, edification and establishment by their numerical names, as First, Second poor suddenly become rich was everywhere within the unchangeable Truth. The blessed Head your. Trade was stimulated; extravagance and ed us up to be a people, and called us to uphold Meeting for Sufferings, held in London, in the

The young and rising generation have been in

way of the Lord, believing in the truth of the saying of the wise king, Prov. xxii. 6, "Troin un n child in the way that he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it."

The time of youth is a period wherein the misis very susceptible to good or bad impressions, m the varied circumstances which attend may make it therefore behoves all who are placed as dela Society, to be watchful, and do all in their power to protect them from harm, and to open the way for the seed of life to take root and bring for fruit to God's praise, their own peace, and the help and comfort of the church. As a right coo cern prevails in the minds of parents, they will charge who are sent to the district schools are in The construction of the New Jersey Central of acquiring the manners and customs of the world, and deviating from that plainness and sin plicity which has distinguished us as a people language, behaviour and apparel. Thus a vali objection manifests itself to sending our childre to such mixed schools; for as we are sound in th faith and testimonies of the Society, these m ever be held to be important points.

Plainness of speech, the use of the pronous thre and thou to a single person, and you to more than one, though viewed by many as very little things, yet gave great offence in the breaking forth of gospel light in the early days of our \$ from protessors and profane, because of the faithfulness herein. And truly this plain way speaking has everything in its favour that a make it both right and commendable; for to u the pronouns thee and thou to a single person, according to the rules of grammar, and accordin to the language of the holy penmen who wrote a they were moved by the Holy Ghost: it is als in accordance with the language of the Almight where he interrogated after this manner, "Ada where art thou?" While on the contrary, theu of the pronoun you to a single person, has neither propriety nor example in holy scripture for a support, but had its origin in the pride and vanit of the human heart. Individuals occupying high stations and swollen with pride, were unwilling be addressed in the singular number, but che Third, &c.

The following extract from the minutes of th Seventh month, 1751, sets forth the origin of the names of some of the months of the year, and all the days of the week as now in common use

"First month, January, was so called in Janus, an ancient king of Italy, whom heathenis superstition had defied, to whom a temple w built and this month dedicated,

Second month, February, was so called fro Februa, a word denoting purgation by sacrifice certain rites, conducing, as was supposed, to the cleansing or purgation of the people.

Third month, March, was so denominated fro Mars, feigned to be the god of war, whom Rom lus, founder of the Roman empire, pretended

Fourth month, April, is generally supposed

\* London Epistle, printed 1806.

its name from the Greek appellation of occasions, gave rise to the vulgar names Michael an imaginary goddess worshipped by the mas, Martinmas, Christmas, and the like.

month, May, is said to have been so callo Maia, the mother of Mercury, another of they paid their devotions.

uno, one of the supposed goddesses of the

Quintilis or the fifth.

other four months, namely, September, r, November, and December, still retain remains of idolatry and superstition." umerical Latin names, which, according to be improperly applied. However, from ntinued use of them hitherto, as well as thod of distinguishing the months by their cal order only, was the most ancient, as it, nost plain, simple and rational.

day they peculiarly worshipped.

ce the first day of the week was by them Sunday, from their accustomary adoration sun upon that day.

second day of the week they called Monon that day.

third day of the week they called Tues-

fourth day of the week was called Wed-, from the appellation of Woden, another idols.

fifth day of the week was called Thursom the name of an idol called Thor, to they paid their devotions upon that day. sixth day of the week was termed Friday, e name of Friga, an imaginary goddess

n worshipped.

oped.

continued use of these names of days deristian religion became national, multitudes brethren, ye did it unto me." heathen priests whose interest lay in the nance of rites, ceremonies and sacrifices, ed the prevailing Christianity with selfish and laboured early with too much success employment for themselves, by imposing people a new set of ceremonies and sacrich at particular times, and on particular

Seeing, therefore, that these appellations and

names of days, months and times, are of an idolatrous or superstitious original, contrary to the retended ethnic deities, to whom in this Divine command, the practice of good and holy men in former ages, and repugnant to the Chris-1 month, June, is said to take its name tian testimony borne by our faithful Friends and predecessors in the Truth, for the sake of which they patiently endured many revilings; let nei- for that day, ath month, July, so called from Julius ther the reproach of singularity por the specious one of the Roman emperors, who gave reasonings of such as would evade the cross of n name to this month, which before was Christ, turn you aside from the simplicity of the Quintilis or the fifth. th month, August, so named in honour of language of truth in denominating the months and us Cæsar, another of the Roman emperors, days according to the plain and scriptural way of nonth was before called Sextilis or the expression; and so shall we follow the examples of our worthy elders, and come up in a noble and honourable testimony against these and all other

There are sound and substantial reasons why regulation of the calendar, will for the Friends should withdraw from the public schools and support schools under the care of our Society. and of teachers who are not only in membership, ne practice of the Jews before the Babylo- but also testimony bearers; that so their example aptivity, it scemeth highly probable that combined with suitable precept may have a salutary effect upon the minds of those intrusted to their care. And we cannot doubt but if all our dear Friends who are in the responsible station he idolatrous Romans thus gave names to of parents or caretakers of children, were duly of the months in honour of their pretend- impressed with the importance of a guarded reliies, so the like idolatry prevailing among gious education, there would be more of a dispo-tion ancestors, induced them to call the sition apparent to more the difficulties and incomf the week by the name of the idol which veniences which often occur in the support of Friends' schools. It is true that Friends have, in common with their fellow citizens, to pay their apportionment of the money to be raised for the support of the district schools; but what is the saving of a few dollars, placed in competition with om their usual custom of worshipping the the preservation and welfare of our beloved offspring? It is not worth being thought of as an inducement to place our children in such unfan honour of one of their idols called vourable situations, however hard it may seem for us to pay our money and receive no benefit from it. The path of faithfulness to God is the path of safety for us and for our children. Depending upon Him whose is the earth and the folgess thereof, we shall be willing to make this sacrifice, trusting that He will bless and increase our substance, so as to enable us to educate our children in the guarded manner that He requires. and which is consistent with our Christian profession. If a right sense of the obligations which seventh day they styled Saturday, as is rest upon us to Him from whom every blessing ed from Saturn or Seator, by them then flows, were maintained, such as are in easy or affluent circumstances would feel their hearts opened to contribute to the assistance of those, on such gross idolatry of the heathen, is a who being in limited circumstances, may need tration how little the purity of the Chris- help in the performance of this very interesting igion was understood by the generality of and important duty, and thus as good stewards ho came into the public profession of it, they would be in the way of applying the bless-following ages of Popish superstition not ings of a gracious Providence, to the relief and dulged their proselytes in the use of such comfort of their fellow creatures, and through a hish names and customs, but also invented continued course of well doing, in the end be fatroduced other unsound and unscriptural youred to hear the welcome language, "Inasmuch in religion, For when the profession of as ye did it unto one of the least of these my

> Belmont county, Ohio, Second month 11th, 1854.

A minister of the "Kirk," in good old Scotland, once discovered his wife fallen asleep in the midst "Susan P

J. E.

Susan opened her eyes and ears in a twinkling, as did all other dreamers in the house whether asleep or awake.

"Susan, I dinna marry ve for your wealth, sin' he hae'd none! And I dinna marry ve for your beauty, that the hail congregation can see! And if ye hae no grace, I have made but a sair hargain !"

Susan's slumbers were effectually broken up

For "The Friend."

## A SOCIABLE BIRD.

The day after the late snow storm, we were visited by an interesting stranger, a poor little wren, who, perhaps pinched with hunger, and seeing a door open, made its way into the kitchen of our house. It showed no signs of being alarm. ed, flying and hopping about as though in search of food, but on throwing it some crumbs it did not seem inclined to partake of them. Feeling no disposition to make it a captive, I left an opening in the window for it to escape, if so inclined ; but though it flew near the opening, it did not go out. As I passed into another room it followed me, and perched upon an oleander which stood in one corner of the apartment, I then put some small pieces of fat ment on the leaves of the plant, which it soon devoured. After eating its fill, it flew to the top of the bush, and there sat pruning its feathers as though quite at home. After reposing a short time it flew to the window, where there were several pot plants in bloom, and seemed delighted in flying from one to the other, sometimes scratching the earth from the pots, (as I thought in quest of worms,) and then perching on the flowers, as if to enjoy to the full an unexpected treat. It appeared particularly fond of reposing in the cup of in Ethiopian lily, where I frequently observed it. When it was not busied among the plants, it would be hopping about the carpet very near my feet, and several times flew on to the centre-table at which I was seated, and perched itself on the work-basket: if a drawer or cupboard happened to be left open, it would go in as if to reconnoitre, It showed no symptoms of fear, for it frequently lighted upon my shoulder, and several times on my head. Early in the evening it flew to the top of the oleander, where it roosted during the night. We felt disposed to encourage the stay of the little visiter, but after remaining with us part of two days and a night, it disappeared as suddeuly as it came.

Detaware county, Pa., Second month 25th, 1854.

From the Leisure Hour

## A DAY AT A COTTON MILL.

## (Concluded from page 199.)

But mark what a change has taken place in its appearance. When it was put into the cards it was course and rough, with the fibres pointing in all directions ; but now it has assumed the lustrous appearance of silk, every fibre lying smooth and straight, and all in the same direction. It is now in a fit state for further operations. You will observe that it is in one endless length, but still thick enough to bear its own weight. Now before it can be drawn much finer, some means must be adopted to make the fibres hold together. In its present state, there will be about 100 yards to the pound; but it cannot be drawn out to eight earing some resemblance to those which of his homily on the Sabbath. So, pausing in the or ten hundred yards unless some means can be former state of heathenism they had been steady, and, possibly, somewhat monotonous flow devised to make it hold together. How then is med to. From this corrupt source sprang of his oratory, he broke forth with this personal this to be accomplished? Let us go forward to ish sacrifice of the mass, the celebration address, sharp and clear, but very deliberate :-- the slubbing frame, and the difficulty will be solved.

drawing the riband, or stream of cotton, out into has taken twenty long years of thought and toil it will have to be regularly ironed. This is do drawing the ribind, or stream of cotion, out not past taken (wenty iong years of indigit and ton) it with nave to be regularry routed. This is get a "rowing." A series of "*figers*" is also fixed to bring it to the state in which you behold it, partly by machines, with *boldins* upon trevolving spindles, with *boldins* upon these. All the motions are performed with an exactitude dressing machines, with triangular pipes attacks spindles to receive the rowings. As the cotton is delivered from the front rollers, it passes through spun, twisted, and rolled on the spindle; the cap dicularly up and down. A number of girls be the fivers, and is wound round the bobbins, re- is built in its proper form; and all these operations, by engaged in their various occupations, are no ceiving at the same time its proportionate quan, are carried on by the agency of that shaft which it; and one amongst them takes hank after har cerving at the same time its proportionize quark are carried on by the agency of that shart which a , and one amongs them takes hank after an ity of *tixist* by the revolution of the flyers. The you see, and its dependencies. Subbins are regularly earried up and down by Let us now follow the eaps to another part of pipe and roller. The latter moves upwards a mechanical contrivance, so that the rovings are the works. Look you, here is a large iron chest, downwards as before described, stretching out uniformly laid from end to end of the bobbins, at or rather a great cistern, piled with baskets full of thread from the pipe, until every crease in it equal distances to suit their diameters.

your fingers; but it is so equal and level, that near by turns a tap, and there is forthwith a rush- smaller heads, neatly doubled up in hank, m every part of it contains nearly the same number ing and roaring of steam as it penetrates into the packed in parcels of ten pounds weight ear of fibres | And now listen to this astounding cistern, and through every fibre of the yarns, when it is ready for the market. fact. The roving on this bobbin has been dou- softening and moistening them, so that they will The process by which the thrend is wound up bled 746,496 times since it left the bog, and it is not double up and kink when they are made into spools, or balls, such as are purchased in shop eight times smaller than when it left the cards, twist. They are now taken out, and are ready is also a very interesting one; but we have an You will see that there is no more tweist put upon for winding on the bobbins, whilst they are yet dy gone sufficiently into detail. We may remain than is just necessary to keep it from separa-warm and moist. We shall not, however, pause how gratified we were to observe the cure take ting, and straining its parts by its own weight; to describe this process. One hundred bobbins to give the public exact mensure, a notice be and this twist is the sole secret of keeping it toge- are filled at once, each of the same length, when, posted up to the following effect :--- "Nornarther, which was the difficulty that startled us, they are doffed off by the girls, and put into a Winders shall pay one shilling for every both when it left the *finishing* machine. It is now basket to be further dealt with. The operations that has two lengths less than ordered, and i phont one hank, or 840 yards to the pound.

and finer in its parts. As the rovings are getting however, and we are hurried along by the neverin proportion. The rovings undergo here an- the yarn is turned into thread. other doubling, two of them being made into one, which is then drawn out by rollers four times 13,000 spindles, which are superintended by longer than the former; and after this process is young girls, whose pleasing faces, picturesque accomplished, it is put through a third and fourth, dresses, and active movements, increase the anigrowing finer and finer as it advances, until it mation of the scene. passes through the last frame in the card room, times !

the yarns are here finished, and receive all the the reel may be stopped at any moment. twist necessary to fit them for any purpose they The hanks are now taken to the *bleaching* historical attainments were equally creditat may be wished to be applied to. The "rovings" works. Many hundredweights of thread in hank The whole scene was well calculated to disaw since yarns were spun only by hand, one thread from the hank reels. It is now thrown into a

chines in these wonderful nulls is the self-acting every brown speck is taken out of it; and, as a their expenses to the point of embarkation, spinning jenny, which performs all the operations final process, it is drawn through a vat of clear also to pay one-half (say \$2,400) the expense alluded to above without any help from the hand spring water, mixed with the extract of indigo, so their transportation to, and support six months of man. There it is at full work, no one helping that the white ground may appear clear and bril- Liberia. I have this morning received a t it-the dumb machine doing as it were both the hant. It is now subjected to hydraulic pressure, from a distinguished gentleman, who was prethinking and the labour. How cunningly it is freed from all superabundant fluid, and carried last night, and heard the report, saying the devised how admirably it performs its duties! from thence to the store, where you see it hanging will take pleasure in giving the \$2,400 for

A row of cans stands behind it, filled with cot-ton in the state we have described above. The but continues to work all day long in the same frame has three lines of rollers ior the purpose of process, accurates, and methodical manner, if white as the driven snow," We must have flow for the same state of the same st

Take a bobbin from the frame, and examine We shall see. The doors are suddenly closed, straight and lustrous. It is now passed over a It is so soft that you can press it flat with and the cistorn is thus made air-tight. A man table in the same room, where it is separated in seem endless, and no one would imagine that it pence for every bobbin more than ordered. The The bobbins are now taken forward, and put required so much trouble and skill to make a who are habitually guilty of these irregularis through a similar machine to the last, but smaller speel of cotton. There is no time for reflection, shall be discharged." finer, the bobbins are made lighter, and smaller ceasing machinery to the next process, by which cotton spinning. It would have been easy enough

when every pound is made into thirty hanks, carried to the ruling room, to be made into hanks, persons are employed, how many hundreds containing 25,200 yards of roving, which has which is doue as follows. The machine consists thousands of pounds have been expended in a now been doubled no less than 3,981,312 of a long-spoked cylinder, fifty-lour inches wide, chinery, to provide for them the material of the with spindles attached, upon which the bobbins occupation. It is now ready for being spun into fine yarns, are placed, perpendicularly to the reel, so that and we must follow it, therefore, from the card they turn round and unwind as the reel revolves. boys, and girls-employed in this manufactor room to the spinning room. As it is too much of The ends of the thread are fixed to the spokes of we found very satisfactory, both as regards here a toil to climb the long range of steps to the next the reel, which carries the thread along with it and dress. As regards the schools attached room above, suppose we mount the "hoist" again, during its revolutions, and forms it into a hank or the works, we never saw pupils better train and make the steam horse pull us up. So here we skein, with any number of threads in it which Their qualifications varied from simple additional states and the steam horse pull us up. are in a room filled with spinning jennies. These may be required, the number being regulated by up to algebra; and there were pupil-teachers machines differ considerably from the former, as an index placed on the axle on the reel, so that the schools who were really master of the f

are here also doubled into the rollers, and drawn are scattered in piles around the room, according a visitor of the error once prevalent, that there built upon spindles, and then doffed off by the passed in their progress towards bleaching. See, and intellectual degradation. hand of the spinner. It is scarcely fifty years here is a batch of brown thread, just as it came at a time; but now one man, assisted by three huge caldron full of boiling water, with some and the American Colonization Society, in a nac boys, can keep 1200 or 2000 spindles going at potash dissolved in it. It remains there until the National Intelligencer, dated the 18th v once, each spindle producing a thread! Look at nearly all the colouring matter in it is discharged, communicates the fullowing interesting fact: those before you: how smooth they are! how when it is taken out, well washed, and afterwards level! the fibres all twisted firmly together, mak- put into a large vat filled with water and chlorine, read at the anniversary last night, I stated to ing the thread strong and clastic. Here is a cap where the colouring matter is changed by the we were looking for some liberal friend who we Ing the unital status of the spindle. It is solid fact, the spindle is solid fact, and just taken of the spindle. It is solid fact, containing 3000 yards of yara, and using the spindle is to send eighty of and hard, containing 3000 yards of yara, and is spindle and the spindle is the spindle is to send eighty of and hard, containing and the spindle is the spindle The most wonderful, however, of all the ma wards washed with pure soap and water, so that ing willing to give them a good outfit and

Such is a sketch of this wonderful process to have written a lighter and more dashing aria This is carried on in a large room, containing about it, but the object has been to describe t manufacture, and to convey sume idea of the convey sum plicated machinery used in it. Little do the lab of England imagine, as they sit at work in the quiet parlours or magnificent drawing-rooms, After undergoing this process, the bobbins are sewing or embroidering, how many thousands

The general appearance of the hands-m four books of Euclid. Their geographical a

Timely Liberality .- McLain, the Secretary

" In the abstract of the annual report which

is noble and prompt reply; and I can ima nest love for the brethren. now it will rejoice the good heart of Mr. Bell ir of this generous gift, and of the assurance we will take his people in our next vessel, to rom New Orleans about April 1."

From Bentley's Miscellany.

BELSHAZZAR'S FEAST. 'he king sat in his regal pride, Proud nobles throng'd the festal board, 1 igh foamed the wine, whose purple tide Was from God's sacred vessels poured.

lusic and minstrelsy were there, Loud echoing to the vaulted roof; and queenly dames, whose jewels rare Blazed in the torchlight far aloof.

With revelry the palace rung; Yet sudden 'midst the banquet's cheer larm bath hushed each tuneful tongue, And every eye glares wild with fear.

Why start the proud in mute amaze? Why quail the mighty ? shriek the fair ? Why on one spot in horror gaze, With features marbled by despair ?

What hand is that whose fingers mark With awful characters the wall? Whose hidden mysteries, stern and dark, Can e'en Belshazzar's soul appal?

Stand forth Astrologers ! and read That scroll, with dreadful import fraught : Wealth, fame and power, shall be his meed By whom th' interpretation 's taught.

What1 silent all? And is there none To me its mystery hath unroll'd.

Tremble, proud king ! thy reign is o'er,-Thy sceptre shall the Median sway,-Thy pomp and glory are no more,-Thy kingdom it hath passed away.

Thou hast lifted up thy haughty brow Against the Lord of earth and heaven : That God, O king ! hath weighed thee now, And judgment is against thee given.

Hark! even now the voice of war Is thundering at thy brazen gates : I hear the hattle-shout from far-Destruction, monarch, on thee, waits."

The Prophet ceased. That very night Belshazzar's power and life were gone, And ere the morning star was bright, Darius reigned in Babylon.

For "The Friend."

#### BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

finisters and Elders, and other concerned members of the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia.

#### JOHN ECKLEY.

Of the birthplace of John Eckley, I have found no ount, nor of the time of his convincement and m earthly toil to receive the reward of faithful the joyful shout of a king amongst us.' .... But

se, My heart is full of thanks and gratitude dedication to his heavenly Father's will, and ear- when 1 consider how the Lord hath lessened the

authorities, and the citizens generally, coincided reward, I am ready to say, surely we have not a with that of his own religious Society. On the sufficient sense of our loss therein, or if we have, 17th of Sixth month, 1687, he was put in "come we have not sufficiently expressed it. I am hearth-mission of the peace for the county of Philadel-ly persuaded that it is justice due to the memory phia," and on the 18th was appointed Register-of the rightcous, and a duty, to contribute some-General, in the room of James Claypoole, deceased. thing towards perpetuating their names, who have This last office he declined accepting, and his a tragmacy left upon them, and through faith triend and fellow minister of the gospel, Thomas have obtained a good report. Though their bo-Ellis, was appointed in his place. In the Twelfth dies sleep in the grave, and, by Divine appointmonth of that same year, Governor Penn's " com- ment they die like men, and fall like others, yet mission under the broad seal" was received, con- this signal difference hath the Lord declared, stituting Thomas Lloyd, Robert Turner, Arthur ' The memorial of the just shall be blessed, but the Cook, John Symcock, and John Eckley, " his de-puty or lieutenant." John Eckley paid to this "To give testimony to them that die appointment the same faithful attention which he Lord, is not only a kind and just part to them, did to his religious ones. During the ten months but it is very useful to the living. Many under he held the post, he was not once absent from its frequent sittings.

tween the counties of Philadelphia and Chester, of God to his own in all ages, and how he hath near the Welsh tract, and Holmes's map added in due time made them more than conquerors, that portion to Chester. Some of the Welsh pre- crowning their end with peace and dominion. ferred remaining attached to Philadelphia, and These considerations, together with the sincere some of them said that William Penn had pro- affection I had for this our dear deceased Friend, mised them a county Palatine for themselves. when living, have prevailed with me in truth and Whilst these discussions were going on, John soberness to give this following testmony con-Eckley was elected in the First month, 1689, a cerning him. I shall not undertake to give a hisrepresentative of the Provincial Council for the tory of his life, nor look far back, my acquaintcounty of Philadelphia. At his election some of ance with him being of no long date. The conthe inhabitants of Haverford and Radnor having versation we have had together gave me opporvoted for him, Governor Blackwell relused to let tunity of knowing certainly and groundedly the him serve, although there does not appear to have truth of what 1 here affirm. As a man he was been any opposing candidate. This resolution pleasant, courteous, discreet and grave,-and in of the governor being made known through the public services accompanying the foremost, I sheriff, a public meeting of the inhabitants was shall not labour much to enumerate his virtues, held, and John Eckley was chosen by acclama- nor assert his merit, which was so conspicuous to tion. Still the governor was not satisfied, and all that knew him. . . . The things we have mendid not permit John Eckley to sit, until he was tioned were but the least part of his excellence,himself superceded by William Penn, who con- like the shell to the kernel. His treasure was ferred on the Provincial Council the powers of a within, out of the view of all but such as had a deputy governor. John Eckley once more took spiritual discernment. Such saw him beautifully his seat at the board, but did not long survive, and richly arrayed. The word of wisdom was in dving near the close of the year 1659, probably his mouth, and he had received the tongue of the in the Twellih month.

and wise minister of the gospel, were written, one greater part of that of Samuel Jennings.

late of Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania, but now Praying the Fountain of all our blessings, that we deceased.

inclination to these parts of the world, amongst ceived into the same rest which his soul now posthe many discouragements I had to conquer, that sesseth. which stuck hardest and longest with me, was to be separated by so great a distance from the so- body, but not easily yielding to it, he walked rance into the ministry. He appears to have ciety and fellowship of those whom in the Lord, I abroad some days after, and would not be disled in Philadelphia, towards the close of the dearly loved, and had often been comforted with. suaded from accompanying the body of a Friend, r 1684, and was one much used in civil and But when it pleased God the Guide and Disposer his acquaintance, out of town to the grave. After gious Society. Early in 1685, he took a cer- of his people to incline and conduct so many of this time his distemper increased, and soon conate of removal out of the province of Pennsyl- our dear Friends hither, so contrary to the expect fined him to his house and bed, and goickly disia; and from some indications it would appear tation of some of us that came before them, how covered itself to be the smill-pox, a disease known have been to Barbadoes. He returned before shall I express the effect it had upon us, better to be anxious and afflicting to those that have it. middle of 1657, and resided in Philadelphia than to say, it was a time not unlike that of the Notwithstanding he cheerfully and contentedly the time of his death. His services in the return of Sion's captivity, the abounding joy of submitted to the providence of God in it, upon all entry of which he was a member were great, which was such that it inade them to say, We occasions expressing a free and hearty resignathe appears to have been a willing labourer in were like them that dream,' Psl. exvi. Nor was tion to the good will of God. Thus he continued atever appointments his Friends placed upon it only a surprising sudden joy that soon vanish- labouring under the exercise of his distemper, in n. Such services as demanded active exertion, ed,-but it was durable and substantial; occa- which time he was frequently filled with praises lear business head, and religious discrimina- sioned not so much that we had lived to see each to God and instruction to his people, n, were heaped upon him; and he appears to other again personally, as that, like Israel, Numb. ve been increasing in usefulness until released xxiii. 21, 'the Lord our God was with us, and

number of his faithful labourers in these parts, by The estimate placed upon him by the public calling many of them from their labour to their

"To give testimony to them that die in the great conflict of spirit have experienced that it hath been matter of comfort and strength to them Some difficulty had arisen about the line be- to hear and read of the faithfulness and constancy learned to speak a word in due season,-which the Two memorials concerning this able councillor Lord often made 'as goads and nails fastened by the masters of the assemblies, which are given by one by Samuel Jennings, and one by his fellow coun Shepherd.' I might truly say much of his innocillor, William Yardley, of Bucks county. That cency, love and zeal for the Truth, but shall conof William Yardley has been lost. We give the tent myself with what I have already said, knowing that he hath left a lively impression upon the "A testimony concerning dear John Eckley, hearts of many, which cannot quickly be effaced. who have survived may finish like him, that when "I often call to mind, that in the time of my our course also shall be finished, we may be re-

"He was seized with some indisposition of

"Thus graciously the Lord did him remove From troubles here, to endless joys above Where tears and grief are utterly expelled, ]

And God, in glorious beauty is beheld. Whence is it then, dear John, that we are sad ! On thy account, we rather should be glad ! The [happy] gain is thine, but ours the loss ; Thou wear'st the crown, and we yet bear the cross ; Thou art delivered ; we are yet confined ; Thy race is run, and we are left behind, Where legions of temptations still attend,-But thou art where they have a final end. So that for thee there is no cause to weep,-But for ourselves, we may our sorrows keep ! Lord shield us then, whilst we on earth remnin, That we may live to thee, and die to gain.

S, J.'

For "The Friend."

#### Biographical Sketches for the Young;

Intending to show the superiority of the Religion of the Cross, to all other attainments

#### JOHN BUNYAN.

John Bunyan, the author of the Pilgrim's Progress, (an admirable allegory,) was of humble birth, being the son of a travelling tinker, and was born in 1628, at Elstow, in Bedfordshire. For some time he followed his father's occupation, and led a wandering dissipated life, after which he served some years in the parliament army. His preservation from drowning,-from destruction by an adder,-by a musket shot,-and from death by various ways, as related by himself, show a kind and most merciful preserving Providence over him; and yet he says that he continued in a state of hardness of heart, unacquainted with the sinfulness of his nature, and the necessity of fuith in Christ, until he was twenty years old, when he met with four poor women at Bedford "sitting in the sun at a door, talking about the things of God-about a new birth-about the work of God in their hearts, as how they were Divine hand in gathering and organizing the reliconvinced of their miserable state by nature-of gious Society of Friends; but it lacks the absorb to all who believe and obey him." the mercy of God in Christ Jesus-of his word ing interest awakened by the Journal written by and promises-of the temptations of Satan-and George Fox himseli; the failure in this respect dant shedding forth of the Holy Ghost, after the of their wretchedness of heart and unbelief. "Bun- being common with that of all others who have yan was so affected with the conversation of these attempted to remodel that work, or substitute their he says, "It may therefore be truly said that he good women, that he availed himself of every op- own exposition of its contents. portunity to converse with them. His irreligious companions perceived a change in him, which to the public his " Life of George Fox" alone, we was to them offensive ; and being unable to disturb should have had no occasion, as we have no dishim in that steady purpose of his mind to seek for position, to find fault with his work; but his bappiness in God alone, they resigned his socie- "Dissertations" convey sentiments, which not Christ on the cross, or that reconciliation and 19. ers of the gospel? they turned a sinner from the wise possess, but which, in our opinion, render it, believed "the atonement is wrought in man;" and evil of his way, and led him to Christ. They absolutely pernicious. had not studied for the ministry, but they were The difference existing between the Society of clothed with the experimental knowledge which Friends and those who seceded from it in 1827 function to his outward sacrifice, that Christ is the can alone qualify any rightly to preach; even as and 1828, in relation to the fundamental doctrines the apostle John was when he said, "that which of the Divinity of Christ, and the Atonement made was from the beginning, which we have heard, by him for sin, has been repeatedly and unanwhich we have seen with our eyes, and our hands swerably demonstrated, and is now very gener. from Christ's work and suffering without us, of have handled, of the Word of life, declare we ally understood by other denominations of prounto you, that ye also may have fellowship with fessing Christians. It is therefore not needful for us; and truly our fellowship is with the Father, us to advert to that subject on the present occaand with his Son Jesus Christ.' And in like sion, further than to remark the manifest, and manner Bunyan himself became a preacher. "In very natural disposition of the author, to draw representing him as holding these views, that he 1656, conceiving that he was called by God, to conclusions in his Dissertations, favourable to the says on page 439, George Fox truly declared his become a precise or in we was the belowed not become an inservice transferred which below in the brief of the belowed in the b persecution : he was for nearly thirteen years in. he employs, in defining George Fox's belief, is Father." nured in Bedlord jail on account of it; where he much more full and consonant with the received supported himself and his family by tagging faith of Christians, than the writings and sermons claration of George Fox, in regard to his belief laces. His leisure hours were spent in writing the of the Hicksites generally are. George Fox's in the atonement made by Christ on the cross, Pilgrim's Progress, and other similar works. He testimony to the eternal divinity of Jesus Christ, for the sins of mankind, there should be any at was at last released through the interposition of that he was both man and God over all blessed this time, who, knowing anything respecting him some of the leading men of Lincoln, and resumed forever, is too plainly expressed to admit of cavil, and his writings, can doubt it; much more so, his preaching at Bedford. After king James's declaration in favour of liberty of conscience, of the conclusions drawn in the Dissertations, not his faith, and to be united in that faith, should so Bunyan's friends built a large inceting-house at only because we believe them to misrepresent misunderstand him. His declaration on this pointing Bediord, where he preached constantly to great George Fox, but also because the author when the Letter to the Guvernor of Barbadoes, is clear and

congregations. He also annually visited London, speaking of what he calls the "two main branches" where he was very popular; and assemblies of of the Society, says, "both these bodies falludim twelve hundred have convened in Southwark, to to Friends and Hicksites] hold the fundamenta hear him, on a dark winter's morning at seven principles of the early Friends;" and it migh o'clock, even on week days."

sation he was mild and affable; not given to lo- opinions herein advanced by him. quacity or much discourse in company, unless some urgent occasion required it; observing never and others to be cited in the sequel, we cannot to speak highly of himself or his parts, but rather avoid the conclusion, that George Fox rejected seem low in his own eyes, submitting himself to the commonly received doctrines of satisfaction the judgment of others; abhorring lying and de- or vicatious atonement." ceit; being just, and keeping to his word in all that lay in his power; not revenging injuries; conciliation or atonement is wrought in man, for loving to reconcile differences; being of good judg- 'God was in Christ reconciling the world unio ment, and excellent discerning. At the age of himself.' There can be no change in Deity.' sixty he resigned his soul into the arms of his most merciful Redeemer."

# THE FRIEND.

# THIRD MONTH 11, 1854.

The Life of George Fox ; with Dissertations on his views concerning the Doctrines, Testimonies, and Discipline of the Christian Church. By SAMUEL M. JANNEY. Philadelphia : Lippincott, Grambo & Co, 1853.

the above work, and have given it an attentive kind, was acceptable to the Father, although his perusal. Other engagements have prevented a more prompt notice of it. As a biography, so caused him to suffer." far as it goes, it gives a fair, though condensed representation of the life, religious labours and sufferings, of the eminent minister and extraordinary man who was mainly instrumental in the every man that cometh into the world;' to be the

Were not these poor Christian women preach- only deprive the work of the value it might other- justification are attributable thereto : but that he

therefore be inferred, that the doctrines which Of Bunyan it has been said, " that in conver- Friends have ever held, are consonant with the

On page 429, he says, "From these passage

Again, on the same page, he says, "The re-

On page 430, " Now it is admitted by all, that sanctification is the work of the Holy Spirit in man, and it is clear from the above expression of George Fox, that he attributed justification and redemption to the same inward work of Divine Power. Nevertheless he expressed a grateful sense of the benefit derived from Christ's work and sufferings without us, when he came in that 'body prepared' to do his Father's will. "By the one offering of himself in the New Testamen and new covenant, he has put an end to all the offerings and sacrifices among the Jews in the Old Testament. There can be no doubt that his We early received from the author a copy of obedience in thus suffering for us and for all mendeath brought stupendous judgments on those who

> Again, same page, " From these expressions, it is evident that George Fox considered Christ as he is the eternal Word, 'the light which lighteth ' propitiation,' the means of securing Divine favour

On page 438, after speaking of the more abuaascension of Christ, and through his mediation, is our 'propitiation,' the mediator of the new cove-Had the author contented himself with giving nant through whom favour is received,"

From these passages it will be seen that the author draws the conclusions, that George Fox denied the atonement for sin by the death o that it is, as he is "the light which lighteth every man that cometh into the world," in contradis-'propitiation."-That "justification and redemption" are attributable exclusively to the inward work of Divine Power .- That the benefit derived which George Fox expressed a grateful sense, was that by the one offering of himself, he has put an end to all the offerings and sacrifices among the Jews in the Old Testament, It is after

It seems strange after the full and complete de-We are bound however to protest against some that one who professes to give an exposition of rist gave himself, his body, for the life of the e world, he was the offering for the sins of chole world, and paid the debt and made sattion ; and doth enlighten every man that es into the world, that all through him might ve, and he that doth not believe in the offers condemned already." So in the conversawith priest Stevens, mentioned in his Jourhe says, "At that time the sins of all manwere upon him [Christ], and their iniquities transgressions with which he was wounded, h he was to bear and be an offering for them

was man, but died not as he was God. And very man, he was an offering for the sins of chole world."

e might multiply quotations of the same cha-r, but it is needless. The words of these trations are to be accepted in the meaning lly attached to them, and have always so understood by the Society of Friends. The s "sacrifice for sin," "propitiation for sin," always from the time of George Fox to the ent, been used by Friends to express the ement made by Christ in the offering up of elf on the cross, when he "bore our sins is own body on the tree," and "through eternal Spirit offered himself without spot to

he operations in the heart of man of the Spiif this same Lord Jesus Christ who died for , that he might reconcile him to God, wherean as he submits thereto, is brought to parate in the benefit of that most acceptable saca is the great work of regeneration which y one must experience in themselves, before can become sanctified, justified, and forever cted through that one offering. This is the tual work which George Fox is setting forth e extracts given by S. M. Janney, upon the ement, and side by side with his letter to the ernor of Barbadoes. They in no one instance in question or set at naught the commonly ved doctrine of the atonement, that the remisof sins which any partake of, is only in and irtue of that most satisfactory sacrifice made out the gates of Jerusalem, -a doctrine which Society of Friends has always believed and tained.

corge Fox saith truly, " none know the atonet of Christ but by the light within;" and he ks of "the word of faith in the saints hearts months which reconciles to the Father;" but owhere says that the "atonement is wrought an," or attributes the remission of sins to any procuring cause, than the offering of Christ re cross, though he is very explicit in his detions how the benefits of that offering are to perienced, and that "none come to witness ution, and to be saved, but who witness Christ n, their sanctification, justification and reion."

was one of the striking features in the early erts to the truths of the gospel as professed riends, that they all inculcated the same docs, and maintained the same testimonies. It ered not from what body of professing Christhey came, being taught in the same school,

cit, "We do own and believe," says he, ing of the great principles of the religion of their wisdom, righteousness, sanctification and redempthe was a sacrifice for sin who knew no sin, Divin Master, Upon such a cardinal doctrine as tion. Our reconciliation, redemption, pardon, rer was guile found in his mouth. And that he that of the Atonement, there could be no discrepancy sanctification and justification, having respect both er undided for us in the flesh without the gates among them. We shall therefore give a few brief to his suffering death, and blood, upon the cross, rusalem."" who we believe tasted death for extracts from the writings of some of those most as the one pence offering and sacrifice, and as our man, and shed his blood for all men, and is highly esteemed in that day, upon this point, in High Priest, thereby making atonement and reropilation for our sizes," So in the "Great illustration of the faith that they in common with conciliation for us, and giving himself a ransom ery," printed in 1659, page 63, he says, George Fox, promulgated and most surely believed for all mankind : and also to the effectual saying respecting it.

> theless, as we firmly believe it was necessary, ration and the new birth, wherein we partake of that Christ should come, that by his death and the fellowship of Christ's sufferings and power of sufferings, he might offer up himself a sacrifice to his resurrection." God for our sins, who his own self bare our sins and no otherwise."

sinned, therefore all have need of this Saviour, to demption and forgiveness by his precious blood, n that he died for all men, and tasted death remove the wrath ol God from them, due to their and even of a most sweet smelling savour to God, qualified the wrath of God towards us: so that Christ, by his own one offering, put an end unto? our former sins stand not in our way, being, by -See Ibid., pages 74 and 79. virtue of his most satisfactory sacrifice, removed and pardoned. Neither do we think that remission of sins is to be expected, sought, or obtained any other way, or by any works or sacrifice whatsoever, though, as has been said formerly, they life, a sacrifice or offering for sin, (do not, oh ! may come to partake of this remission, that are do not stumble at it; but rather wait on the Lord ignorant of the history."-See Evans's Exposition, pages 43 and 45.

William Penn, in his letter to John Colleages, declare God's righteousness for the remission of faith of Jesus," sins that are past, &c. to all that repented and general appearance there was a general benefit pages 86 and 90. justly to be attributed unto the blood of that very body of Christ, which he offered up through the behalf of the Society to Parliament in 1659, a eternal Spirit, to wit, that it did propitiate. For, year before George Fox's death, is the following: however it might draw stupendous judgments upon the heads of those who were authors of that dis- and redemption through the sufferings, death, and mal tragedy, and bloody murder of the Son of blood of Christ? God, and died impenitent, yet doubtless it is thus far turned to very great account, in that it was a suffered and died for all men, gave himself a ranmost precious offering in the sight of the Lord, som for all, and his blood being shed for the reand drew God's love the more eminently unto mission of sins, so all they who sincerely believe mankind, at least such as should believe in his and obey him, receive the benefits and blessed name; as his solemn prayer to his Father at his effects of his suffering and dying for them; they, leaving the world, given us by his beloved disci- by furth in his name, receive and particle of that ple, doth plainly witness."- See Ibid., pages 52 eternal redemption which he hath obtained for us, and 53.

ousness, merits and works of this our blessed Lord eth us from all sin." Ibil., page 204. e school of Christ, ----they learned the same les-and were perfectly united in their understaud-and imputed to us, as He is of God made unto us, damental doctrine attributed to him in the work

work of his grace and good Spirit within us, Robert Barelay, in his Apology, says, " Never- bringing us to experience true repentance, regene-

And in a "Gospel Salutation," he says, "Oh! in his own body on the tree, so we believe that the Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away remission of sins which any partake of, is only in the sin of the world.' In what respect does and by virtue of that most satisfactory sacrifice, Jesus Christ, as the Lamb of God, take away the sin of the world? I answer, in two respects; 1st, "Forasmuch as all men who have come to As an universal and most excellent offering and man's estate, (the man Jesus only excepted,) have acceptable sacrifice for sin, in order to obtain reoffences: in this respect he is truly said to have far excelling the legal and typical oblations of borne the inquities of us all, in his body on the animals, as the offerings and blood of bulls, goats, tree, and therefore is the only Mediator, having heifers, sheep, rams, lambs, &c. all which Jesus

Isanc Penington, in his "Incitation to Professors," writes, "Secondly-That he did offer up the flesh and blood of that body, though not only so; for he poured out his soul, he poured out his to understand it; for we speak in this matter what we know ;) a sacrifice unto the Father, and in it, tasted death for every man; and that it is upon says, "In short, I say, both as to this, and the consideration, and through God's acceptance of other point of justification, that Jesus Christ was this sacrifice for sin, that the sins of believers are a sacrifice for sin, that he was set forth to be a pardoned, that God might be just, and the justifier propitiation for the sins of the whole world; to of him which helieveth in Jesus, or who is of the

In reply to Thomas Hicks, who accused him of had faith in his Son. Therein the love of God esteeming the blood of Christ no more than a appeared, that he declared his good will thereby common thing, he says: "That Christ did offer to be reconciled; Christ bearing away the sins up the flesh and blood of that body, though not that are past, as the scape coat did of old, not ex- only so, for he poured out his soul, he poured out cluding inward work ; for, till that is begun, none his life, a sacrifice or offering for sin, a sacrifice can be benefitted, though it is not the work, but unto the Father, and in it, tasted death for every God's free love that remits and blots out, of which man; and that it is upon consideration, and the death of Christ, and his sacrificing of himself, through God's acceptance of this sacrifice for sinwas a most certain declaration and confirmation." that the sins of believers are pardoned, that God And in his "Christian Quaker :" "For though I might be just, and the justifier of him who believstill place the stress of feeling of a particular eth in Jesus, or who is of the faith of Jesus. Is benefit, upon the light, life, and spirit revealed and this common flesh and blood ? Can this be alwitnessed in every particular person, yet in that firmed of common flesh and blood ?"-See Ibid.

In the "Declaration of Faith," presented on "Question. Do you believe remission of sins

"Answer. Yes; through faith in him, as he who gave himself for us that he might redeem us George Whitehead, in "Antichrist in Flesh from all iniquity : He died for our sus, and rose Unmasked," says, "That we are not pardoned, again for our justification; and if we walk in the justified, redeemed or saved by our own righte- light as he is in the light, we have tellowship one ousness, works or deservings ; but by the righte- with another, and the blood of Jesus Christ cleans-

Had George Fox held the opinions on this fun-

which so closely united him to these, his worthy coadjutors in the work and sufferings of that day, could not have existed or been maintained : notwithstanding, as the author says, (page 414,) quoting William Penn, the "stress of [their] ministry was conversion to God, regeneration and holiness; not schemes of doctrine and verbal creeds." But a full belief in the atonement for sin made by the dear Son of God, always has been, and is an essential part of the faith of Friends; and the whole tenor of George Fox's writings, as well as his express decharations, conclusively prove that his views therein were the same as those above quoted.

We therefore cannot but deeply regret that a work professing to set forth the views of this eminent servant of Christ, should attribute sentiments to him, which every true Friend must consider unscriptural and unsound.

# ITEMS OF NEWS.

By the steamships Andes, Alps, and Atlantic, we have information from Liverpool, to the 22d ult. The preparations for war in Russia, France, England

and Austria, are going forward rapidly. Many steam-ships, amongst which are two of the Cunard line, have been chartered to take English troops, &c., to the assistance of Turkey. The Russians have been again defeat-ed in Asia. The movements of the Austrian Government are suspicious, and seem like aiding Russia. A Greek insurrection has broken out in Turkey. Breadstuffs and cotton remain as at last quotations. A ter-rific gale had occurred on the English coast. By an explosion in a coal mine at Wigan, oue bundred lives were lost.

UNITED STATES .- Washington .- The Nebraska bill has passed the Senate, by a vote of 37 yeas to 14 nays. The Homestead bill has been ordered to a third reading in the House of Representatives, by 107 to 72. This provides that any free white person, the head of a family, shall be entitled to enter on a quarter section of va-cant land, free of all expense. This land is not to be liable for debts contracted previously to the taking it up.

Pennsulvania .- Philadelphia. Deaths last week, 178 In the Senate of Pennsylvania, the bill for the sale of the Public Works, has been passed, 19 to 12.

#### RECEIPTS.

Received from Jehn Fawcett, agent, O., for H. W. Harris, M. Allman, Thomas Heald, B. Malmsberry, C. C. Moore, S. C. Sharpless, Sl. Street, Amos Fawcett, J. W Coffee, S2 each, vol. 27, for Abm. Bonsall, S2, to 26, vol. 28, for Daniel Koll, S2, vol. 26, for Sina Stratton, S4, vols. 26 and 27, for Daniel Stratton, S2, vol. 26 from John Stevenson, N. J., S2, vol. 26; from G. Guindon, Vt., St, to 26, vol. 27; from C. Bracken, agent, O., for Jos. Hobson, \$4, vols. 25 and 26, for Davis Conrow \$4, vols. 26 and 27; from Joel Evans, agent, Pa., for Eliz. Lownes, \$2, vol. 27, for Pennock Hoopes, \$2, vol. 27, for Jos. Evans, \$4, vols. 26 and 27.

#### FRIENDS' ASYLUM.

A stated annual meeting of "The Contributors to the Asylum for the Relief of Persons Deprived of the Use of their Reason," will be held on Fourth-day, the 15th of Third month, 1854, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at Arch street meeting-house.

#### WILLIAM BETTLE, Clerk.

#### INDIAN CIVILIZATION.

Wanted, a well qualified Friend and his wife to reside at Tunessassah; to be engaged in managing the farm, belonging to the committee of Philadelphia Yearly Meetiog ; and other domestic concerns of the family. Also, a suitable Friend to teach the school.

Application may be made to Joseph Elkinton, No. 377 South Second street, or Thomas Evans, No. 180 Arch street.

#### CIRCULAR.

The Managers of Haverford School, having decided to raise the price for Board and Tuition, desire to present to its friends a brief statement of the reasons which, in their judgment, render the change unavoidable.

household, it has been found they will not be less than of Astronomical Instruments, and their application \$250 per annum for each Student, without charging interest on the large capital invested, and when the average number of Students has nearly equalled the capacity of the Institution. This sum, although less than the cost of Education at other Institutions of a similar grade, exceeds that at most Boarding-schools under the are of the Society of Friends. It is, therefore, desirable that the causes of this difference should be explained. They will be found mainly in the System of Education, and in the limited number of Students.

A systematic course of instruction requiring it to be conducted in three several departments, at the head of each of which a competent Teacher must be placed. involves a large outlay. A thorough course of training in the higher branches must be conducted by accomplished Instructors, whose salaries are necessarily high. The proper care of young men, at the most exposed period of life, requires that experience and ability, in he administration of the discipline, which can only be obtained at a corresponding cost. The expenditures incurred for these purposes, are not too large for the objects to be attained, but they greatly exceed the cost in Institutions well conducted in reference to their objects, but differing from our's in their aims.

The limitation of admissions to "the children of Friends, and of those professing with them, who desire their sons to be educated in conformity with our Christian principles," must greatly restrict the number of Students. The Managers have no desire to go beyond a strict construction of this rule. They feel it to be very important that our admissions should be as nearly confined to members of our Religious Society, as was originally the case, and they rejoice that the tendency to such a result is apparent. Of the sixteen Students admitted at the opening of the present Term, all but three were the sons of Friends.

This limitation of the number of Students, while highly favourable to their moral and intellectual improvement, greatly adds to the relative cost. With every effort on the part of the Managers to conduct the Institution upon a system of true economy, they see no reason to believe that its expenses can be much reduced.

Some years since, when the School had been temporarily closed in consequence of the insufficiency of the 8th of Twelfth month, 1853, Jos EDDY, aged 75 year receipts to meet the expenditures, a number of Friends. by great efforts, secured an endowment, the income of which is applicable to meeting the annual deficiencies, and to the gratuitous education of Students. The usefulness of this Fund, in aiding young Friends who desire to qualify themselves for teaching, is very manifest. Several competent Teachers, now employed in Friends' Schools, owe to it much of their efficiency. A number are now in the Institution, who give promise of much usefulness, and applications are registered from many others, whose admission, there is reason to believe, would be highly beachcial to them and to the Society, especially in the West, where well-trained Teachers are much needed. At the present rate of charge, nearly, if not quite, the whole income of the Fund would be required to meet annual deficiencies, and all such applicants must be rejected.

The Board cannot believe that it is the wish of Friends to change essentially the course of Instruction; to increase the number of Students not in membership with Friends or to deprive the Association of the means of gratuitous Instruction heretofore afforded by the Endowment : and to prevent these results, the increase of the charge to \$250 per annum, is, in its judgment, needful. Nor when this price is compared with the cost of very inferior means of Education in Seminaries to which Friends' children are sent, will it be deemed high. One hundred dollars per annum is not an unusual charge in our cities, for Day-schools, and when to this is added the cost of Boarding, it will equal the sum now proposed, while the advantages offered by our School are much greater as regards health, morals, and literary culture.

Through the liberality of a number of Friends, the Educational means of the Institution have recently been much enlarged. With a view to place the School, in these respects, on a par with the best Institutions in the country, a sum amounting to more than twelve thousand dollars has, within eighteen months, been contributed almost wholly by Friends in this vicinity. portion of this amount has been expended in the erecion of an Observatory of admirable construction ; in which is placed an Equatorial Telescope, exceeding in power any in the State, and next to that in the National Observatory, at Washington ; a new and highly finished Astronomical Clock-a powerful Transit Instrument, and Bond's Magnetic Register, for the instantaneous record-The enhanced value of nearly every article of neces-sity, has so increased the ordinary expenditores, that, ing of observations. These arrangements afford the Samuel Trimble, in the 36th year of her age.

before us, the Christian unity and fellowship potwithstanding the economical management of the Students the means of becoming familiar with the the determining of longitudes, and other purposes great practical utility. A large and commodious Le ture Room has also been erected, in which a series instructive Lectures are now in course of delivery to th whole School. A complete Laboratory has been adde and so arranged that the Students have facilities a becoming familiar with Chemical Analysis and the man pulations required in the application of this importa-Science to the Arts.

The whole Institution has been lighted with Gas, as a Laundry crected, contributing largely to the comfo of the household.

With able and accomplished Teachers in all the d partments, and an efficient, but kind and considered administration of the discipline, the Managers can safe recommend the School as well adapted to carry out th original design—" The preservation of our young me at one of the most exposed periods of life, by affording them the opportunity of a liberal Education, in striaccordance with the doctrines and testimonics of e Religious Society.

The charge for Board and Tuition will, in Fature h \$250 per annum, payable as follows :-\$100 at the ope ing of the Summer Term ; \$75 at the opening, and \$ at the middle of the Winter Term. Payments to b made to Jonathan Richards, Superintendent, at th School, or to Isaiali Hacker, Treasurer, No. 112 Sons Third Street, Philadelphia.

Applications should be addressed to the Secretary the Board of Managers, stating the age of the Studen his previous studies, and whether or not he is a mem ber of the Society of Friends.

Pamphlets containing the Rules, &c., will be forwarde By direction of the Managers, to applicants. CHABLES YABNALL, Secretary,

No. 39 Market Street.

Philad., Second Month 17, 1854.

MABBIED, on Fifth-day, the 2nd inst., at Arch size meeting-house, NATHANIEL H. BROWN, and MARY E daughter of the late Joseph Walton, all of this city.

DIED, at his residence, in New Bedford, Mass., on th a valuable member and elder of New Bedford Month Meeting. He was of an affectionate and amiable disco sition, and united great diligence and integrity in business, with a firmness of principle and consistence practice, which rendered his Christian character attn tive, and his example worthy of being followed .-- Bein sound in the faith as always professed by Friends, an exemplary in the attendance of meetings both for wo ship and discipline, and having experienced the same fying power of Truth, he was well qualified for useful ness in the church ; diligently engaged in the affairs of it ; and zealously concerned for the maintenance of gos order, and the support of our Christian principles a testimonies, in their ancient purity .- His last illnes was of several weeks' continuance, and his bodily su ferings were at times very severe ; but he was preserve in patience and in entire resignation to the Divine will manifesting a living engagement for the perfection ( the work of his own soul's salvation, being frequent engaged in supplication on that account. He was als concerned for the best welfare of others; and to som who visited him, he was enabled to impart impressiv council and instruction. His mind was evidently cer tred on the Fountain of Divine Life; so that he had well-grounded hope of a happy immortality, saying," know that I am frail, very frail, and liable to err; but have a hope that through the Saviour's merits, my spir will be joined with the saints in light."-Alluding one time during his illness, to the trying state of thing in the Society, he said, "I feel it best for me to say, the I have not for a moment doubted the correctness of t course which I have taken, as regards being separate from those who have supported and circulated mason doctrines."—Before the close he said, that "every class was removed out of his way;" and that he "felt i blessed assurance, that his spirit would soon be permi ted to enter through the gates into the celestial city adding, "How comfortable,-how very comfortable and continued in this quiet, peaceful frame of mind, u til bis purified spirit passed away, as we doubt not, an everlasting inheritance with the just of all gener tions, whose robes have been washed and made whi in the blood of the Lamb.

-, at Concord, Delaware county, Pa., on the 10

# PRIEND.

# A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

## L.XXVII.

SEVENTH-DAY, THIRD MONTH 18, 1854.

NO. 27.

#### PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

ce two dollars per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions and Payments received by JOHN RICHARDSON,

r NO. 50 NORTH FOURTH STREET, UP STAIRS, PHILADELPHIA.

ge to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, in advance, three and a quarter cents; to any the United States, for three months, if paid in s, six and a-half cents.

For "The Friend."

#### REMARKABLE DELUSIONS. (Continued from page 202.)

ruction and perdition.

such a time, the strongest government becomes fee- before the cabinet counsel of the day then sitting, ble as a child. Actions for breach of law were and with difficulty articulated the words-' All is threatened; but the law refused to interfere with well.' The worst danger had gone by. On contracts so nearly akin to gambling. The glit- these occasions, the truth never appears till men tering pagoda fell down with a crash, and it was begin to suffer. Large discoveries were made of long before public credit recovered from the shock fraud, puffing, bolstering, and using, as if they it had sustained. This mania has been attributed were securities, the names of men whose riches to Lipsius. He was, however, innocent of the lay on the negative side of a single farthing ! gambling part of the transaction, having only The capacity of man to be deluded is not easily sought good flowers at high prices.

the annals of this mercantile nation, as a period compared with the incredibilities which may be that promised great national prosperity. Agriculture, manufactures, and trade of every kind were profitable. This flattering state of things sion seized upon the community. It will be long it, however brilliant the horizon, it proved reduced, of course, the interest on money, and known by the name of the 'railway mania,' all clouds and vapour. The day of awa- stimulated men to seek for new investments; came. Rumours, vague and undefined whilst all kinds of projects abounded. No less perous times. Trade was plentiful, and money -none knew how; and increased with por-than 624 new joint stock companies spread their abundant. The system of railways had now is rapidity. Suspicion is even more conta-shadowy, but brilliant visions before the public than enthusiasm, or, rather, the frenzy of eye. Though proposed, as many of them were, them for safe investments, then becoming difficult. even more powerful than that of hope, by men known to be destitute of capital, the The sanguine looked upon the metal road as the egan to think of securing themselves. The shares were usually sold. 'You talk,' said a sa-best regenerator of society. The rewards of virof Conti sent such a quantity of paper to tirist, 'as if we had any real business to transact. tue, the results of peace, the triumphs of civilizank to be cashed as to require wagons to All we have to do is to puff up our shares to a tion were expected, not from moral means, but e the gold. The country was drained of premium, delude the public into buying them, from steam-engines and lines of iron. What may ce. An order was issued which diminish- and then let the whole concern go to ruin.' Min- be a legitimate source of pecuniary profit becie. An order was issued which diminish-is value of the notes by one-hait. Menopensies started up in prolinsion, and were come, as thus regarded, suggestive of conclusions in the crowd. An indescribable panic en-localities whence they were to derive their work. A start in the high adventure. Every her streets to disperse the angry multitude. The history of the day was, in short, just that of parter, each nook and corner of the island, the orrors of another Bartholomew day were sunshine a thousand insects of every have to bank stopped payment of the that they may be destroyed by the fury of the busines whence compared the coder provise in the bighorers to be chanced into masters—day. mob, and was compelled to seek refuge in rich-labourers to be changed into masters-daz- any huts at all, were to be penetrated by railartments of the regent. At length the ad zling wealth danced before the eyes of those who roads, the direction of which none could account er fled, and died in poverty, whilst France were rich already. So long as public enthusiasm for, and the benefits of which none could explain. duced to unspeakable distress, and the sad lasted, all was well; but the climax was speedily Prices of shares lay on the tradesman's counter, of this mania survived in the increase of reached, and the downward course was terrible, and near the gauze and riband of the millinertional debt by one-half. Truly was the Banks of deposit began to be beset; commercial were to be found in the dashing equipage and in prediction fulfilled, 'They that will be discounts became difficult ; houses of high eredit the rumbling cart-imparted new life to the old, all into temptation and a suare, and into sought advances to meet their pressing domands, and suddenly matured the young; whilst a widefoolish and hurtful lusts, which drown men and heads of the most distinguished firms were seen to await with solicitude the answers to their something which as yet he was not." he next remarkable delusion was that requests for discounts. It was the time when by the name of the English 'South Sea one-pound notes were permitted to be issued by and executed with a rapidity perfectly astonishe'-another striking instance of the extent country bankers. These notes became suspected, ing. ch common sense may be over-ridden by and caused a tremendous run upon the banks. engrossing passion for wealth," Nor was it only the originally insolvent firms November, and to be ready by that day was an which suffered. The enormous difficulty found object of eager effort. Apprentices were sudden-, especially in Holland and Germany, with in such a moment of pressure, in turning the best by promoted to be surveyors, and draughtsmen ia for pecuniary speculation. The excite-securities into cash, involved in a common ruin were brought over from the continent. of this new passion was very great. It many companies worthy of the largest confidence. vise, also, to some ludicrous occurrences. . . Men worth £100,000 were to be seen begging tleman, of some botanical taste, finding a carnestly for the immediate advance of £1,000. a conservatory, set himself to peel off its Even where the most serious consequences did I coats, and then cut the remainder in not ensue, many firms suffered tremendous losses The root was that of a van eyck, then by the sudden disposal of their securities. d one of the most precious of all fulip varie-The infuriated proprietor dragged the of-it arose from want of confidence in men able to fell upon thousands who had been only weak, before the magistrate, where the unfortu-pay 40s, 50s, and 60s, in the pound. The and not guilty." "Well does some moralist say, 'the world examined was worth 4,000 florins. He was it was feared that its own stability would have oned till he found securities for the payment been ruined in the crisis. At length one of the sum. Such a rage, however, must neces- directors, who had said that the bank could not have its limits. A panic began, and govern- stand such a run another week, exhausted, faint,

ment was appealed to, to stop its course. But at and staggering with fatigue, presented himself guaged ! The stones, sticks, &c., which are "The years 1824 and 1825 are memorable in found in the ostrich's maw, are easy of digestion assimilated by an all-trusting credulity."

"In 1845, another of these epidemics of delu-

"This phrenzy, like others, arose out of prosspread desire possessed almost every man to be

"Some of these undertakings were prepared The last day allowed by law for the sending in of plans and documents was the 30th of

" Matters continued in this state till October, 1845, when a general expectation of something ominous began to pervade men's minds. This was increased by the course taken by some lead-ing newspapers. The crash came, It fell upon The the heads of many who had thought to get free

"Well does some moralist say, ' the world is a

(To be continued.)

Influence of Elevation upon Cholera .- It has

ments during the prevalence of cholera.

From the Annual Monitor for 1551

#### WILLIAM CROSS.

William Cross, of Colchester, England, deceased First month 24th, 1853, aged 73.

This valued Friend was concerned to remember his Creator in the days of his youth. There is his everlasting gain." is reason to believe, that this proved the means of his preservation from the gross evil of the world, and, as he advanced to manhood, being favoured to experience the influence of Divine grace, and yielding to its renovating power, he grew in the knowledge of his Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. He often referred with thankfulness to this period of his life, acknowledging how mercifully he had been kept from the paths of sin.

town, and, as a dutiful son, he was for several ry, of which Mr. Hayes is master; Road, of which alone worth one and a half millions of dollar years engaged in assisting his parents to provide Mr. Bollman is master. The master of transpor- Each shop has its foreman, who is response for a numerous family. The afterwards entered tation performs the duty of superintending all the to the master presiding over the department into trade on his own account, in the prosecution freighting throughout the whole length of the road, which it is attached. The road department of which, he had to contend, in the first instance, and has about seven hundred men under his com- now engaged in the manufacture of two miles with some difficulty and discouragement, but, mand. The master of machinery has the entire rails, composed of three pieces. This milis through the blessing of Him whom he desired to control of the building of locomotives, cars, &c., arranged, that much of the danger of the m serve, a degree of prosperity, commensurate with and has about two thousand four hundred men running off will be avoided, by the brenks in his moderate wishes, afterwards attended his hon- under his control. The master of roads attends rail having a proper bearing upon the sider est endeavours to provide for the wants of this to all constructions and repairs of roads, depots, The whole number of buildings at Mount Ch life. When ability was thus granted him, he was water-stations, and other buildings, and has about including car and engine-houses, is thirty. solicitous to impart to the necessities of the poor, nine hundred men under his control. Thus it total number of cars now running, of all dese and to contribute towards the promotion of chari- will be seen that four thousand mechanics and tions, is five thousand; and locomotives, table and philanthropic objects, in proportion to labourers are employed in the several departments those now building, two hundred and eight, the means committed to his trust. He took a of the road. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is new lively interest in the cause of universal peace, the total extinction of the slave trade and slavery, the chinery. The first in the department are the timore to Wheeling, being 350 miles, and circulation of the Holy Scriptures, and popular blacksmith and moulding shops. Of the former Washington branch, 40 miles. The road is education. In the furtherance of these objects he there are six, devoted to the manufacture of the vast importance to those portions of Margh willingly gave a portion of his time and money, various parts of machinery. The first is for the and it might be truly said of him, that his heart preparation of the heavier portions of the machi- a direct line of travel to the great West was replete with love and good will to all man- nery, such as shafts and axles of the cars and South-west. It is under the very best of m kind. He was often concerned to encourage locomotives. In this shop there are twenty four agement; and the travelling public already is others by a word of counsel, especially those in forges, several of which are attended by three it one of the most safe and speedy means of me carly lie, carnestly recommending them to endea hands each. This number is requisite to handle ing the great West from Baltimore and pa your to walk in that path which he had himself with facility the heavy shafts, which are swung further north. The freight of the road in a found to be a way of pleasantness and a path of by a crane, and carried to a large steam-hammer cultural products and coal, is enormous; peace.

he was affected with a severe attack of paralysis, regulates the force of blow to any required power. country in this particular. It passes through which, in its advancing stages, gradually reduced The hammer weighs fifteen hundred pounds. All most romantic region, and, during the war his strength; yet, under this afflictive dispensation forges are blown by a pipe conducted from months, would fully compensate a lover of and tion, he was preserved in patience, resignation, the blowing boxes in the main building. The in pursuit of the beautiful and the sublime, for and even cheerfulness, and he persevered, as long other sheps are for the manufacture of the smaller ride over its entire length. Like the Erie n as he was able, in meeting with his friends for portions of machinery and for repairs. public worship. This he deemed a high privilege, The principal machine shop is dev and it was his practice, for many years, to close sively to the lurning and finishing of the nice and insurmountable obstacles, to effect its complete his shop on the morning of the week-day meet- more important pieces of machinery, both of iron ing, in order to enable those of his assistants who and brass. In this are some thirty lathes, and sent. As our dear friend approached the confines of brass-work, another is boring out the hub of a resolves of the newly-awakened, hut unconve of time, gratitude for temporal and spiritual mer. wheel, or preparing its surface for the tire. And sinner, observes in a note :----- if any one we had dealt so gently and mercifully with him, and constructed principally of iron. who, he humbly believed, had listened to his fee-

been demonstrated in London that in elevated ness of his compassionate Redeemer, who had other necessary parts are cast. In this shopt localities the ravages of cholera are much lighter vouchsafed to grant him a full assurance of an tons of iron are cast daily. Twelve wheels than in those on a level with the water-courses; admittance into his cternal kingdom of rest and cast every day. On such occasions as the enand that the ratio of mortality varies with the pence. In the morning of the day on which he ings for the bridges are made, the amount of a degree of elevation. If this be a general law, the died, he attempted to give utterance, as he was consumed in much larger. highest stories should be used as sleeping apart. wont to do, to expressions of gratitude and praise, but articulation failed, yet it was evident to those and repair of cars. The company have just co about him, that his mind continued to be staid pleted fifty-two cars, intended exclusively for upon God.

for thirty-six years, under a keen sense of be- carry just twice the amount that can be carr reavement, concludes a short account of the last by an ordinary car. Besides these, there a hours of her beloved husband with this record, buildings for the trimming and painting of p "I have the consolation of believing that my loss senger cars.

#### From the Plough, the Loom and the Auvil. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Works.

Railroad Company, at Mount Clare, near Balti- ern end of the road. There are also mach more, is quite a curiosity, and well worth a visit. shops at Wheeling, Fetterman's, and at Mari The whole management of the road is divided burg, the two former being for repairs, and into three departments, namely, Transportation, last for the construction of machinery. It ise He resided nearly all his time in his native of which Mr. John H. Done is master; Machine- mated that the machinery and stock on hand

in the centre of the shop. The hammer is man- when its value as a means of passenger trans Between seven and eight years before his death, aged by a lad, who, by simply turning a screw, fully appreciated, it will be second to none in

The principal machine shop is devoted exclu- and enterprise of those who have overcome als were members of our religious Society to be pre- while one is engaged in polishing a small piece ty," and in commenting on the resolves and cies was increasingly the prevalent feeling of his the shop is exclusively for heavy work, such as read a description of this process, enlivened mind. He requently adopted the language of the planing down the rough surface of a heavy iron enforced by the powers of the most exquisite Psalmist, "Bless the Lord, O my soul, and all plate, or preparing the several parts of new try, let him peruse the middle and latter parts of the several parts of that is within me bless his holy name; bless the bridges, which are in course of construction for the fifth book of 'Cowper's Task.' My w Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits," the use of the rond. Here, too, are the boilers, attachment to the beautifully natural composite and as his weakness increased, he often express- smoke-stacks, and furnaces of the locomotives of this truly Christian poet, may, perhaps, ed his thankfulness to his heavenly Father, who manufactured, and also the tenders, which are my judgment; but the part of the work to w

ble ery. He referred continually, with very ten by pipes from the main building, where all the of Christian may justly be assigned to a p der feclings, to the boundless and unmerited good- iron is prepared, and where all the wheels and whose writings, while they fascinate the rea

The carpenter shops are for the construction transportation of hogs and sheep. They I His wife, to whom he had been happily united made with two floors, which will enable them

All the immense machinery is worked by ( steam-engines, one of sixty horse power, and r of about thirty horse power.

The Company have nearly completed twops erful engines, one for passengers and the of The machine shop of the Baltimore and Ohio for freight, and intended to be used on the w

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is next The most interesting department is that of ma- the Erie road in length, the main stem, from B it is a stupendous monument of the perseven

W. Wilberforce, in his " Practical Christian I refer, appears to me scarcely surpassed by In the moulding shops are two cupolas, blown thing in our language. The honourable epi re good will to men."

For " The Friend."

# lingraphical Sketches for the Young: MARY JANE GRAHAM.

ning to show the superiority of the Religion of the Cross, to all other attainments.

# , who was an infidel.

over sufferings; and she reaped from it the &c." able fruits of righteousness.' 'Strengthenall might, unto all long-suffering with Thy name to me is balm. On thee my thoughts ains were sweeter than honey, or the hon-to make up on the transmission of the transm b.' Forgiveness, and the remission of sins Twine my eternal hopes, and flourish there." ere past, through the mercy and mediation ist, and the gift of repentance, were now, nents which to her outshone and eclipsed age in which he lived." ner attainments or considerations. She them to be the 'one thing needful,' 'the art which shall never be taken from her.' ion after which real Christians pant."

#### EDMUND BURKE,

in the political and literary annals of youthful martyr. Britain in the last century, was the son eminent attorney, and was born at Dub-his garments, saying, "These are the last things rate participation of the provide soow you can receive of me; nor have I anything now east, and blew a smart gale the whole time, so

THE FRIEND.

d Glory to God in the highest, and on earth In 1753, he entered as a law student at the tem- the entrance into eternal life, which none shall ple, but applied himself almost wholly to litera- inherit who deny Jesus Christ before men, and ture. He was for many years a member of Par before this wicked generation. The fire burning liament. He died 1797. His compositions have slowly, his sufferings were long and dreadful; but been collected in sixteen volumes octavo. In his patience and piety were only more fully disprivate life, he was amiable and benevolent; in played thereby; insomuch that many were led to public indefatigable, ardent, and abhorrent of inquire into his principles, and to adopt them. meanness and injustice! As an orator he ranks "The smoke of Patrick Hamilton," said a papist, among the first of modern times, and as a writer, "infected as many as it blew upon," Blessed inry Jane Graham, was born in London, it must be acknowledged there are few who equal, fection ! How powerful is the example, often, of 1.803, and died at Stoke Fleming, 1830. and none who transcend him. He was a sincere one youth. ns a young woman of superior talents, believer in Christianity, and his noble mind was icultivated mind, and uncommon scientific moulded and elevated by its pure and generous ents. She was mistress of the Greek, sentiments. Unlike some of his greatest cotem-French, Spanish and Italian languages, poraries, he made neither the bottle nor the dice s in an uncommon degree mistress of her his household deities; he had no taste for pursuits But it proved sorrowfully true in her case, that kill time rather than pass it; "I have no time," is in the case of too many others, that her said he, " to be idle." Although in the judgment attainments became to her a temptation of the world, he was one of the greatest states pare; and well nigh became her destruction. men and orators of his own, and perhaps of any seven years old, she was a very pious age, his humility was even more rare and remark. lelighted in doing good; and her views of able than his genius. He declined the honour of is truth were remarkably lucid, consistent, an interment in the great national receptacle of a clical. But at seventeen she was led astray illustrious men, Westminster Abbey, and even literary attainments; and religion, and the forbade it in his will; assigning as his reason, "I f Christ became of little or no account to have had in my life but too much of noise and ther great eagerness to acquire mental quate compliment." To the approach of death he subms; and her Christian hope became at mitted with a calm and Christian resignation, unentirely eclipsed in the gloom of Infideli- disturbed by a murmur, hoping, as he said, "to ter a long season of severe conflict she was, obtain the Divine mercy through the intercession er, through Divine grace and favour, re- of a blessed Redeemer, which he had long sought shed in the faith of the gospel of Christ with unfeigned humiliation, and to which he now and published a full account of her exer- looked with a trembling hope." The first clause n the hope of reclaiming others from this in his will marks in a manner equally striking spirit of unbelief. The work was written his deliberate views and deepest feelings on this ly in the form of a Letter to her Spanish great subject, and is a sort of testamentary witness to the world, of the truth and value of the er health was very delicate from her child- gospel of Christ. "According to the ancient, and for the last few years of her life she good, and laudable custom of which my heart and great sufferer; but being now restored to understanding recognize the propriety, I commit by belief in the simple, but powerful truths my soul to God, hoping for His mercy through istianity, her religion enabled her to tri- the merits of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ,

#### " Calvary !

Repose the livelong day; and when at night

#### PATRICK HAMILTON.

is not death to me,' she said on one occa- IIe was of royal descent, a circumstance valuable tinued most of the day. The 9th was quite clear for Jesus hath tasted death for me, and hath only as it drew more attention to his doctrime, life, and mild, and rendered doubly pleasant by the up all its bitterness.' After a violent at- and sufferings. He was naturally of an amiable dis- re-appearance of the larks and blue-birds, several f coughing and spasm, a friend said to her position, and being well educated, was very early of which we saw had returned from their southr you suffer much; 'On, no,' she replied, made Abbot of Perme. At the age of twenty- ward journey. ight to feel the pins of the tabernacle taking three, he visited the continent, and at Wittemburg Yet, she observed, It is not the cessation met Luther and Melanethon, from whom he re- 15th, and about three inches of snow the next pain that can make Christians view the ap- ceived instruction in the doctrine of the gospel, morning, but it was mostly gone before night. of death with satisfaction. For, believe Returning to Scotland, he began to impart the The 20th will become memorable in the annals ey have not one pain too many. But, oh, knowledge of true religion to his countrymen, of snow storms. That which occurred on that old the King in his beauty ! and beholding, His fervour and boldness in opposing the corrup- day and during the night following, throughout transformed into his glorious likeness ! and tions of popery alarming the clergy, he was sum the castern parts of the United States, is said to o cease from sin! this, this is the blessed moned before the Archhishop of St. Andrews in have been unsurpassed since 1-31. It extended 1527, condemned, and delivered over to the secu- from Boston, Mass., to Richmond, Va., and from lar power to be burnt. It was hoped he would the Atlantic coast to the west of the Alleghenics. be induced to recant, but all endeavours proved Accounts from different places state, that it commund Burke, whose name fills so large a unavailing to shake the faith and firmness of this menced very moderately, but gradually increased

211

he manifestly coming from the heart, breathe action from Abraham Shackleton, a Quaker to leave you, but the example of my death, which should the spirit of that character of Christi-school master of Ballytone, he went to Trinity I pray you to bear in mind; for though it he bi-bi-former here here mained three years. Uter to the fields, and fearful bi-former, yet it is

For "The Friend."

#### Reflections at the Close of the Week.

Another week is past-another of those little limited portions of time which number out my life. Let me pause a little before I enter upon a new week, and consider what this life is, which is thus imperceptibly stealing away, and whither it is conducting me. What space does it occupy in this vast universe? What proportion does it bear to eternity ? Let me think then, and think deeply, how I have employed the week just past, Have I advanced in, or deviated from the path that leads to life? Has my time been improved, lost .--- or worse than lost .-- misspent ? If the latter, let me use double diligence to redeem it. Have I been careful to set a good example ? Have I according to my station been diligent and industrious to do good to all my fellow beings? Have I kept my temper calm, my spirits cheerful, and my heart in a right frame ? If to these questions I can humbly, yet confidently answer affirmatively, that I have done my best; if I have truly repented for all the past, made good resolutions for the future, and sought for Divine aid to keep them, the honest endeavour will be graciously accepted by Him, who records all our actions and thoughts; and before whom we must stand in the day of judgment, to render an account of the deeds done in the body. Α.

# For "The Friend,"

# Review of the Weather for Second Month, 1554.

The first two days of the month were very spring-like and pleasant; especially noticeable as following a succession of cold and gloomy weather. On the 2nd, the mercury rose to 66°,-His biographer says, "Burke was superior to the higher than at any other time during the month. On the morning of the 3rd there was a brief but violent snow storm. Two or three inches of snow also fell during the night of the 7th, but Patrick Hamilton,-the first Scotch reformer, was followed next morning by rain, which con-

There was some rain on the morning of the till at length it assumed the aspect of what people menced about 9 o'clock A. M., and continued about employment of temporal force against error.' twenty hours. In consequence of the drift, it was impossible to ascertain the depth accurately, but we think the average was about 17 inches. The depth at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg, and generally throughout the intervenfar west as Columbus, Ohio.

one of rain on First-day, the 26th. It commenced here about 5 o'clock in the morning, and against 2 P. M. nearly 3 inches had fallen. This with the melting snow caused quite a freshet in many places, but we have not heard of any damage to property, except that in Baltimore many of the cellars were filled with water.

The range of the thermometer for the month, was from 12° on the 24th, to 66° on the 2nd. The average temperature was 3110-about 380 colder than the corresponding month of last year. The amount of rain and melted snow was 6.482 inches-of snow 23 inches.

The mean temperature of the three winter months was 305°, or nearly 4° lower than last winter. The amount of rain and melted snow was 10.868 inches-of snow, 35 inches; for the snow was 11.456 inches-of snow, 3 inches.

West-town B. S., Third mo. 1st, 1854.

Days of month.		Maximum.	Mcan. Pa	Mean height of Baro. from sun- rise to 10 p. m.	Direction and force of the wind.	Circumstances of the wea- ther for Second month, 1854.		
123	34 35 15	55 66 37	444 504 26	29 16 29.18 29.55 29.76	W. 1 N. W. 3	Clear and pleasant. Do, Snowing—nearly clear. Clear.		
10345678	16 14 18 14 23	26 39 32 29 47	21 261 25 211 35	29.57 29.81 29.88	S. E. to E. 2 N. W. 3 N. W. to E. 3	Do. Do. Do. cloudy. Foggy-ramy.		
9 10 11 12	30 23 15 20	44 46 32 32	37 341 231 26	29.19 29.52 29.88 29.89	N.W.to S.W.2 N.W. 4 N.W. 3 S.E. 2	Clear and fine. Clear and pleasant—windy. Clear and windy. Clear.		
13 14 15 16	26 39 34 28 20	48 62 49 32	37 501 38 34 26	00.24	S. to S. E. 1	Cloudy—rainy. Foggy—clear p. m. Cloudy—rainy. Snow—nearly clear. Clear do.		
18 19 20	16 29 20 19	39 47 32 39	271 38 26 29	29.73 29.58 29.38 29.34	S. W. 2 S.W. to N.E. 2 N. E. 3 N. to N. W. 2	Do Do, nearly. Cloudy—snowy—stormy, Do, clear.		
ភពនាភមាន	$     \begin{array}{r}       19 \\       13 \\       12 \\       23     \end{array} $	43 39 35 33	31 26 23 24 24	29.65 29.76 29.92	N. W. 5 W. S. W. 2 E. 2	Nearly clear. Do. Do.		
26 17 28 17 28	24 25 18	45 43 36	36 34 27	29.35 29.54 29.96	E. to S. E. 2 N. W. 4 N. E. to S.W. 2			

tant refugees of France, whatever their co-religion- strange vine. ists and philosophers may say about it, were no The ground of disunity is the government of every awakened soul would daily seek after t who suffer presention for usite states and here and horder as the options which interface and the usite states of gapter lover it is seen who suffer presention for usite states and here and horder distantial rights. No more outside society it is begins its likeness in others; it exit is no justice apart from the truth. This of the society is the state state and here and hare unity; yet those who are in the unity of the Holy (as suff) our dear methods holy and the unity of the Holy (as suff) our dear Redeemer, loves holy and the unity of the Holy (as suff) our dear Redeemer, loves holy and the unity of the Holy (as suff).

that the snow was exceedingly drifted. While ties who inspire horror or confusion accord- Spirit, will not deny the Lord Jesus, nor super many places were left bare, on others the snow ing to the excesses they are guilty of, or the pen-doetrines that are not according to his goal was several feet in depth. Of course the rail alties they endure; but have no title to any re- There have been withered branches agreeably roads, and in fact almost all roads were complete- spect or any admiration. The Church has never Christ's testimony, and no doubt they bore reserved ly blocked up, and the trains on some of the lines denied this doctrine nor abrogated this law: all blance to the living ones; and there have be detained for several days. At this place it com- her traditions consecrate the legitimacy of the

For "The Frield."

#### Two Kinds of Love and Unity.

ing country, we have seen variously stated to be minister of Christ, Rehecea Jones, we find a short to pray aright for preservation, and for strengt from one to two feet. There was a little snow as paragraph that reminds us of Solomon's saying, to do all the will of God concerning us, either paragraph that reminds us of Solomon's saying, to do all the will of God concerning us, either "There is nothing new under the sun." She acting or suffering. These will be imbued wi But however general and violent this storm was sensible of two kinds of love then, as many that Divine charity which seeks the real welf was, it seems to have been no more so than the arc at this day. Writing to Mary Bevan, of Loa- of all, and which also gives the authority of The one of rain on First-day, the 26th, It come don, she says, "I hy no means wish to take thee to bear a righteous testimony in the meekness in any snare, other than as true friendship, and wisdom, against that which is wrong. All wi good old-fashioned love dictates. I say old-fash- are kept here will be servants of the living Ga ioned, because thou knowest there is a deal of their afflictions will tend to refine and deepen the fancy goods, and new fashioned stuffs now-a-days, in the Divine life, and Christ will build them up brought into use, and some of them of so *flimsy* the Rock against which the gates of hell shall a texture, that they are hardly worth the cost of prevail. They will be preachers of righteen trimmings and making up-that when I do meet ness, whose spirit and life will condemn and ca with what I deem substantial, I am willing to vince gainsayers. clothe others, and to be clothed therewith myself even with that love which doth not wax old like a fidence is greatly impaired, and jealousy of the garment."

cherished in a party spirit, among those who are causes are supported at variance with each other out of the universal love of God, and have a cause which involve essential principles and Christin to support connected with the opinions of man. It testimonics, there will be little approximation b partakes of the spirit of the world that loves and tween the different classes. Each will be stipreceding winter the amount of rain and melted honours its own, and will sustain and speak welling to maintain its own, and to prevent, accord of its own, and boast of the unity which it con- ing to their respective views, the opposite case ceives subsists among such as maintain the cause from gaining the ascendency. Such a condition and sentiments which the party holds, let them of the church, gives fearful evidence of the dat be what they may, or upon what subject they are ger and the evils, of broaching opinions which distinguished. It lives at ease among its own, has rejected, of attempting to corrupt the min and thinks to take and hold its kingdom hy flat- of any " from the simplicity that is in Christ teries, and to draw others under its influence by and also of elevating any man as a leader, whe a show of great enjoyment, and kindnesses; and cause is to be advocated, whether right or wron such as prefer an easy religion that glides along with the world, and who reject the restraints of ligion of the cross, which regenerated and fail the cross as rigid, and unpolished, and not becom- ful Friends have preached and practised from the ing the refinements of the age, are delighted with beginning. They directed all men to the light this fictitious love and fellowship. These do not Christ revealed in the heart, which as obey partake of the cup which Christ drank of, the bap- would lead out of darkness, and out of all error tism wherewith he was baptized. They are not into the saving knowledge of God, and his bless "grieved for the afflictions of Joseph ;" they can- ed will which works the redemption and sancti not adopt the language of the apostle, "Who now eation of the soul. These obedient ones are ch rejoice in my sufferings for you, and fill up that dren of the same heavenly Parent, born of the i which is behind of the afflictions of Christ, in my corruptible Seed and Word of God. They a flesh, for his body's sake, which is the church." in unity one with another, holding the same fait All who are floating upon the surface, striving to having no cause to advocate but the cause make a fair show under a false rest, are unable Christ, which he lays upon them, and gives wi to discern and to feel the fellowship that pertains dom and strength to support. They love one a to the body of Christ. It is only those who are other unfeignedly, in the love which he places baptized with the Holy Ghost and fire, and who their hearts; and as they keep under his all-pos die daily, that are favoured with a discerning spi- erful government and protection, no divination rit. This is a gift imparted by the Head to the enchantment can prevail against them. The members of his body, to some in a greater degree blessed state has been known amongst us is than to others. However plausible the outside marvellous degree, and might have continue Liberty of Conscience.-A Roman Catholic show of unity may be among those who are not had not the enemy found places to sow his tare paper in Paris, the Univers, thus writes on the baptized by the one Spirit of Christinto one body, The only way to recover this precious fellowsh subject of liberty of conscience:----- The crime of his faithful ones who are filling up the measure that many have lost, is to come back to the in our age, the crime of what people call liberty of of affliction allotted them for his body's sake, will, of Christ, that shincth in darkness, give up t conscience, is to confound truth, which is divine, as they cleave to the blessed Head, have a sense that it condemns, and like clay in the hand of a with error, which is devilish; to place one and of the spirits of those who are on the surface, and potter, become broken and soliened and retempt the other in the same rank, and thus recognize a warning to beware how they touch, taste, or ed, and made anew into vessels for the Master the same right in God and Satan. The Protes- handle, the fruits of the degenerate plant of a use.

martyrs. There can be no martyrs save those two opposite spirits, which furnish different food, sweet influences of gospel love! It sweet

some who were "living in pleasure, and yet well dead while they lived." To be preserved from giving strength and support to the wrong spir requires lowliness of mind, watchfulness before the Lord, the fenr of being deceived by the tran formations of Satan, whatever they may be, at Looking over the letters of that substantial waiting for the spirit of supplication to enable the

In the absence of the unity of the Spirit, co motives and design of others, even on subject There is a love and unity that are founded and in which all agree, will take its place. When

There is great safety in the simple, humble r

J. G. Bevan, says of the true love : " Oh ! th

istless fountain, the rain falls on the just and te unjust), it brings its own sweet reward: attracts the approbation of God. Where will be contempt ? where the indulgence of urmisings, and hard thoughts? where either dd, or careless detraction? where were the sess disclosure of real failings? where the splace for any enmity? These hurtful pracand pride, the promoter of many such pracwill fall before the prevalence of pure Chrisnove; and surely where these are exterminated othe heart, is it not so far prepared for its and most sacred purpose, to be a temple of oly Spirit? Amen."

#### MY SEPULCHRE.

following lines have been forwarded for insertion. y were published originally in "The Friend," but be new to many of our present readers.]

When the frail cord that binds me here Shall loose its silver tie,

When every hope, when every fear From this lone beart shall fly, When the freed spirit shall have fled

Beyond the confines of the dead, Oh lay me not where pomp has placed

With chiseled art so fair, The costly stones with trophies graced,

With sculptor's nicest care ; Oh, place me not in vaulted tomb,

But let my dust with dust consume.

Oh, let no letter'd legend tell, Who lies beneath the mould, No monumental marble swell

Above my ashes cold;

Ah, no! the narrow house shall be, A dwelling of simplicity l

Oh lay me not for friendship's sake Where soaring pillars rise, Where fashions daily inroads make,

Where pomp with splendnur vies,-But lay me, where my frame shall rest, With mother earth above my breast f

Soft whispering winds may sigh around

As pensive as they please, Bright little flowers may deck my mound-My Father's works are these,-But let not art adoru the spot, By all but kindred soon forgot ! For sure the "unrrow house" should be A dwelling of simplicity !

Selected.

ot me die the death of the righteous, and let my ad be like his."-NUM. XXIII. 10.

BY RICHARD HUIE, M. D.

nd .- Light fall my footsteps on the floor : He sleeps !

But he will wake no more ! The struggle's past : the captive 's free, And crowned with joy and victory l -Say, was his conflict sharp and brief? Or had he long desired relief? Were cheerless days and chambers dim. And sleepless nights appointed him ? For years he on a sick bod lay And pined and wasted day by day, But though by inches doomed to die. Rich springs of comfort still were nigh; And when the dread foe came at last. The bitterness of death was past. nd .- Had then despair his bosom steeled ? Or potent drugs his senses sealed? Did he thus fall an easy prey, Or all unconscious sleep away -O, no ! Death's grim approach he knew ; Yet shrunk not, blenched not at the view ; His eye was calm, his mind was clear-But then God's angels hovered near, Their guardian wings were o'er him spread, Their hands made smooth his dying hed; And still the Holy Spirit's voice Bade his blood-sprinkled soul rejoice ! And ever as his strength decayed, His faltering tongue for patience prayed ; And as his breath he fainter drew, He told of consolations new-

Of grace that ne'er would sinner fail-Of anchor fixed within the yeil-Of golden harps and anthems sweet-Of crowns to cast at Jesus's feet, Till his pale lips one moment quivered, One gentle sigh his soul delivered, And c'er one last farewell was spoken The cord was loosed, the how! was broken. Friend .- Oh, may I with the rightcous die, And like him breathe my latest sigh l

Selected.

# THE RIGHTS OF WOMAN.

"The rights of woman," what are they? The right to labour and to pray, The right to watch while others sleep, The right o'er others' woes to weep ; The right to succour in distress. The right while others blame to bless; The right to love where others scorn, The right to comfort all that mourn ; The right to shed pure joy on carth, The right to *feel* the soul's high worth ; The right to lead the soul to God, Along the path her Saviour trod-The path of meckness and of love, The path of faith that leads above ; The path of patience under wrong, The path in which the weak grow strong. Such woman's right .- These God will bless. And grant them peace through all distress.

For "The Friend,"

# BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

#### JAMES RADCLIFF.

In the year 1690, James Radcliff died at his residence in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. He was born, we believe, in Lancashire, England, where he was convinced of the Truth in very early life. In support of his Christian faith he did return the praise and honour unto the Lord passed through many imprisonments, the first of over all. His love was universal. So far was which occurred when he was but fifteen years of he from bearing any ill-will to any, that he wish-

ing he was arrested, and was with eight others, him faithful unto Himself, and that he might live committed to the House of Correction in Manchester. At what time he came forth in the ministry we know not, but he was yet young in years. We find him in the year 1684 committed to prison with others, for meeting together for from whence it came, yet his spirit is ascended to Divine worship, and in the Eleventh month being God that gave it, and his living testimony and indicted on that account at the Manchester sessions, good savour he hath left remaining as comfortable they were all recommitted to prison. Some time memorials. previous to this, two wicked informers came to the house of Abraham Hayworth, of Rosindale, the Lord made him serviceable, an sensible of a where a meeting of Friends had been held, which great want of him, yet of this I do conclude, that was just broken up. Without strictly noting who though it be my present loss it is his everlasting were there, they went and lodged information, gain. So unto the Lord do I desire to commit swearing that a meeting had been held, and that my cause, who is able to supply all our wants, James Radeliff had preached in it. As it turned and to make hard things easy as we truly eye out, James had been somewhere else that day, yet him, and have our whole dependence apon him, he was fined £20; and the officers coming to who is God over all, blessed forever saith my distrain goods for the fine, broke open five soul." doors, and seized on and carried away twelve kine and a horse worth £39. This is the last was one prepared concerning her husband, by persecution we find him enduring. In the year Phineas Pemberton. A careful search has been 1686, he removed to Pennsylvania, and settled at made for a copy of this last, but without success, Wrightstown. There was but one family of It was read and approved by "public friends," Friends, that of John Chapman's, near, and for and as Phineas came from the same part of Engthe conveniency of the families, a meeting was land as James Radeliff did, it prohibly might established, which was held alternately at the have thrown more light on his early labours and house of each, until the death of James Radeliff, sufferings for the Truth, in 1690.

He was not idle after his removal to this country, in the exercise of his gift, but travelled and

Waln, informed the meeting that they were concerned to visit Maryland in the service of the ministry. At a meeting in the same place held the 4th of the following Seventh month, Nicholas Waln gave an account of his travels in company with James, stating "that they had many good meetings in Maryland."

Of the character of James Radeliff, his widow says: "We were both of one meeting, and I had knowledge of him when he was but young. He was a prisoner upon Truth's account when he was about fifteen years of age. After his mouth was opened to bear a public testimony for the Lord and his blessed Truth, he travelled many miles. Through many hardships, imprisonments, and many other exercises, his labour and travel was for the prosperity of the Truth. After we were married, he passed through many deep sufferings and imprisonments, but the Lord preserved him through all. As he lived an innocent and harmless life, being of a mild, lamblike disposition, so he ended his days in innocency, and being redeemed from the earth, laid down his head in peace,"

"I can truly testify that he was an innocent man, and one that did fear the Lord in his day, and wished the welfare of all. Yea, even from a youth was his heart set to seek the Lord and his blessed Truth, which the Lord had made him, with many more, partakers of. Blessed be his Of Ministers and Elders, and other concerned members of the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia, his chiefest care faithfully to serve the Lord and obey him in whatsoever he required of him. It was often in his heart to exhort others to faithfulness, and to improve the gift which the Lord had committed to them. The Lord gave him power to perform what he required of him, for which he ed the everlasting welfare of all. It was his car-In the Fifth month, 1670, for being at a meet- nest desire unto the Lord, that He would preserve to His praise whilst he lived. As the Lord had put it into his heart to seek him, so blessed be his name! he preserved him to the end of his days.

"Though his outward body be gone to the dust

" Now although I with many more unto whom

Beside this memorial of Mary Radeliff, there

#### THOMAS BRASEY.

This Friend was convinced of the doctrines of the memorials remaining, yet they are not with-and being faithful to the light given hun, he was out interest. At a meeting of public Friends at made wise in things that accompany salvation, the house of John Goodson, in Philadelphia, First and was after a time brought forth in the minismonth 2d, 1689, James Radelill and Nicholas try. His residence was at Wooleston, near Nant-

2-17-1354

he belonged to. A man by the name of John of volcanic fires. Lieut, Beale says: Widdowbury, who was entitled to, or claimed the "On his first trip across the continent he dis- arrived at three mountains, or buttes, rising in one month's absence from the national church.

try where he lived [Somersetshire], about the ed from a gun." year 1077, and says he " had a sound, solid tes- Among the implements which Capt, Walker understand that they held no communication timony." He removed to Pennsylvania soon found in his researches, were many stone hand- with any people beyond their desert home. That in the year 1658, appointed with others to draw surface of the ground. ap the episile to London. His death took place A correspondent of the Placerville Hernid, "Months after this conversation with J. Brown in 1691, when his friends say, he was antient, writing from the San Bernardino valley, states ger I had another with Mr. Papin, the agent a Looking at his evident usefulness as a man, and that the three adventurers who are said to have the American Fur Company. He told me that solidity as a minister, we can but adopt the words recently discovered a great pyramid between the another of the party, Mr. Walker, the mountainof John Whiting, in closing a still shorter memo- Sierra Nevada mountains and the Colorado river, eer, after whom one of the mountain passes is rial of him, "Or whom I am sorry I can say no also found, at a distance of three miles from the named, and who is known to be a man of truth, more."

#### From the Boston Journal. ANTIQUIFIES OF AMERICA.

teresting accounts relative to the discovery of tinet piers. These piers were all apparently of the calls them the Moquis, and says : certain ruined cities in the "Great Basin" of the equal height, and at the top must have been six West. This great basin is an immense barren feet broad by twenty feet in length. They rose mortar, some of them of adobe. They are very and desolate table-land, bounded on the east by in the midst of the desert, and were partially bu- snug and comfortable, and many of them are two the Rocky Mountains, and on the west by the ried up by the sands, projecting in no instance and even three stories high. The inhabitants are Sierra Nevada, on the north by the Wahsatch more than eight feet above their surface. There considerably advanced in some of the arts, and Mountains and Utah settlements, and on the south was no river within many miles of the spot-the manufacture excellent woollen clothing, blankets, by the river Gila. But two white men with par- Colorado being the nearest-but from the position leather, basket-work, and pottery. Unlike men ties are known to have crossed this basin. These of the ruins, the discoverers came to the conclusion of the Indian tribes of this country, the women were Capt. Joe Walker, who traversed its centre sion that some large river from the north-west work within doors, the men performing all the in the winter of 1550, and Licut. Beale, who must have once flowed between its walls and farm and out-door labour. As a race, they are crossed its northern slope in his recent trip across piers. Evidences of various other ancient strue- lighter in colour than the Digger Indians of Calithe country. Capt. Walker states that the whole tures were apparent in the vicinity, in numerous fornia. Indeed, the women are tolerably fair, in country, from the Colorado to the Rio Grande, detached portions of what were once anquestion- consequence of not being so much exposed to the north of the Gila, is filled with ruined habitations ably the walls of buildings, and these extended sun. Many of these women are very beautiful and cities; and among the ruins he had met with for a considerable distance in every direction, ex. They are neat and clean in their habits, and dress numberless specimens of antique pottery. In his cept in the line which the position of the bridge in a picturesque costume of their own manufaclast trip over the desert he discovered, near the would indicate to have been the bed of the river, ture. Altogether, the Moquis are far in advance Little Red River, and about midway across the wilderness from the Colorado, a kind of citadel, venerable relies of the past. The Indians look of the United States," rising from an abrupt rock twenty or thirty feet with wonder on the remains, but know nothing of in height, and surrounded by the ruins of a city their origin. But it must not be supposed that is not generally entertained, that the ancestors a more than a mile in diameter. The outline of this great basin is entirely uninhabited. We copy this people had something to do with the contribute building was distinct, although only the north. the following account from the San Francisco struction of the ruins which surround them A ern angle, with walls fifteen or eighteen feet long Herald. It was endorsed by the editor of the paper all events, here is an ample field for the labour and ten feet high, was standing. The houses of as being furnished by a gentleman whose state- of the explorer. We trust the subject will be duly the city had all been built of stone, well quarried ments might be depended upon : and well built, which had evidently been reduced to ruin by the action of some great heat-some head waters of the Gila river, lives John Bridger, lightened both in relation to the habits and history fierce, fornace-like blast of fire, similar to that a trapper of the plains and mountains for more of the people who are now the only inhabitants of issuing from a volcano-as the stones were all than forty years. It is admitted by all trappers this vast tract of territory, and to identify the burned, some almost cindered, and the others that he is better acquainted than any living man once mighty, but now unknown nation who erest glazed as if melted.

could find no other walls standing. He says that could barter. traces of some tremendous fire are visible through "" The proposition was accepted, and, after pro- of which 20,000 miles are navigable waters.

wich, in Cheshire, where he was soon made to the entire basin, and expresses the opinion that viding themselves with dried meats and water partake of suffering and persecution. During the this tract, now so barren, was once a charming they struck right into the heart of that great des years 1674 and 1675, his goods were distrained country, sustaining millions of people, and that ert where no white man before or since has tred to the amount of £26, for preaching at the meeting its present desolation was wrought by the action den, and which the hardy mountaineers will only

title of Esquire, being in debt to Thomas Brasey covered, in the midst of the wilderness of Gila, grandeur in that solitary waste. These moun £40 on bond, was so enraged at being asked for what appeared to be a strong fort, the walls of tains were covered with a diversity of forest an the money, that he vented his wrath not only great thickness, built of stone. He traversed it, fruit-trees, with streams of purest water ripplia against Thomas, but against his friends also. He and found it contained forty-two rooms. In the down their declivities. At their base was a nu became the chief informer. In 1675, he got an vicinity he met with numerous balls of hard merous agricultural people, surrounded with war old excommunication revived against Thomas, on clay, from the size of a bullet to that of a grape- ing fields of corn, and profusion of vegetables which he had him committed to prison, and still shot. What was singular about them was the The people were dressed in leather; they knew not satisfied, he swore he would send his wife fact that frequently ten or twenty of them were nothing of fire-arms, using only the bow and ar thither also. In 1679, Thomas was fined £20 for stuck together, like a number of bullets run out row; and for mile after mile circling these butter of half a dozen connecting moulds, or like a were adobe houses, two and three stories high We know little of his labours in the ministry, whole baking of rolls. It is difficult to say what J. Badger was not allowed to enter any of the yet the little which has come down to us is satis- these were intended for. They were so hard, towns or houses, and after remaining three day factory. John Whiting says he was in the coun- however, that the smaller ones could be discharg- bartering searlet cloth and iron for their furs, in

after William Penn came, and settled in Chester mills or mortars, specimens of which, we learn these are the same people that once inhabited the county. The traces of him which remain in this from the California State Journal, have been dis banks of the Gila and the Colorado, and left these country, indicate the estimation in which he was covered scattered through all the mining regions monuments of wonder, the ' Casas Grande,' which held by his brethren. We find him representing of California, some even having been found at a so deeply attracted the followers of Fremont and his Quarterly Meeting in the Yearly Meeting, and distance of from fifteen to twenty feet below the Doniphan, and then vanished as a dream, there

pyramid, what appeared to have been an ancient had given him the same description of these isobridge, the foundations and substructure of which lated people; and in my mind there is not a shawere all massive stone. The distance from one dow of doubt of their existence." abutment to the other was about six hundred feet, Recent California papers contain some very in- and between the two were no less than seven dis- and gives substantially the same account of them

with the intricacies of all the hills and the streams ed these mysterious ruins. Capt. Walker found various stone and earthen that lose themselves in the Great Basins. While implements among the runs. He spent some trapping on the tributaries of the Colorado, an Intime in examining this interesting spot, in tracing dian offered to guide J. Bridger and party to a -According to an estimate in the St. Louis Advo the outlines of the streets and houses; but he people living far in the Desert, with whom they cate, the total length of the Mississippi river, and

venture to skirt. After five days' travel the party left them; not, however, without being given to can no longer be a doubt.

Capt. Joe Walker has also visited this people,

"Their houses are generally built of stone and Traditions give no clue to the history of these of any aborigines yet discovered in the territory

The possibility has been suggested, although it considered and investigated by competent scien-"Far away, beyond the South Pass, on the tific men, and that the world will ere long be en-

its numerous tributaries, amounts to 51,000 miles

#### COMPROMISING.

For "The Friend."

list and him crucified," and can rejoice in nog but what he owns.

he enemy lays stratagems to suit our differ conditions: in some places endeavouring to oduce unsound doctrines; and where he canesucceed in this, tries to full into lukewarmness he support of the precious testimonies of Truth, hough our faith was to be a dead faith. Hence ompromising spirit gets in, and departures in true simplicity are winked at or encouraged ; a saving it will not do to be too strict, or too icular; there is no religion in dress, &c. et to God, and ohedience to him accordto knowledge; but we are told that the true ith works by love to the purifying of the ct;" and that " where the inside of the cup and platter is clean, the outside will be clean Hence, where this inward purifying is

submitted to, these outward departures (which termed little things) become the means for ity to become more estranged from the Truth, ultimately to leave the Society.

h! that our young people would be entreated e seriously to consider these things, and not, nany of them do, sell their birthright, (as it e,) for "one morsel of meat," the mere gratiion of pleasing their comrades. That you Id take up the cross, and hear our testimonies plainness of speech, hehaviour, and apparel," not go counter to the convictions of the just ness for God in your consciences, and the e that must give an account ;" and who, havtrod the slippery paths of youth before you, w, from experience, there is safety in keeping ie cross; and that as it is faithfully and cheory borne, it will be as a hedge, and eventually pport to lean upon in the time of trial.

r, cherishing the growth of the good seed sown heir hearts, we will be clear. But if we wink are responsible for them, we will be accessary heir sin, and incur the displeasure of Ilim se heritage children are declared to be.

n once favoured Society, I was led to examine on His side, or not; even it may be by a word Paper. the cause of such declension from the stand- or small act, or by receiving or rejecting his nof "pure wisdom:" and to what but an un-servatis, or by standing against those who have ingeness to bear the cross can it be attributed? [left their first love, to whom we may have looked the Lord has not forgotten to be gracious," as fathers and mothers in the church; but whom uis again and again favouring us with the ex- we can follow no longer and maintain our allegiance mons of his love and mercy, and at times to Him, whom we have covenanted to scrve roning our assemblies with his life-giving pre-ice, notwithstanding our unworthiness. He is our reputation and our all. May such dear hearts i jealous for his own glory, and would crown as these, whoever they are, or wherever they be, snuch more with his power, if we would more struggle on. If it is the Truth alone we are erally yield ourselves to his disposal, submit-wrestling for, submitting to have the axe laid at r to the cleansing, purifying operations of his the root of the corrupt tree within ourselves, and rit, and to the squaring (as it were, in the being sure only to move in the day of His power, n ntain) necessary to prepare for occupying our he will prosper his own work, and will assuredly per places in his building. For want of this, it give the victory. And where, through one cause be lamented, that many instead of standing or another, the true helpers may be few, and we the gap," helping to build up the broken may at times seem to stand almost alone, as we on walls, first consent to wrong things; and look unto the Source of strength, from whom yone step after another, eventually come to up- cometh all our sure mercies, He will be our everand vindicate them, to the great grief of the lasting light, our God, and our glory. And as hful remnant who are still preserved amongst we are willing to bear our portion of suffering and who desire "to know nothing but Jesus with him, and with his suffering seed, doubtless he will cause us in his own time to reign with him.

O that the tender visitations of Divine love in any one, may not be disregarded, or be as the Peace, after stating that the Indian title to the early dew, that passeth swiftly away ; but that we may close in with the offers thereof still extended to us a backsliding people, and stand firm in our disasters that have heretofore attended their opeallegiance to Him, in the zeal which he gives; rations among Indians, produced by constant without compromising to suit the times, in any change of location, gives the following particulars way, either in doctrine or in any of our testimo- of their numbers and condition : nies; and then I have a hope, and a belief, that, through His mercy and holy assistance, a brighter day will dawn upon the Society, and even that e, a man or woman will not be finally judged the eyes of some now living shall see it : but O nere outward things,-but by the sincerity of we must lay down all crowns at the Master's feet. whose right it is to rule and to reign, lest He make of us a taunt and a proverb, and a reproach amongst the nations.

N. G., Pa., Third mo., 1854.

Paris Academy of Sciences .- Sitting of Sep. Making in all under the Choctaw organ'n 26,700 of the kind,) the author imagined that all that session. was necessary in order to check a horse when The following statistics will show the state of running away, was to cause him to be visited education among the Indians : Spencer Academy of their speed, and the result was their instanta- One hundred boys receive instruction here. The

It seems to me, the Head of the Church is posed to believe in the utility of it, and we sinproving us as a people; he is trying our cerely trust that we may not be disappointed. y mind having been clothed with a feeling of faith, our patience, our charity, our zeal, by How many culamities may be prevented by the aces and morning on account of the low and many ways and means, and sometimes by what adoption of this simple means of checking horses, isouraging state of things in many places in many may call little things too, whether we are if the inventor be correct in his assertions, -D.

#### CHOCTAW INDIANS.

When the removal of the southern tribes of Indians to the country west of the Mississippi, took place between fifteen and twenty years ago, the Choctaws had lands assigned them in that part of the Indian Territory lying on the western frontier of Arkansas, and between the Red and Arkansas rivers. Some of the tribes of Indians thus eruelly transplanted have been seriously affected for the worse, and are dwindling away under the unfavourable influences to which they are exposed. The Cherokees and Choctaws on the contrary are reported to be progressing in civilization; and occasionally we meet with accounts of the state of education and morals among them, which are cheering to those who feel a philanthropic interest in the aborigines of our country. Of this character are the following extracts which we take from a late paper :

"David Lowry, in his report of a recent visit to the Indian country, published in the Banner of country which they occupy is perfect, and that, consequently, no Missionary Board need fear those

The Choctaws	number a	bout .		21,000
The Chickasaw	s "'			5,000
The Cadoes	**		÷	400
The Shawnees	**			
The Delawares	66		÷.	
The Kukapoos	66		1	150
The Cherokees	64			100
The Creeks	6.6		ċ	50
White persons,	including	missionaries		500

tember 25 .- A communication was made respect- Upon inquiry I found that about 3,000 were ing a new, and as it is stated, perfectly efficacious church members of the different denominations, mode of preventing horses from taking fright and having missionaries in the country of the Chocrunning away when in harness. Hitherto seve- taws, and that not more than one-fourth of the ral means, all of them imperfect, have been de- population have the privilege of hearing [preachvised to prevent accidents of this nature. One ing] at all. There is a tone of moral sentiment of the most in favour is a mechanism for detach- generally prevailing that does honour to the naing horses from the traces, and setting them sud- tion, and indicates a disposition to receive the denly free, but the mechanism is not always gospel, if faithfully preached to them. They have certain in its action; and it can be easily compre- enacted a prohibitory liquor law, which requires hended that, if the horses take fright on a descent, that all inquor brought into the nation be imme-the sudden detaching of the carriage may be at-diately destroyed, and that the person introducing tended with very great danger. The author of it be heavily fined. Nor is this law a dead letter. asel of parents, who are concerned for your the paper before the Academy proposes a very I did not see or hear of a drunken person during welfare, and who "watch for your souls as simple remedy. Having remarked that horses my whole stay in the nation. The members of rarely take fright at night, (the papers say never, the legislature showed no signs of intemperance, but this is a mistake, for there have been instances nor did I hear an oath from a member during the

with temporary blindness; and in order to do is under the control of the General Assembly's Ve cannot confer grace upon our children, but this, he contrived by means of a spring connect. Board of Missions, O. S. The Choctaws make e do all we can to keep them out of harm's ed with the reins, to cover the eyes suddenly. an annu d appropriation of \$6,000 for the support This was done when the animals were at the top of this institution, and the Board adds \$1,000. neir departures, or put upon them things which neous stoppage; for the light being suddenly ex- superintendent, Mr. Reed, is a graduate of to encourage the vanity of their hearts, while cluded, horses no more rash forwards, he says, Princeton, N. J., and much devoted to the intewithout seeing their way, than would a man rests of the establishment. He informed me that afflueted with blinniness. The theory of the in- he thought about \$10,000 had been expended in the vention is so reasonable that we are strongly dis- creetion of the buildings, procuring apparatus, &c.

For "The Friend."

the Methodist Church South. It has two branches, could perform, and this while knowing at the time one for males, another for females. The build- of the promise that there was great doubt whether ings are in the same vicinity, though not con- they could meet their engagements. Perhaps, nected. The annual appropriation to this institution by the nation is \$6,000.

The Armstrong Academy is in charge of the Baptist church. The sum of \$2,900 is annually set apart by the nation for the support of this institution. funds, but I do not recollect the amount. five scholars are boarded and taught at the estab- rarely by this species of mercantile proscription. lishment. A favourable report was read to the On the other hand, the rule is absolutely neceslegislature.

The Pine Ridge Female Seminary is under the care of the American Board of Missions, and receives of the nation an annual appropriation of increased. \$1,600. Twenty-four pupils are supported and taught,

The Yarrabo and Wheelock Female Seminaries receive, each, of the nation annually \$1,600. support and educate the same number of pupils as is laught at Pine Ridge.

Coosha Female Academy is also under the American Board, receives of the nation \$3800, and boards and educates 40 scholars.

The Chickasaw Manual Labour Academy is The Chickasaws contribute annually \$9000 for its support, and the Church \$1500, One hundred institution.

Wapendia Female Academy receives an annual \$1000 from the Assembly's Board, O. S., and supports and educates 80 scholars.

Chickasaws. They give annually \$3000 to its support, and the Methodists, under whose control it is placed, add one-sixth of the amount afforded. cated for \$66,

cates about the same number of pupils.

It is estimated that there are still about 6000 with his warmest friends,-Ledger. children of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nation without the means of instruction. Efforts are be-ing made to supply this want by Sabbath schools, and an appropriation has been made by the Legislature for this purpose, but it is difficult to procure competent teachers. The plan is to employ instructors to itinerate and occupy Saturday and Sunday with a school at the same place, for which the teacher receives one dollar per day. One schools of this character. The instruction given in the world. is principally in the Choctaw language."

#### Never Break a Promise.

In no way, perhaps, can a young man destroy his business character more effectually than by obtaining the reputation of one who breaks his promises. The mercantile world, in placing under its ban the individual who suffers his note to be protested, is less unjust than is popularly supposed. Instances of hardship, we are willing to concede, do occasionally arise under the operation of this rule; but they are less frequent than is generally believed, and not more cruel than in appears to grow more violent in Great Britain itself. similar exceptional cases. Nine men out of ten who fail, owe their insolvency either to having traded beyond their means, to a careless management of their affairs, or to criminal speculations. United States were drowned.

Fort Coffee Academy is under the control of That is, they have undertaken more than they indeed, they had no deliberate intention of violating their promise. But they were either more ignorant than they should have been of their ability to perform, or they trusted too confidently to the chances of the future, or they took heavier The church adds something to the risks subsequently than were consistent with their I do not recollect the amount. Thirty-liabilities. The innocent therefore, suffer but sary to the commercial world, for, without it, sary to the commercial world, for, without it, ay and other places along the river has been done to payments could scarcely ever he depended on, and the freshet. The Star of the West has brought about the freshet. linancial distress would frequently be alarmingly

Strict business integrity, in this particular, depends much on the general character. A person who pays little regard to sligh: promises, usually is somewhat careless of greater ones also. De-They are in charge of the American Board, and fects of this kind, like flaws in machinery, never lessen, but always grow worse, until, finally, under the strain of a powerful temptation, they often break down a man's career forever. The most punctual men in keeping a trivial engagement, we nave always found to be the exactest in their business transactions. Washington was a memounder the control of the Methodist Church South. rable example of particularity in small things as well as great, and his strict probity in the latter, was unquestionably the result, in a considerable and twenty boys are boarded and taught at this degree, of his fidelity in the former. In our experience also, the men who never kept an engagement to the moment, the men who were proverappropriate in of \$600 from the Chickasaws, and bially always "behind time," have been, mostly, those who have failed, subsequently, in business. We have learned, too, to he cautious of those who Perryville Male Academy is also among the are over-ready to promise. It is the individual who carefully considers before he makes a pledge, who can be most surely depended on to keep it. A multiplicity of promises necessarily prevents by the nation. Each scholar is boarded and edu- the promiser from observing them all, for one conflicts with the other, and disables even the The Methodists also have the Bloomfield Fe- best-intentioned. A disregard of promises, finally, male Seminary under their management. It re- is like a fungus, which imperceptibly spreads over ceives the same annual appropriation that the the whole character, until the moral perceptions Perryville institution does, and boards and edu- are perverted and the man actually comes to believe he does no wrong, even in breaking faith

New York Ship Building .- During the past year (1853) no less than 42 steamers of all sizes, were built in New York; the whole amount of new ships and steamers launched amounted to 60,500 tons. In 1852 it amounted to 51,339; increase 9,161 tons. There are now on the stocks vessels, the estimated tonnage of which, amounts to 35,340 tons. New York is fast aldistrict reported to the late legislature sixteen taining to be the greatest steamship building port

> "Ile that can please nobody, is not so much to be pitied, as he that nobody can please."



#### ITEMS OF NEWS.

By the Asia steamship we have Liverpool papers to the 25th nlt

The Czar has allowed the Peace delegation from Great Britain an opportunity of expressing their feelings against war to him. In the meantime the war fever AUSTRALIA .- Gold harvest abundant. A little rain needed for the vegetation.

NICARAGUA .--- A launch was sunk in Lake Nicaragua, by which 24 Californians on their return to castern

CUBA .--- The American steamship Black Warrior hu been seized at Havana. The alleged reason is, that the had not returned a true manifest of all her cargo. excuse offered is, that as she was not to break be there, it was not usual to file a full account.

MEXICO .- A revolution has broken out in Aca pulco

UNITED STATES .- Pennsylvania. Deaths in Phile delphia last week, 203. Diseases of the lungs, 44. The business now doing on the Pennsylvania Railroad, he the full amount of power of the present number of less motives to carry. Many more might be profitably an ployed. Wheat, \$1.80 for red; \$1.90 for white.

New York .- The business on the principal railroad through the State is greatly increasing. The ice in a Hudson river has broken up, and some damage at Alb one million in gold-dust from California, and the Geor Law about as much more.

Ohio .- The Ohio at Cincinnati has been very mud swollen with a freshet. The merchants were obliged a remove some of the goods from the lower portion of the city.

Mississippi.—The steam packet Carolino was destroy ed by fire on White River, on the 5th instant, and 40 a 50 persons lost their lives. Cabin passengers mosth saved.

California .- The clipper ship San Francisco, of 1401 tons was wrecked at the entrance of the harbour of Su Francisco.

#### TRACT ASSOCIATION OF FRIENDS.

The annual meeting of the Tract Association of Friends, will be held on Fourth-day evening, 29th inst. at 8 o'clock, in the committee-room, Mulberry street meeting-house.

Friends interested in the object of the Association are invited to attend. NATHAN KITE, Clerk

Third month, 1854.

#### INDIAN CIVILIZATION.

Wanted, a well qualified Friend and his wife to resid at Tunessassah; to be engaged in managing the fam belonging to the committee of Philadelphia Yearly Meet ing ; and other domestic concerns of the family. a suitable Friend to teach the school.

Application may be made to Joseph Elkinton, No 377 South Second street, or Thomas Evans, No. 18 Arch street

DIED, at his residence in New Jersey, on the 9th of First month last, ABEL HILLMAN, a member of Hadden field Particular Meeting, in his 63d year, of a linger disease of the lungs, which he bore with patience and resignation.

-, on the 24th of the First month, 1854, at he residence in Roaring Creek, Columbia county, Pa., Re CHEL HINBS, widow of the late Jason Hibbs, in the 84th year of her age. She was one of the few in the little meeting of Roaring Creek who remained with Friends since the Hicksite schism. She was exemplary in plainness, and strongly attached to the ancient do-trines of our religious Society.

, on the 14th of Second month last, of inflamma tion of the lungs, NATUANIEL BARTON, in the 60th year of his age, a member of Haddonfield Particular Meeting

-, in East Goshen, Chester county, Pa., on the morning of the 16th of Second month, 1854, GULIELE M., wife of Jonathan Cope, in the 41st year of her age a member of Goshen Monthly and Particular Meeting Her last sickness was of short duration, and was how with much patience. During her illness she was deep ly concerned on account of her own situation, sayis, she felt herself a poor weak creature, depending alon upon the Saviour and Dishop of souls, who is ever read to help all those who come unto him. The prospect of leaving her little family and an afflicted sister, was th ing to her. She affectionately took leave of them wit kind admonition to each, saying she felt there was no thing in her way; and so passed easily away, leaving tho who mourn her loss, the comforting hope that her de Lord and Master was near in the time of suffering, an at last received her into his glorions kingdom of rel and neace.

PRINTED BY KITE & WALTON. No. 3 Ranstead Place, Fourth above Chesnut street.

# FRIEND. T - R

# A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

#### L. XXVII.

SEVENTH-DAY, THIRD MONTH 25, 1854.

NO. 28.

#### PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

e two dollars per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions and Payments received by

JOHN RICHARDSON,

NO. 50 NORTH FOURTH STREET, UP STAIRS, PHILADELPHIA.

ge to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, in advance, three and a quarter cents; to any the United States, for three months, if paid in , six and a-half cents.

For "The Friend"

#### REMARKABLE DELUSIONS. (Continued from page 209.)

clusions associated with religion. This chaper, that if piety has been abused and peronferred benefits upon the world. As the is the frauds of tradesmen do not proscribe the goddess.' . . . under the name of priestoraft, the only sor than to remember, that if Christ's name own professed principles."

read by her attendants. But as the pro-poped man, a pillar of fire and a crowd of angels, "We cannot undertake even to enumerate the danger to the reputation of the priests, care in a superared above his head, by which signs he was inder the number of "mire autously betrayed." "The most incredible stories were promulgated world. The Crusades, which exerted so importatterances, and not to give forth spontanc- respecting the discovery of the cross by the em- ant an influence over the aspects of the then ex-

ed before the consultation. It sometimes happen- possess such powers, as to be capable of being ed that the moment was not favourable to a reproduced to any extent without loss of its ori-response, and the answers when obtained were ginal virtue. This was convenient, especially at often extremely delusive-mere equivocations. If, a time when so many pieces of it were spread after all, the prophecy turned out a mistaken one, about in Europe as to have made, had they been it was often pretended that something had been all collected, many crosses instead of one, omitted in the previous ceremonial; and the ambiguity of many of the answers transmitted to perpetuated in the neighbourhood of Paris by the posterity was evidently such that they might re- church which bears his name, and which was ceive an interpretation on the one side or the formerly the mausoleum of the French kings, other, as the case might afterwards require. To Dionysius is reported to have been beheaded for aid, moreover, in the fabrication of these oracles, his adherence to the Christian faith, on the the inhabitants of the whole vicinity were in 'Mount of the Martyrs,' (Mout-martre,) Immeleague with the priests, and furnished them with diately after his decapitation, his dead body rose much necessary information. Discoveries have from the ground, took its head into its hand, and, been recently made in some of the temples of an- amidst a crowd of angels, walked for two miles, stitutes a painful part of the duty we have tiquity, of the secret chambers and hollow statues till it met an old woman, into whose hands the aken to perform. . Let it be remembered, in which the priests were used to secrete them. saint put his own head. Is it wonderful that such sclves. Dr. Johnson relates the following in his tales as these have brought the name of Christiso also has every other system which has description of the temple of Isis at Pompeii :-- anity into suspicion and contempt among a com-We see the identical spot where the priests con- munity who only know it through the imperfect of speculators do not proscribe traffic; as cealed themselves whilst delivering the oracles representation of it which Popery presents ?" uds of the empiric do not proscribe medi- that were supposed to proceed from the mouth of

mes employed for base purposes—so reli-natural agency. Some of them still exist in less vesture of our Lord, woven from the top ast not be identified with that which bears Cornwall. One, which stood in the parish of throughout, was first shown in 1196. For three he, but has no affinity with its character. Sithney, was so adjusted, as that the touch of a hundred years after that time the coat was never t as the misrepresentation is, a secret hom- child could set it in motion on its pivot. The displayed, but Leo X., in 1514, authorized a new religion is nevertheless involved in it. The celebrated Loggan-stone was of a similar kind, exhibition. At the time of the French revolution s, that, broadly speaking, the most invote- It was seventeen feet in length, and its weight the garment was secreted; but when, subsequentposers of Christianity by name, are tena- was estimated at sixty-six tons. Even a breath by the Rhenish provinces were adjusted, it berotectors of its leading principles of justice of wind caused it to vibrate. It was overturned came the subject of a special treaty. It was again regrity, and would set up much of Christ's by the captain of a revenue cutter, who excited displayed in 1910. Besides this relic, there was m though they dethrone the King. Could such odium by his daring act as to be compelled then displayed one of the nails of the true cross, e only convinced that, but for Christianity, to restore it to its original position. Toland im A more notorious demonstration was made in principles would never have been fully agines that the Druids persuaded the people that 1844, and complete absolution (an equivocal term,

by which the dangers of priesteraft can be than foolish legends palmed on their deceived the pope's bull, given to each worshipper. Outted; and would they but think that much, votaries by the teachers of the Romish religion, rageous and protane spectacle! which, by setting in various ages, has called itself Christi- would exceed the compass of our volume. . . . . up the external in the place of the spiritual, hid was but a well-known superscription upon 'The golden legend'—one of the earliest volumes' the Saviour behind his own cross. The accounts

t upon trickery, selfishness, hard-hearted- Gregory are manifold. It is related of him, that stained by age,) and each pilgrim was allowed to c upon thetery, semistness, nara-herred. Oregory are manufold. It is remared of anni, itial islanded of age, and each parimit was another indificult in the semistry of upon interperance, lassicily one day, when officialing at the altar, a bright insert his hand through an opening, and a so to is, and ambition—he who so writes it is a cloud descended, which filled the church with so touch it. Was it wonderful if such a scene should and a traiter. The bearer of the august heavening an odding and and and are to enter have awakened in inquiring minds a sensation of Christ is deeply concerned in being true it. On another occasion, he caused the conse- somewhat resembling that which followed the crated bread to appear in the form of visible flesh, preaching of indulgences by Tetzel? But how he oracles of the ancient heathens are no. Again, when certain ecclesiastical ambassadors wide, in point of gospel power, has been the difexhibitions of innumerable frauds. The came to Rome searching for relics, he gave them terence between the 'second Reformation' and relebrated among them was that at Delphi, a linen cloth which had been in contact with the the first! It was not by unsubstantial doubt that rated to Apollo. The priestess of that god body of a saint. The messengers saw nothing in Luther prevailed; it was by something earnestly aced upon a tripod over a cavity, whence this present, and despised it; on which St. Gre- believed. But rationalism has no creed, and, ous and highly intoxicating vapour was ex- gory pierced it with a knile, and the cloth shed therefore, no extended influence. It is a system and under this influence uttered mysterious miraculous blood. When Gregory absented him- of negations-at least of hesitations; positive truth s, which were immediately caught up and sell from Rome to escape the honours of the alone is omnipotent.

ous oracles. Expensive sacrifices were demand. press Helena. This cross was represented to

"The story of St. Denis, or St. Dionysius, is

"The exhibition of the holy coat of Trèves has originated, within our own day, a class of reformles; as food is nutritious, though liable to "The rocking-stones of the Druids were used, ers, disgusted with the mummery of a senseless terated ; and as friendship is true, though in all probability, to imply the presence of super- religion. This coat, professing to be the seamthey would beware lest they sweep these stones could only be removed by miracle, assorted by the priests to mean nothing, but by "To record many of the foolish, and more the people everything,) was, in accordance with and some pretended perplexity. In the self-was a repertory of such extravagancies, behold this sight must be sought for in other vol-me, nothing more concerns the Christian read by the priests instead of sermons.... "The legends associated with the name of St. glazed frame, (its colour being brown, as if long

When Peter the Hermit, journeying from province it is to be in his hands! But it will be still bet, the serjents into his bosom, and wound the to province, first represented the injuries received ter, when I shall enjoy the more full communion around his neck, proceeded to hold them with by monks and pilgrims from the Saracens then with him, among his children, in the abodes of teeth. Whether he pressed them harder than occupying the Holy Land, he kindled a conta-blessedness. I have nothing more to desire in was wont to do, I know not, but immediately gious enthusinsm which is altogether without this world. parallel. Nobles, princes, sovereigns, hastened in a transport of excitement to assume the cross, who watched with her, +1 hear a voice almost moment to secure them in their box, ere he fel and, during two centuries, the western provinces continually sounding in the ear of my mind, on the ground in awful spasms; and in less has of Europe were but the highroad to the 'kings of this wise, A Christian must suffer. This voice twelve hours paid the price of his presumation. the east.

mention those various other absurdities-that far- patience, before God." rage of miraculous rubbish-which, in every age, have constituted the stock-in-trade of Romanism. Radiant saints and winking Madonnas ; visions of gion to mankind."

#### (To be continued.)

inventions for which patents have been issued by forsake me, but my God, my duty and my destroying the indestructible spirit ?- Pate the United States. In regard to this index, the prayers.'" late Commissioner says: "its importance, utility and necessity are becoming more and more apparent. No State paper, and no mere human vol. spiritual welfare of our dear young Friends greatly tific Discovery.

For "The Friend."

#### Biographical Sketches for the Young;

#### ANNA MARIA SCHURMAN.

very great, and she employed them in the acqui- of knowledge, go down to destruction." sition of a large stock of literature. She was skilled in many languages; wrote and spoke them fluently, to the surprise of the most learned men. After some years she was brought under granted.

isting society, merit a volume to themselves, is all to me; I desire to follow him. How good from the crowd, the hapless man, having first merit

comforts me in pain, and supports me that I laint and died in agonics that struck every behold "Nor have we allowed ourselves room even to not! Oh how good it is to remain in silence, and with horror,

#### SIR JOHN MASON.

supernatoral light; pictures which bleed when of religion, and to the vanity and unsatisfactori- it "bites like a scrpent," and that "its sing superindrim in marks of the five wounds impressed uses of worldly enjoyments, is given by Sir John death," yet they toy with it, cherish it, and marks upon the bodies of enthusiastic votaries-such Mason, who, though but sixty-three years old at it the familiar inmate of their bosons, as if it as delusions, whether of more or less modern fash his death, yet had flourished in the reigns of four a blessing rather than a deadly bane. The very ion, whencescever imported, and by whomsoever, princes-had been privy counsellor to them all, of no reptile on earth is more sure and mo do nothing to commend a pure and spiritual reliand an eye witness of the various revolutions and deadly; none has slain the ten thousandth p vicissitudes of those times. Towards his latter as many victims, as have some particular for end, he said thus to those about him: "I have of sin, such as intemperance and lust. The po lived to see five princes, and have been privy son of asps may destroy the natural life; I Patents .- The number of patents issued by counsellor to four of them. I have seen the most wish kills beyond the tomb." It is an undri the Patent Office in 1552, was appeards of one remarkable things in foreign parts, and have been death. While it takes not away the life of thousand, a number exceeding that of any former present at most state transactions for thirty years soul, it makes the life worse than annihilar year. The number of patents issued in 1831, together; and I have learned this after so many itself, by giving to it the acutest sensibilities was eight hundred and sixty-five; the number of years experience; that seriousness is the greatest pain, and tainting it with unwasting venam, applications for patents during the same period wisdom, temperance the best medicine, and a that it will be forever tortured with self-inflict was two thousand two hundred and fifty eight, good conscience the best estate. And were I to agonics. An important measure has been recommended to live again, I would change the court and my privy Congress, both by the Secretary of the flateror, coursellor's bustle for retirement, and the whole will yet more at sime who sport with cere and the Commissioner of Patents, viz., the prepa-life 1 have lived in the palace, for *one hour's en-* death? Why run the dangerous hazard, not tion of an analytical and descriptive index of all joyment of God in the chapel. All things else destroying the natural life, but of worse the

The transcriber of these little essays, has the ume can ever surpass it in immediate and enduring at heart ; and ardently desires, that whilst they are value. A greater beon to science, to inventors, suitably pursuing literary and scientific studies. Britain for 1851, extended in manuscript or and to the world at large, could hardly be named, they may keep in remembrance this truth, that 38,000 volumes. It was directed that the wi It would be consulted as long as the arts are che- "whatever knowledge a man be endued with, should be published in a condensed form, while the state of the stat rished, and would rather increase than diminish could he by a vast and penetrating mind compre- would fill three thick folios. Two years we in interest as time rolls on."-Annual of Scien- hend all the knowledge of art and nature; could occupied in preparing one of these. The m he acquire all languages, and sound the depth of employed to take the census were so numerous all arts and sciences; could he describe the inter- that it would take 132 hours to count them, at i ests of all states, the intrigues of all courts, the rate of one in a second. The papers embraci reason of all civil laws and constitutions, and give the householders returns weighed 40 tons. an account of all histories; and yet not know the method of realizing to the mind some defin Intending to show the superiority of the Religion of the Cross, to all other attainments. sure refuge in trouble; the support of his life, and to space : allowing a square yard to each perso "Anna Maria Schurman was born at Cologne, the hope of his death; his future happiness, and they would cover seven square miles. Again, 1607. The powers of her understanding were his portion forever; he doth but, with a vast deal all these people had to pass through London

#### THE SERPENT'S BITE.

powerful conviction by the Holy Spirit; and feel. An itinerant exhibitor of serpents came through sexes was 100 males to 105 females-a remain ing the necessity of an entire change of heart, the settlement where I resided, just as the district able fact, when it is considered that the bir she expressed her great desire to lay down all school had dismissed its pupils for the evening, during the last thirteen years had given the the glory she had acquired by these accomplish. The reptiles were represented by him to be very versed proportion of 105 boys to 100 girls. T ments, that so she might obtain the favour of God beautiful, and so tame that they would come out increase of population in the last half century w as her principal treasure and cause of rejoicing, and return to their cages at his bidding. Soon a upwards of 10,000,000, and nearly equalled And by co-operating with the grace of God in her lew pennies were collected, and he proceeded to increase in all preceding ages, notwithstand own heart she was favoured to have her desire the exhibition. It drew from their hiding places that millions had emigrated in the interval a two rattlesnakes, and handled them with as much worthy of the serious attention of those politic "During her last illness, she declared her full apparent unconcern as if they had been nothing economists who would have us believe, that i satisfaction in the religious choice she had made. I was so impressed with the temerity United States will one day be rid of its colour After suffering much from the disease, she ex- of the man's conduct, that I protested against ii, population by emigration to Africa. pressed herself in the following manner : 'I have and begged of those around not to encourage by proceeded one see further towards eternity, and their contributions or their presence, such mani-lyzed into their constituent parts, and they ge if the Lord shall please to increase my pains, it lest presumption; and proceeded immediately to some curious results. About 5 per cent. only will be no cause of sorrow; the will of my God leave the spot. But ere I could disengage myself the families in Great Britain consisted of husbar

"The last night of her life, she said to one struck his fangs into his cheek. He had be

How often have I recalled this scene to m mind, when I have beheld the rashnesss w which men tamper with sin. Although they a " A strong testimony to the superior excellence told on the highest authority in the universe, th

Oh! that sinners would take warning! Wh

# GLEANINGS FOR 'THE FRIEND,"

The original return of the Census of Gre procession four abreast, for twelve hours dail for six days in the week, it would take near three months for them all to pass through, quick march. The excess of females in the kin I was once witness to a most distressing event. dom was 512,361. The proportion between

Taken at hazard, 67,609 families were an

heleven, and 64 had each twelve. The was spent in vain. r of the houseless classes, i. e., of persons ng in barns, tents, and the open air, on the of the census, was 18,249.

Aut 4 per cent. of the houses in Great Britthere was one in course of erection. In was 51, in Scotland 73, or about the same ondon. The number of inhabited houses had .00,000 new families had been founded.

town and country population was equally 

ge 153 yards asunder; in 1851, only 108 The mean distance between their houses 1)1, was 362 yards; in 1851, only 252

adon extends over an area of 78,039 acres, 2 square miles, and the number of its inha-, rapidly increasing, was 2,362,236 on the in close file, four deep.

deed, the greatest on record, is that which has senger of the gospel."-Selected. any months existed in the manufacturing disof Lancashire. Independently of several mind isolated strikes in Manchester, Bury, (where 1000 hands struck,) Bolton, New Heath, &c., are at least, in the four centres of Burnley, tives unemployed. It is no exaggerated ate to calculate the number of work-people rike in this country at 50,000, and the aver- of the moon. oss of wages at \$130,000 weekly. Indeed, is computed five months ago, that should explored, and its interior is terra incognita. then gain the victory, it would take two ae account of the cost of strikes is an instruc- with the natives :ecord. In 1846, it was stated, at a public

hildren and servants, generally considered which, together with the losses by the strikes at and as the cance could not be gotten ready speedruisites of domestic happiness; while 893 Stockport and Preston, in 1840, make a total of ily, the whole party embarked in the boat. All is had each ten children at home, 317 had fifteen millions, which, to all intents and purposes, of them were armed, and the muskets were loaded

been raised at MacNevin's Isle, Scotland, by a rows and lances, commenced making singular blast of 41 tons of powder placed at the bottom gestures with their arms and legs. The native re unoccupied in 1851; to every 131 of a shaft 80 feet deep, with a mine of 40 feet, on interpreter called out to them in a language parteach side, at the bottom. The cost of the blast ly composed of Ceramese and partly in a dialect id and Wales, the number of persons to a was \$2000. The shaft was blocked up with bricks spoken by a Papuan tribe, dwelling a little farther and cement, and rammed with 20 cart-loads of to the north; but his words were evidently quite sand, to render the whole air-tight. Blocks of unintelligible to them, as they answered with loud doubled in the last half century, and upwards 12 tons in weight were thrown a considerable wild yells only. We endeavoured for a long distance.

ance once met him at Brighton, where he heard while, followed his example, on which we all laid him preach a sermon in which there was such a down our arms, keeping them, however, at hand. mixture of the humorous, that the congregation We now slowly approached each other, and the were excited hy it to a considerable degree of interpreter, dipping his hand into the sea, sprinlaughter. This was followed by such an awful kled some of the water on the crown of his head, address to their consciences, and a pathos so as a sign of peaceful intentions. Two of them deep and melting, that there was scarcely an in- immediately did the same. Upon this the interdividual present who did not weep. In the even-preter jumped into the shallow water and apthe last census. A conception of this vast ing, the conversation at the house in which he proached them, offering some looking-glasses, of people might be formed, by the fact, that was visiting, was of a very lively nature. After strings of beads, &c., which were received with metropolis was surrounded by a wall, havnorth gate, a south gate, an east gate, and thought he heard some one in the passage, and "They then commenced dancing in the water, t gate, and each of the four gates was of on going out, found him at the bottom of the causing the interpreter to join them. The party ent width to allow a column of persons to stairs. He feared he was unwell; but on inquir- was soon joined by others from the woods, who sout freely four abreast, and a peremptory ing the reason of his remaining there, discovered were attracted by the presents. Mr. Hugenholtz sity required the immediate evacuation of him to he in a deep agony of mind, to which he likewise jumped into the water and joined the y, it could not be accomplished under twen- gave vent in confessions of sorrow at having been dance, which induced the natives to become so r hours, by the expiration of which time, such a triffer, and mourned over his unseasonable friendly that some of them jumped into the boat. ad of each of the four columns would have drollery with the simplicity of a child. Before The confidence increasing, one of them comced no less a distance than seventy-five he went to his room, he said, 'I never wish to menced examining the weapons of the officers, from their respective gates, all the people say a single word to excite a smile, which would erying out repeatedly, 'kakka,' 'kakka,' kakka,' prevent an immediate approach to God, in all the battered their weapons and ornaments for beads, solemnity of spiritual prayer.' The scene was &c. Each exchange was accompanied with yellikes among artizans for higher wages have most affecting, and was a striking proof of his ing, which was echoed from the woods by female er time been very common in England, and contrition when he reflected that by giving way voices. The looking-glasses were at first greatly atty general advance in wages has taken to the natural sprightliness of his disposition, he admired, but came to be looked upon with indif-Among builders this movement has pre- might have prevented his real usefulness, or have ference; pieces of cloth were then eagerly sought to a great extent. But the greatest strike of lorgotten, for an instant, the character of a mest for and exchanged.

#### From the Public Ledger. The Papuan Negroes of Australia,

p, Preston, and Wigan, 183 mills closed, of more gratifying to the public, than that which regeregate force of 7,400 horse-power, with lates to the history, manners and customs of the the attention of his comrades to his appearance, 1086 spindles, and 11,867 looms; and 47,100 human family; and yet there are people living in which seemed to afford general satisfaction. They portions of this globe who are almost as little were curions, but not thievishly inclined; everyknown to us as the inhabitants (if there are any) thing was inspected and admired, nothing appro-

New Guinea, or "Papua," as it is sometimes estimated that this strike, of men and mas- called, is an island (or perhaps a cluster of is- loaded pistol, which was taken from him with a ogether, has now attained in all to the for-ble amount of 70,000 persons. They demand length, and an area of less than 200,000 square again. lvance of 10 per cent. on their former wages. miles. Its south coast has not yet been perfectly

s of the advanced rate to make up for the south and south-west coasts, and Lieut. Modea concluded to depart; and just as we were getting antial loss they have sustained by the strike. gives the following graphical account of interviews off the boat, one of the natives fixed an arrow in

ing of operatives, in Preston, that in one anchor when seven men were seen on the shore, we gave a discharge of our fire-arms, which pot of the cotton spinners at Manchester, which who ran out into the water as far as they could, them all to iustant flight, they swimming and div-1 four months, they spent \$2,000,000 in loss shouting loudly and making all sorts of droll and mg like so many ducks. They contrived to give ages alone, and in two others they lost uncouth gestures. Weighing anchor was defer- us several more arrows, by which some of us 20,000. In another strike at Stockport, the red, and it was arranged that the commissioner, were slightly injured. Thus ended the first intern-spinners lost \$3,000,000 in wages; and in Van Delden, should proceed towards the shore, view with these savages." ent strikes, the wool-combers of Bradlord sending the native interpreter in advance, in a In another page, this same officer says, "On \$2,000,000; the mechanics of Leeds, \$900,- small canoe, to open a communication with the the afternoon of the day in which the encounter the colliers of Northumberland, \$500,000; an armed boat, to cover them in case of uced; to the creck, at high water, and saw a specticle

as the boat was proceeding towards the shore. When they reached to the distance of a musket Forty thousand tons of granic are said to have shot, the natives, who were armed with bows, artime, but without success, to induce them to lay aside their weapons; at length one of them was Rowland Hill .-... "A gentleman of his acquaint. prevailed upon to do so, and the others, after a

They

" They were urged to go on board the corvette, but declined, giving as he understood that they were afraid we would cut off their heads.

"One of our people wished to dress a native with a vest, neckcloth and kerchief for the head; One would suppose that there is no subject he submitted to the process very willingly, and no sooner was the toilet completed, than he drew priated.

"One of them took up Lieutenant Medera's

" But while this was going on, they began to draw the boat towards the beach, and they also In 1828, the Dutch corvette, Triton, visited the made a movement to take their arms again. We his bow, and with it pierced the thigh of Mr. "We had scarcely commenced getting up the Boers, who was quictly sitting in the boat; at this

the operatives of Lanarkshire, about \$250, natives. The narrator was ordered away with took place, the naturalists, well armed, returned

the aid of telescopes, namely, the trees full of natives, of both sexes, who, with weapons on their backs, sprung from branch to branch, like monkeys, making the same gestures as in the morning, and shouting and laughing in like manner. Then hail to the valley, the lake and the hill, Our people were unable to tempt them out of the trees by showing them presents.

"The next morning several well-armed natives made their appearance on the beach, dancing, shouting and laughing. Then came a number of women and children, bearing branches of trees, and, as we supposed, fruit also, with the view, no doubt, of tempting us ashore. But we weighed anchor and departed.

"These people were black, with woolly heads, and wore no clothing except a breech cloth."

Communicated.

Jonathan Price, a Seneca Indian, (grandson of the famous chief "Complanter,") residing on the Complanter tract, in Warren county, Penna., recently killed a panther, which measured nine and a half feet from the nose to the end of the tail. He was offered eighty dollars for the skin. Third month 13th, 1854.

#### Selected.

# LESSONS FROM NATURE.

BY CHARLES WEST THOMSON. I look on the valley, the lake and the hill, All bright in the glory of day-And thoughts of that better laad over me thrill, Where the pastures are green, and the waters are still;

I would seek it-Lord, show me the way. I mark where the flocks are reposing in sleep,---

Or mid the mild underwood stray ; Alas! what am I but a wandering sheep Which He, the good Shepherd, in mercy did keep From becoming the wolf's easy prey.

I see the gay herbage in gardea and glade-

Tho' it perish, my hope is secure-For thus I remember the promise is made,

Tho' the grass and the flower may wither and fade, The word of our God shall endure.

I watch the bright clouds, as majestic they sail O'er the face of the warm summer sky-

And I think of the time when no vapour shall weil

(If my hand do not falter, my faith do not fail,) The home which I look for on high.

As the mild, gentle zephyrs, at evening begin In fragrance around me to play, They tell with what wooings the Spirit would win Stray souls from the mazes of folly and sin, To Wisdom's pure, peaceable way

And when daylight is passed, and the night-watchers hurn

Their bright tapers above, I endeavour From their clear emanations this lesson to learn, That they who shall many to righteousness turn, Shall shine as the stars do, forever.

Tho' darkness he spread over Nature's fair face, And hang, like a pall, in the air, I know there's a region of glory and grace, Where God and the Lamb are the light of the place,

And no night shall ever be there.

But when day again dawns upon meadow and grove, Giving beauty and freshness to earth,

It reminds me of Him, who in mercy and love, Came forth like the sun, from his greatuess above,

To give to lost man a new birth.

And as hour after hour speeds swiftly away,

Which no wisdom can ever renew,

My heart whispers gently, that *life* is a day, And that I, with my might, should perform while I may, Whatever my hands find to do.

The brook murmurs by me, with flowers on its brink, Even now as these measures I pour ;

And as I behold its clear waters, I think Of those pure streams of joy which the blessed shall drink.

Where they hunger and thirst never more.

which was also witnessed by those on board, by And the wild-wood, which waving before me I see, Spreading shade o'er its leaf-covered sod. Is an emblem faint of that glorious tree,

Which in unfading verdure forever shall be In the midst of the Eden of God

In Nature's delightful array-

Not in vain have I looked on your beauties, if still With such pleasant fancies my soul you shall fill, As shall teach me to watch and to pray.

For "The Friend."

#### MEETING-HOUSES.

Hicks, Friends have been compelled to supply correct foresight of its downfall. When people themselves in many places within Philadelphia have no solid foundation in themselves to stand Yearly Meeting, with new houses to hold their upon, they may imagine that others have none, meetings for worship in. Rather than contend or may try to draw them from it into a coalition with them for the old houses, Friends chose to with themselves. We are aware that nothing build new ones, though adhering to the original can sustain the Society, or any of the member, faith and discipline of the Society, the title was but He who raised it up, and is constantly pac-justly vested in them, and they should have been fering the visitations of His Spirit to the rise left in the peaceable occupancy of them. Within generation, in order to fit them to support its fail Concord Quarter, Friends have built ten new and discipline. But notwithstanding the degene meeting-houses since that period, some of them racy of many, we believe there is a large proporcosting from three to four thousand dollars, and tion of young persons within our pale, who love others less, according to the size and the price of the Lord Jesus, and the spirituality of his relithe ground, and sheds, &c., for their accommoda gion, and have a lively zeal for the cause of tion. The members of Springfield Preparative Christ, and a sincere desire for the spreading of Meeting in Delaware county, finding the old meet- his kingdom. There are discouragements enough, ing-house there needed much repair, and was not without endeavouring to magnify them; and a light, pleasant building, united in purchasing while it is proper to guard against self confidence, an additional lot of ground, and to erect thereon a it is needful to beware that the habit of talking new house. The means were raised by subscrip- and dwelling upon those discouragements, does tion, amounting to thirty-six hundred and seventy- not prevent us from numbering the many blessone dollars, and a commodious stone building, ings still continued to us. Better is it to adopt sixty feet by thirty-six feet, put up within the last in truth and sincerity the language of a servar three years. New houses have also been erected of God : "What shall I render unto the Lord for in all the other Quarters.

too near the public road, and was also very in- I will pay my vows unto the Lord now in the convenient for holding the Quarterly Meeting, the presence of all his people." men and women occupying two distinct adjoining houses, and the openings through the partition wall being so high as to prevent them from seeing or properly hearing each other. This was long felt to be a disadvantage, and various plans Of Ministers and Elders, and other concerned member were at different times proposed for altering the old house, in order to remedy the inconvenience, but some obstacle prevented its accomplishment. Within the last three years Friends concluded to America as his home, yet as he spent a considerprocure another lot, take down the old building, able portion of his time for several years in Peac and erect a house that would satisfactorily accom- sylvania, and was much employed in the service modate themselves and the Quarterly Meeting, of religious Society here; it has been though

members of Haddonfield Monthly Meeting, who at East Acton, in the county Middlesex, in th subscribed nine thousand two hundred and fifteen year 1646. In the year 1672, he was through dollars ; which with other means in their posses- the illuminating influence of the Lord's Holy Sp sion, made the total of ten thousand five hundred rit, convinced of the truth of the doctrines of and thirty-two dollars fifty cents. A lot for the Christianity as held forth in their spiritual fulnes site containing three acres was purchased, and by George Fox and our early Friends. Bein properly graded, and a brick house seventy-two faithful to that degree of knowledge which has feet by forty-six, two stories high, has been erect- been committed to him, he increased in wisdow ed thereon, with sheds for carriages and horses, and spiritual understanding, and was soon calle all properly enclosed. A brick wall has been to the work of the ministry. "He was," say placed on the front of the burying-ground, and one who knew him, "an honest man, whose con sundry other improvements effected, with an in-versation adorned the doctrine of Christ Jesus surance of \$4000 on the house and sheds.

ing houses built within Philadelphia Yearly Meet-blessed Master, he travelled extensively in th ing, is in having large partition slides, which are exercise of his gift, labouring zealously to sprea closed without the rattling of the pullies, so un- the Truth. His concern was to direct his heat pleasant in the old mode, particularly after a sol- ers to the spiritual nature of the kingdom of the emn meeting; and when the two apartments are Lord Jesus Christ, and to that measure of light thrown together, the obstruction occasioned by in themselves, by obedience to which they would the number of pillars necessary for narrow sliders, grow in grace,-and knowing their sinful nature is removed. We do not belong to any of those cleansed, would experience pardon for their forme

meetings, and may therefore be permitted to say, s that the zeal and honest concern for the support of their religious meetings, and to provide com. fortable houses that may invite attendance, rather 1 than repel their members from their religious as. semblies, indicate that Friends have not grown indifferent to the cause of religion, but from love to it, appropriate their means to meet the needfuli expenditures.

3

Negligent members who have grown indiffer. ent to simple, spiritual Quakerism, may speak of the probability of the Society going down, and MEETING-HOINES, Since the separation of the adherents of Elias row way," that they may believe they have a all his benefits towards me ? I will take the cu The old meeting-house at Haddonfield, stood of salvation, and call upon the name of the Lord

For "The Friend."

#### BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

of the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia.

#### JAMES MARTYN.

James Martyn, it is probable, never considered Before commencing the work a voluntary sub-scription to meet the cost was entered into by the these biographics. He was born near London which he preached faithfully." In obedience t One improvement in some of the modern meet- the plain puttings forth and drawings of hi sid Saviour.

hthe year 1682, he went first to America, at again made a prisoner of. it time his travels appear to have been printry, and they were for this arrested by con- that he tarried much within its limits. us, and taken to the Exchange. Here one

a week. Henry Walrond was the greatest account." ecutor in the county of Somerset at that time, nventicle Act" in execution against the true-ted children of God, who felt bound to meet After his return to England, z prospered with him. Soon after he comrobbing him than his poorer neighbours.

ery found them out.' "

ay confined to the New England colonies, returned to America, and was soon labouring grave! My soul longs to be with thee! reported by John Whiting to have returned within the limits of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting. soned in London, for preaching in the street, divinely prepared to direct both classes to that his Friends to 'live in the life of their profession. and to qualification to worship hit, he may being year, because another tool, too a new of the second or the secon

constables, he also was laid hold of, and the ing, Long Island, wherein that valuable minister is glad with thy joy." fined forty shillings each, and imprisoned his intention "if the Lord will, to visit Friends in years. pout the close of 1683, James Martyn visited into Virginia and Carolina, we are informed, that uffering Friends of Somersetshire, particul he and a Friend in the ministry who accompanied observe the following table before our Junary rs were many, and they held meetings three very acceptable, and a door was opened on Truth's

his course and end might be a warning to Yearly Meeting in the First and in the Seventh Review, gives the following calculation: ecutors, at all places and at all times. As a months, and at the latter informed his Friends he is represented to have been of a comely there that he was about returning to England, when worked into on and noble appearance, and before he took in the Yearly Meeting then in session, he was Horse shoes, persecution as a trade, he had a fair estate, appointed to different services, marking the estig in a fine house with a park. When it was mation of his Friends. His gospel labours were we that he was willing to be a tool to put the to the satisfaction of the church, and he left a

After his return to England, John Whiting ait on and worship Him, he was made a jus- says, "he continued labouring in the ministry of the peace, so called. From this time no according to his ability, though weak in body. Being on a journey in Essex, he was taken ced this bad business, meeting with some sick, and being sensible that his end was near, he k in the way of losses, he concluded that it was sweetly comforted in the Lord. At one a judgment upon him,-the light of Truth in time he said, "Good is the Lord! great is the conscience bearing witness against his actions, work which he hath wrought in the hearts of his ness that have overspread professors of the name confessed to Mg mutes equivalent data and the work since the whole who is a set of the material and consistence of the material processes of the material function of the material and the set of the material and the set of the material set of the k, and declared that he would never perse in the blood of the Lamb, who hath cleansed and religious faith. This can be readily done where more. He did not fulfil his promise, and redeemed them from the vain conversation of the there is a great disparity between the circumpeculiarly malicious and troublesome to Mar- world; so that the image of the earthy is done stances of the inhabitants of a country, many of uke, probably partly because he had confess away, and the image of the heavenly is borne, whom find it difficult to command provision for o him his uneasiness with having persecuted Their conversation and treasure is in heaven, and their subsistence. The poor may be put to great nds, and partly because Marmaduke being a it is their heart's delight to be there also." He straits by their business being taken from them, of substance, there was more to be obtained had experienced this blessed work in himself, and but in the day of account there will be a distinchaving the Witness in himself, that through the tion between those who have aided them in getting totwithstanding all he obtained in this way, Lord Jesus his works of faith and labours of love, their bread, and those who have taken means to grew poorer, and his reputation and standing pleased God, he was now brought to the finishing deprive them of it. "Inasmuch as ye did it unto the community rapidly declined. He ran his earthly course with joy. The Lord gave him one of the least of these my brethren, ye did it ugh all his estate, --- and the cruel justice and near access to his gracious presence during his unto me." In the year 1675, the officers took ad man, sunk so low, that he was fain to spin sickness, and the blessed flowings of Divine love from William Rogers, a wheelwright, residing in btain a scanty pittance for his livelihood, and and live in his soul did often overcome him, and Bedfordshire, England, his working tools, not for Id not obtain trust for a sixpenny loal. He the sensible feeling thereof did tend to the great want of other goods, but on purpose to disable miserably poor, and, as John Whiting says, comfort of those who were with him. A heart him from working for his livelihood. From a iserable otherwise," "of whom I may say, as breaking power accompanied the praises which poor laine young woman, a baptist, who earned tter Rawleigh did in the like case 'These he was constrained to pour forth to the God of all her bread by spinning, and tenching children, the men that sought the misery of others, and his sure mercies. "Oh !" he said, "precious it they took by the justice's order, her spinningis to dwell low with the Lord! not to aspire too wheel. Ile also forbad the neighbours to send In the 18th of Third month, 1684, Jaunes high, but to keep in the low valley, where the her their children, saying in he ignorant zeal, righ was taken with about one hunired others is treams of life flow freely." Again he broke she should not tench children to be dunned; and na meeting at White-harcourt, London, and forth, "Ohl my God, how good at thou to ne! when she had no goods loft to distrain, he threatr being fined, thirty-seven of them, amongst thy goodness breaks my heart! My dear Fa- ened to send her to Bridewell. The justice not om James was one, were committed to prison. ther, I have loved thee ever since I knew thee ! I only caused the goods of several poor people to the following Fifth month, he was arrested have followed thee faithfully ever since I did know be taken away, but threatened to punish their

incressions through the one offering of the whilst engaged at prayer in a meeting in Alders- thy Truth! Thou blessed God! let all that is gate-street, and being taken before a justice, was within me praise thy name! Thou hast given me a good reward! Death is swallowed up of Towards the close of this year, James Martyn life! Thou hast given me the victory over the

Thus the language of praise was continually wds the close of 1633, and yet we find by He held meetings with the Indians, as well as on his lips, and he was kept in a state of rejoicing mhat early in the year he was taken up and with the white inhabitants, and no doubt was in the Lord's mercy. At times he admonished icase was this. Grace-church street meet gift of grace, which doth testify against evil in the He said, "A profession without life will stand souse being shut by the strong hand of power hearts of all the children of men, who have not none in stead when they come to die. It is a st Friends, they met in the street, where as through a long career of wickedness stifled its dreadful thing to see death approaching, and the swere standing waiting on the Lord, for a convictions. At the Yearly Meeting in the folmed qualification to worship him, he was lowing year, Seventh month 15th, 1685, he ac- dience. Oh, it is a blessed thing, when death ap-

As his speech grew fainter and fainter, those On the last day of the Third month in the fol- about him could hear him feebly repeating again er Friends, William Briggins, speaking to lowing year, we find him at a meeting at Flush- and again, " My soul praises the Lord! My soul Thus in great peace with a were carried before the lord mayor. A riot John Delavall, was married to Hannah, daughter his Saviour, and in blessed unity with the church sworn against them and they were bound to of Thomas Lloyd. At the Yearly Meeting, Sev- militant, he put off mortality the 30th day of the ur at the next sessions. Eventually they enth month 8th, 1686, he informed the meeting of Eighth month, 1691. His age was but forty-five

Effect of Industry,-We regret that we did not those imprisoned at Ivelchester. The pri- him, "found their travail amongst Friends there issue. We might then have made a mire emphatic statement of the ENORMOUS VALUE given to that which costs a mere trifle, by the labours He was in Philadelphia at the select Half of an artist. A number of the British Quarterly

Bar-iron, worth only £1 sterling, is worth,

Horse shoes,	£2	10
Table knives,	36	00
Needles,	71	00
Penknife blades,	657	00
Polished buttons and buckles,	897	00
Balance springs for watches,	50,000	00
	7 . 7	4

[From the Plough, the Loom and the Anvil.

For "The Friend,"

#### PERSECUTION FOR RELIGION.

Such have been the darkness and uncharitable-

parish hearing of n meeting, constrained the con- of devoted servants, whom he has gathered to of blankets and provisions. They scrape awa stable to give information to the justice; and so their everlasting reward. He is as able now as the snow with their snow shoes, down to the intent was the priest for a part of the prey, that in his outward appearance, to cause children to ground, thus making a wall of frost around the he went into William Roger's yard, and asked the sing "Hosanna to the Son of David," "Blessed three to four feet high. price of some wood ; when he was told, he replied, is he that cometh in the name of the Lord," Some cut wood for the night, others break a "Ill let it alone till it be distrained, and then I'll "Hosanna in the highest;" and out of the mouths the boughs of the pine, balsam or cedar, and la have it for half the value." Another zealot in of babes and sucklings he still ordains strength, them down for a bed. Another procures sam this unchristian work, seeing the people unwilling We trust our beloved younger members will not birch bark that is dry and some dry sticks, au to buy distrained goods, said he would sell a cow permit themselves to be turned aside, either by some one striking fire by his flint and steel, o for a shifting, rather than the work should not go trials of the day or the reflections of any on our his matches, has a cheerful flame, with its grate forward.

ship, was great, so that most of the men and wo- the world ye shall have tribulation, but be of they all gather and cook their supper with great men were committed to prison. Here their sol- good cheer, I have overcome the world." And glee. If a camp of Indians has been passed du ferings were intense from the filthiness of the "to him that overcometh, will I grant to sit with ing the day, there will be seen some fresh veni jail, and from the violence of their keepers and me in my throne, even as I also overcame, and the sheriff. During this period the children held am set down with my Father in his throne." their meetings regularly, and with remarkable gravity and composure. It was surprising to spectators to see the manly courage and constancy with which some of the boys behaved on this occasion, keeping close to meetings in the absence carried by Indian half breeds, travelling in snow Fifth month, 1682, one of the informers caused the correspondent of the Cleveland Herald :five boys to be set in the stocks three-fourths of afternoon, about fifty-five were at the meeting, to travel. when Helliar, a hardened informer, beat many of dren, but they bore it patiently and cheerfully. ports to come once a fortnight. Eleven boys and four girls were sent to Bridewell, the deputy mayor endeavouring by persua- walks 30 to 50 miles. His two dogs go before sling their packs, and all betake themselves again sion and threats to make them promise to come him, with a sledge, or sled, with a flat board bot- to the dreary labours of the day. no more to meeting, but in that respect the chil- tom, and draw 250 to 300 pounds. dren were immovable. Wherefore having been ly from ten to twelve years of age.

We have no persecution to deter us from peaceinviolate the same testimonies, pertaining to the and snow of a winter sky. gospel of Christ, which the standard-bearers of Thus they go, from the first dawn of day to the crop from all. I have since tried a single con band of deep, inward sufferers, who "for Zion's with snow. sake will not hold their peace, and for Jerusathereof go forth as brightness, and the salvation that frequently obstruct the way. thereof, as a lamp that burneth."

the trials arising from assaults made upon our speed without a word or a laugh. religious principles and testimonies, let them re-

neighbours for relieving them. The priest of the plining and preparing children, to take the places dry wood for a fire, and there deposit their loss religious principles, or upon the straitness and ful heat enlivening the place. It is also neces The persecution of Friends at Bristol, for their difficulties of the path. Remember the address sary to build a lodge or house of boughs over faithfulness in keeping up their meetings for wor- of the Son of the Highest to his disciples, "In head, to keep off the falling snow, under what

#### Lake Superior Copper Region Mails.

The Lake Superior copper region mails are of their parents, and undergoing on that account shoes, over vast frozen spaces, accompanied by many abuses with patience. On the 15th of the dog trains, the method being thus described by

There is no route or trail over which there is an hour. On the 23d, eight boys were put in the travel enough to tread down the snow and make stocks two and a-half hours. On the 30th, in the a solid path ; and without this a horse is unable

Notwithstanding this, the government has prothem cruelly with a twisted whalebone-stick, vided these remote settlements with winter as well. The moccasins are taken down from their dryin striking them on their heads, necks and faces, as summer mails. Ours came by the way of places, the hasty morning repast, which wa few escaping without marks of his fury. On the Green Bay, the Escanawba, Marquette, and the cooked the night before, is swallowed, the pact 3rd of the next month, Tilly, another informer, Anse; and often the first trip of the season reaches made up, the dogs harnessed, and all made read with a small faggot stick, beat many of the chil- here in about eight days from Navarino. It pur- for a start at the first light of day. What piteon

bailed out of jail, and returning to their meeting, ages. All men must cat, and an Indian in parti- open road from the settlements, and a beaten put they were sent to Bridewell again; Helliar, to ter- cular. He must carry a half axe or hatchet, a over which there would be the best of sleighin rify them, charging the keeper to provide a new plenty of blankets, and something for his dogs to between four and five months in the year, cat-o-nine-tails against next morning. Next day eat, as well as himself. What can be more deso- As yet the snow has not been over a foot he urged the justices to have them corrected, but late than such a journey? Yet many persons depth, and the thermometer at five degrees below could not prevail. The boys and girls were most- from here make a trip every winter on business, zero. in company with the mails.

Sometimes they have the trail of a previous ably assembling in our places of worship; and party, but the snow, which falls almost every Illinois, stated at a recent Fruit Grower's Con were there no other kind of suffering in support day, soon obliterates their footsteps. Perhaps vention :--- A few years ago, in making an en of the same faith which was then contended for, there is a line of blazed trees which they follow, closure for hens, I accidentally included som we might sink into lukewarmness, and take our but more often they are guided through the forest plum trees, and these perfected fruit, while on the ease in the enjoyments of time. Our condition is by the "make of the ground," or by the sun, if adjoining trees all were destroyed by the cure that of a militant church struggling to maintain it should occasionally peep out through the mists lio. I took the hint, and the next year enclosed

that day upheld, which have their enemies now twilight of evening, over lakes and mountains, (hen and chickens) on the south side of each under a more refined garb, and which would be through swamps and thickets, that in summer tree, with the same good result. Mr. Bellange trampled under toot were there not preserved a would be impassable, but now smoothed up level has been equally fortunate with coops of chicken

The universal evergreen trees are bending to lem's sake will not rest, until the righteousness the ground, with a load of snow on their branches

If young Friends of the present day have to and dogs, go in single file, a few feet apart, and and the effect upon the light is most singular partake, with their older brethren and sisters, of for hours they travel on at the height of their The burner is a common fish tail, which throw

flect on the sufferings, which even the children of start a fire, heat the water, thaw the bread, and ment, (opening the circuit) one fork of the flam faithful soldiers in the Lamb's cause underwent, prepare a forest meal, to stop for it at noon. But is pressed upward nearly an inch higher than the a century and a-half ago, in support of the same at evening, when the shades of a hyperborean other. The effect is the same whether the burne doctrimes and testimonics. He who emboldened night begin to gather among the branches of the is directly over the instrument, or removed a dis and sustained those young people in his righteous trees, and the northern winds how more earnest- tance of three or four feet. When the circuit i cause, will give you strength and courage to by, the company look about for a sheltered place, not open the flame borns evenly. Who can exmaintain it also; and we believe he is now disci- in some ravine where there is water, and some plain it ?-Hartford Courant.

son, that will occupy the best position around th fire, suspended upon the sharp points of limbe sticks set in the ground, and leaning towards th heat. There may be, however, only some sal pork, or ham, and flour, made edible by mean of a short-handled fork, and some water.

The blankets being well spread, the fire mad for the night, the dogs fed, and the dishes wash ed, the crowd, animal and mortal, Indian ap white, doubles itself together in most friendly contiguity, and goes to sleep. Long before day light the inmates of this snow-bound lodging ar in motion. The sounds that issue from it ar English, French, and Indian, and all grades of language composed of a mixture of them all A man carries from 50 to 75 pounds, and to the train! The human part of the cavalcad

It is thus that this communication will reach This load, however, is not all letters and pack- you; but before many years we hope to have a

Hens vs. Curculio .- Mr. Hanford, of Chicage the balance in my poultry yard, and had a good under his trees."-Late Paper.

Singular Effect of Electricity,-One of th telegraph wires leading into the office of the Hous This dismal procession of Indians, white men, Line (Union Hall building), touches the gas-pipe up two jets of flame, and every time the operate It is too much of a task to clear away the snow, places his fingers upon the keys of the instru nt on account of the unusual quantity of snow this beautiful deposit of salt. in fell February 20th and 24th of that year. to house under the snow drifts! The visits tion of nearly three thousand feet, made by means of snow-shoes, the wearers g first stepped out of their chamber winhed her residence as he left his own, namely, e chamber window. He was cordially reung it .- Daily Paper.

#### From the North American & U. S. Guz. The Great Salt Lake.

Stanbury's Report, recently published : periments upon the properties of the water afterwards. e lake for preserving meat, were made by s found to be tolerably well cured. After with perfect impunity. Mr. S. states that all the meat they wished ning too salt for present use.

analysis of the water of the lake shows that salt, and the third cool, drinkable water. ntains rather more than 20 per cent, of the of other salts, forming one of the purest and concentrated brines in the world. Its speense floods of fresh water which come rushown into it from the mountains in the spring, ed by the melting of the snow in the gorges. western shore of the lake, for a considerinbling in appearance the brown, dried seaof the ocean. Under the magnifying glass, stratum some six inches in thickness, and rivers are magnificent water powers. evidently been driven upon the shore at dift periods; some appearing fresher and of a extends 291 miles. ent texture from others, the insects being of ger size. Where these larvæ originated may the Great Salt Lake. sh a theme for curious speculation. Nothing 3 has ever been detected in the lake, and only / large insects in the brackish springs, which ot at all resemble these remains either in e or size. That they have existed in almost dible numbers is evident, as the shores are with the irskins, and the bottom in many ines for a long distance from the shore, is covmud

Sour Storm in the Olden Times.—The year of diamonds," The evaporation of the shoal wa- amendment to the provision, which leaves the 1 is memorable in the history of New Eng. ter between the island and the main shore has left people of the Territory "perfectly free to form

The draw share and the state of i, and in numerous cases paths were dug from high rocky ridge, and attains a maximum eleva- of the Senators, and finally rejected by a vote

The buoyant properties of the waters of the Northern men from Northern States. lake are very remarkable. Mr. S. says that a One gentleman wishing to visit his "lady man may float stretched at full length upon his this principle of self-government, providing, for e walked three miles with snow-shoes, and back, having his head, nock, both his legs to the the election by the people by ballot, of their goknee, and both arms to the elbow out of the wa- vernor, members of council and judges; but it ter. If a sitting position be assumed, with the met with the same fate, only ten Senators recordad, as he was the first person the family had arms extended to preserve the equilibrium, the ing their names in favor of it, from abroad for a week! Cotton Mather shoulders will remain above the surface. The Thus it is proved conclusiv left a manuscript account of "this great brine is so strong that the least particle getting men who have put forth the plea of self-govern-" and the many marvels and prodigres at- into the eyes causes the most acute pain. Upon ment, in order to catch the attention of the people, one occasion, one of the party fell overboard, and and divert them from detecting the wickedness although a good swimmer, the sudden immersion concealed beneath it, are prepared positively to caused him to swallow some mouthfuls of water deav and oppose this lauded right, when it is before rising to the surface. The effect was a brought to bear against their nefarious schemes, he Utica Herald gives the following facts most violent paroxysm of strangling and vomiting, and to place their names upon record against a and the man was unfit for duty for some time proposition distinctly brought before them, to allow

It is almost impossible to find water fit for the Stansbury and his associates. A large piece ordinary purposes of life along the western shore sh beef was suspended from a cord and im- of the lake; and yet such is the delightfulness of relating to the North-western territory, it has ed in the lake for over twelve hours, when the climate, that one may sleep in the open air always been the usage for foreigners settling in

eserve, was packed into barrels without any number of hot and cold springs. They issue at two years' residence, to exercise the right of sufwhatever, and the vessels were then filled the foot of a flanking tower of hills, and have exthe lake water. No further care or prepa- cavated for theuselves a circular hole fifteen feet been eligible to any office. This has been the a was necessary, and the meat remained deep, with sloping sides, and a deep channel lead policy of the General Government, in order to enctly sweet, although constantly exposed to ing into the meadow. There are currents issuing tmosphere and sun. They were obliged to between different strata of conglomerate and who would be likely to make permanent homes in resh water with the bring to prevent the meat limestone, within a few feet of each other, of them, and be interested in developing their rewhich one is a hot sulphur, a second warm and sources, and urging their improvement, and it has

chloride of sodium, and not more than 2 per jets of gas emitted; the salt forms an incrustation with this long-established principle, but the slavearound the hole, and is fine enough for table use. holders bent upon securing a firm footing for their Three miles from the Salt Lake City is a hot "peculiar institution" in the wide domain of gravity is about 1.17, but this slightly varies spring. From the hot spring to the city are nu- Kansas and Nebraska, and fearing lest the influx the seasons, being probably affected by the merous warm fountains, that deposit gypsum and there of those from other countries, who having other sulphates. These waters give delightful left the evils of oppression, would naturally be baths, and destroy the fertility of the soil,

the eastern shore of the Lake is very productive, the soil from being polluted by it, resolved to disdistance, is lined with a substance somewhat Lieut, Gunnison states that a continuous field can regard and change this cherished policy and usbe made from the Tempenagos bottoms to the age; and accordingly an amendment was offered Wa-ke-te-ke Creek, and the Utah Valley made to by Clayton, of Delaware, to strike out that part ver, it was found to consist of the lave, or sustain a population of more than a hundred thous of the bill, which gave to all who have taken an skins of a dipterous insect. They comprise and inhabitants. At different points along the oath or affirmation of their intention to become

The shore-line of the Lake, exclusive of offsets,



As the readers of " The Friend" are deeply interested in the fate of the Nebraska bill, it may Badger, of North Carolina, to the section which with them. In some places they lie on the not be out of place for us to notice some of the repeals the Missouri Compromise. The amendm of the lake a foot thick, mixed up with the circumstances which mark the intentions of its ment is as follows, " Provided, that nothing berein authors and abettors, and the evidences of disap- contained shall be construed to revive or put in the flats near the west shore of the lake, probation given in different sections of the coun- force any law or regulation, which may have ex-Stansbury and his party discovered a large try. In order to test the sincerity of the processisted prior to the Act of the 6th of March, 1820, of solid salt, which was beautifully crystal-upon the sand about half an inch thick. The the passage of the bill, that it was intended to lishing slavery." This was passed by a vote of upon the sand about half an inch thick. The the passage of the bill, that it was intended to take the passade by a vote of the sand about half we are from one to two inches in diameter, carry out the "great principle of self-govern thirty-five ayes to sx nays. Its effect will be to "glittered in the bright sumshine like a bed ment." Senator Class trom Olio moved an removo any ground for the plea, should the Ne-

their institutions in their own way, subject to the There are some large islands in the lake, the Constitution of the United States," as follows, of thirty-six to ten, thirteen of the thirty-six being

Another amendment was offered to carry out

Thus it is proved conclusively that the very the people of the Territory in question, to exclude slavery.

Since the passage of the famous Act of 1787 any of the Territorics of the United States, and On or near the eastern shores of the lake are a holding a certain amount of land therein, after frage; and after three years' residence, they have courage emigration to the new countries, of those bren found to answer the end designed. Tho At numerous places fine salt is brought up, and Nebraska bill contained a clause in conformity opposed to their man-degrading system, and The soil on the banks of the several rivers on might in the exercise of self-government prevent entizens of the United States, and an oath or af firmation to support the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of the Territorial Act, We have seen no statements as to the depths of the right to vote, &c., and to provide, "that the right of suffrage and holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States. With but very little discussion, this amendment was adopted by a vote of twenty-three to twenty-one, The only thing, in the whole legislation upon this bill in the Senate, which shows the least respect to the principles and feelings of the people in nonslaveholding States, is an amendment offered by

Territory without any legislative action, by the revival of the old slave code of Louisiana, which was in force throughout the whole of that country, prior to its purchase by the United States. But it is well known, that the slaveholders insist, and it is believed the Supreme Court of the United States as now constituted would uphold their assumption, that the Constitution of the United States secures to them the right to carry their human chattels into any of the territories of the United States, unless excluded therefrom by direct law, and therefore relying on that, they can afford to allow this provision to stand in the present bill, in order to be made use of by politicians at the North, to appease the indignation, and, if possible, to still the clamor of their deceived and outraged constituents.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed by a vote of twenty-nine (not one half of the Senators) to twelve. Twenty-one were absent or refused to vote. The vote on its final passage in the Senate Twenty-one were absent or refused to stood yeas 37, nays 14.

It now remains to be seen whether a majority of the House of Representatives will lend itself to perpetrate this gross violation of plighted faith, this stupendous fraud and outrage upon the rights and principles of the freemen of our country. The pro-slavery party is confident of obtaining a majority by the aid of votes from Northern and Western States. It is said Pennsylvania will give eleven votes for it. Can it be? It is well known that the President stands ready to consummate the act, and with his cabinet is using the influence of the government to secure its accomplishment. The only hope is in the determined opposition manifested by the people in the free States, by their remonstrances, and their resolutions, passed in the many meetings convened to give expression to their disapprobation and detestation of the measures proposed. Such remonstrances have been sent from numerous and highly respectable bodies. Among others we may mention one signed by one hundred and forty of "the clergy" in New York city; another signed by three thousand of "the clergy" in Massachusetts, and one from the "Seventh-day Baptists." Large meetings have been, and continue to be held in all parts of the free States, in which strong resolutions against the bill are passed. Five States, viz. Maine, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin, have passed resolutions against it, and we have not yet heard of but a single petition in its favour. But notwithstanding all this, we believe, the necessity for action against the measure is as great as ever, and that much has yet to be done to convince the representatives from the free States, that their fate as politicians will be sealed, if they truckle to the slave power, and falter in performing the duty their constituents now demand of them. We trust therefore that our readers everywhere will continue their efforts to procure signatures to remonstrances against the bill, and keep sending them to the members of the House.

The following are the resolutions passed at a very large meeting of citizens of Philadelphia, of all political parties, held on the evening of the 14th instant:

" Resolved, That we regard the Missouri Compromise as a sacred compact between the North and South, permanently binding upon the honour and good faith of both parties; any attempt to violate which should be denounced by every good citizen of the Union, to whatever political party and to whatever geographical section of the country he may belong. "Resolved, That though we do not ask that Congress

should interfere with the domestic and social institu- at West-town, will meet in Philadelphia, on Sixth-day, tions already established in our sister States, yet, in the 7th of Fourth month, at 7 o'clock, P. M.; the Comconformity with the principles and teachings of the mittee on Instruction, at 4 P. M., and the Committee on founders of our government, the authors of our Consti- Admissions, at 5 P. M.

braska hill pass, that slavery is authorized in the tution, and the best and wisest of our public men from the South or the North, we will ever regard sinvery as community of the same week. at best but a necessary evil where it already exists, and Fifth-days of the same week. THOMAS KIMPER, Clerk the South or the North, we will ever regard slavery as examination of the Schools, on Third, Fourth, we will use our utmost efforts to prevent its spreading into the new and rising territories of the West. "Resolved, That in the Nebraska-Kansas bill, now

before Congress, we recognise a measure avowedly in-tended by its authors to effect a total repeal of the Missouri Compromise, to introduce and legalize slavery in territories from which it has been heretofore excluded by express contract, sanctioned by national legislation to abandon an immense and pre-eminently fruitful region free from it, lying above the Missouri line of 36 deg. 00 min., to the wasting and exhausting effects of slave er aud capitalist, and to drive from it the hardy emigrant from the North, who does not choose to enter into a degrading and ruinous competition with that slave labour which none but the capitalist and the planter can command.

"Resolved, That by sanctioning the adoption of this measure, we should be recording our deliberate approval of slavery as a system meritorious in itself, and deserving of our encouragement and support, and we therefore openly and solemnly protest against the passage of this biff.

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare an address to the people of Peunsylvania on this subject, and to use such other means under the sanction of these resolutions as may be effectual to present strongly and truthfully the sentiments of this commonwealth on Second-day, the 1st of Fifth month next. The pun

#### ITEMS OF NEWS.

By the Arabia and Washington steamships, we have news from Liverpool to the 2d inst.

Great preparations continue to be making in England and France for the war with Russia. Breadstuffs still on the decline.

SPAIN .--- Some threatening demonstrations of revolt and insurrection have taken place at Saragossa.

INDIA .- The English have taken possession of the province of Meaday, in Burmah, in the name of the

CHINA .- The insurgents were at last account closely investing Feentom. The French steamer Cassini has been to Nankin to visit the insurgents there. The offiers report finding an army of 600,000 men, exclusive of large number of women who perform military duty. Foreigners were allowed the public exercise of their religion without molestation.

MEXICO .- The revolution in Acapalco appears more formidable.

TEXAS .- A scarcity of provisions in the interior, owing to the low state of the water.

UNITED STATES .- The storm of the 17th inst. has been very severe to the East and North. Much damage has been done in New York, Albany, Troy and Boston. At Troy many houses were stripped of their roofs, and one steeple was blown down. In Maine the roads were filled with snow drifts, &c. The new railroad depot at Springfield, Mass., was unrooted.

Connecticut .- A riot has occurred between the students of Yale College and the citizens of New Haven. One life lost

New York .- Deaths in the city last week, 480.

Pennsylvania .- Deaths in Philadelphia last week, 209. 47 from various diseases of the lungs. Red wheat, \$1.65 per bushel; white, \$1.75.

Virginia.-At Norfolk, the schooner Rachel P. Brown, has been condemned, for having been engaged in the shave trade.

Louisiana .- A great fire at New Orleans-loss nearly half a million.

#### RECEIPTS.

agent, for A. McCarty, \$2, vol. 27; from Dl. P. Griffith, agent, Pa., for W. Hancock, Geo. Smith, Ahm. Smith, W. Darlington, Benj. Gilbert, Aaron Branson, \$2 cach, vol. 26.

#### WEST-TOWN SCHOOL.

The Committee to Superintend the Boarding-school

The Visiting Committee will attend the somi-anous

Philada., Third mo. 25th, 1854.

#### TRACT ASSOCIATION OF FRIENDS.

The annual meeting of the Tract Association of Friends, will be held on Fourth-day evening, 29th inn at 8 o'clock, in the committee-room, Mulberry stre

Friends interested in the object of the Association are invited to attend.

NATHAN KITE, Clerk.

Third month, 1854.

#### INDIAN CIVILIZATION.

Wanted, a well qualified Friend and his wife to reside at Tunessassah; to be engaged in managing the fam belonging to the committee of Philadelphia Yearly Meet ing ; and other domestic concerns of the family, Alec suitable Friend to teach the school.

Application may be made to Joseph Elkinton, No 377 Sonth Second street, or Thomas Evans, No. 18 Arch street.

#### WEST TOWN BOARDING SCHOOL

The Summer session of the school will commence er will be conveyed by railroad to West Chester, when conveyances will be in waiting to take them and the baggage to the school, on the arrival of the morning and afternoon cars, on Second-day, the 1st, and Thin day, the 2d of Fifth month. The cars leave the depot south side of Market street above Eighteenth str (formerly Schuylkill Fifth street,) at 71 o'clock, A. H. and 4 o'clock, P. M. The agent of the school will be the railroad depot on Second and Third-day afternoon and will furnish pupils with tickets, and accompathem to West Chester. Those who go by the morning train will be furnished with tickets by a person in a tendance. To those who procure tickets as direct the fare from Philadelphia to the school, including bag gage, will be one dollar, which will be charged to t scholar at the school. All baggage should be distinct ly marked West-town, and with the name of the own and should be sent directly to the railroad depot. A plications for admission must be made to Joseph Sho don, Superintendent at the school, or Joseph Scatte good, Treasurer, No. 84 Arch street, Philadelphia

The West-town office is at Friends' bookstore, Na. 8 Arch street, where all small packages for the pupils le before 12 o'clock on Seventh-days, will be forwards: All letters for the pupils and others at the school, shoel he sent by mail, directed to West-town Boarding-School West Chester P. O., Chester Co., Pa. Postage should b re-paid, and packages should be distinctly marked ap pat up in a secure manner, so that their contents will no be liable to be lost by handling. The stage will leav West Chester during the Summer session, for the school on Second, Fourth, and Seventh-days, on the arrival the afternoon cars from the city, and from the school t West Chester on the same days, to meet the afternoon cars to Philadelphia. The fare for each passenger and from West Chester by the stage, will be 25 cents When special conveyances at other times are provide at the school, an extra charge will be made.

West-town, Third mo., 1854.

A Female Teacher wishes to obtain a school in th country for the approaching summer. laquire a

MARGIED, on Fifth-day, the 16th of Third month, 185at West Chester, WILLIAM W. PARKER, of Pennsbur to ANNA MARY DARLINGTON, of West-town, Chester Co Penna.

DIED, on the 14th inst., of pulmonary disease, in th 22d year of her age, MARY J., daughter of Enoch Lewi a member of the Western District Monthly Meeting this city .- In the removal of this amiable and interes ing young woman, the community has lost one wh strong and cultivated mind afforded a rational prospe of extensive usefulness. But the flower was nipp before the fruit was fully developed.

PRINTED BY KITE & WALTON. No. 3 Ranstead Place, Fourth above Chesnut street.

# FREND.

# A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

## DL. XXVII.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Pce two dollars per annum, payable in advance. Sub criptions and Payments received by

JOHN RICHARDSON.

T NO. 50 NORTH FOURTH STREET, UP STAIRS, PHILADELPHIA.

age to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months. in advance, three and a quarter cents : to any the United States, for three months, if paid in e, six and a-half cents.

For "The Friend."

#### REMARKABLE DELUSIONS. (Continued from page 218.)

bout the middle of the seventeenth century, excitement was caused among European by the claims of Sabbatai Seva, who de-I that he was the Messiah of that ancient Though renouncing, in the face of the erful accordance of fact with prophecy, the nds of Jesus to be regarded as the predicted ah, that ancient people have ever shown a rkable disposition to believe in false prophets. was the son of a merchant of Smyrna, and a somewhat erratic course in the earlier peof his life, declared himself to be the longted one of the Jews. He was assisted in imposture by one Nathan, who personated

The dreadful extravagances practised at almost incredible. Certain so-called relists, with whose impieties no sect in the preday can be legitimately associated, proclaimat a new Jerusalem was to be set up in that which was to attract the whole earth to its nce. As they were pretty numerous, and and outrage. . . . From Munster, however, lame of disaffection spread into Holland, e John of Leyden, already notorious for the he had taken in the first insurrection, was n were women. This man claimed, by auty from heaven to be king over the whole rmy which should put down the unbelieving to his first revelation." rs of this world. He was at length besieged unster by its bishop, count Waldeck. For

g time the city held out under his influence. the leaders of the insurrection were punished xquisite torments, their flesh being torn from bones with red-hot pincers, whilst their manremains were exhibited in iron cages. In own family." insurrection, joined as it was by many who shed."

SEVENTH-DAY, FOURTH MONTH 1, 1854.

NO. 29.

the most extraordinary of any we have related. a clergyman, set himself to compose a religious This sect originated with one Joseph Smith, who, tale, based upon the assumed fact that the North though he was, perhaps, at a subsequent time American Indians were descendants of the lost partially the dupe of his own delusions, began his tribes of Israel. As he proceeded in his story, he course as an impostor of the blackest order.... read portions of his manuscript to his neighbours. Joseph Smith was born in the State of Vermont, who became greatly interested in it, especially in (U. S.) in the year 1805.... The whole family that part in which he fictitiously related how he to which he belonged were loose and unsettled, had found an ancient record, imitating the style ineapable of industrious application, and seeking of the Old Testament. This volume was aftertheir livelihood by digging for treasures supposed wards put into the hands of a buokseller for pubto be deposited in the earth by the ancient bucca- lication, and whilst there was copied by Sidney neers. In these exploits Smith distinguished Rigdon, who it is to be observed was one of the himself as a clairvoyant. . . But as deception is promoters of the Mormon imposture. Spauldsuggestive and accumulative, Joseph Smith ad- ing's brother declared that the pretended Scripvanced from one lie to another. He pretended to tures were altogether compiled from his deceased receive visions from heaven, and though not yet brother's manuscript. The widow of Spaulding fourteen years old, he found those who were rea-bore the same testimony; and it is added that the dy to give credence to his talc. These visions, neighbours to whom the original tale had been however, did not alter the course of his life, which read, instantly recognized the production with was at this time, according to the admissions of which they had been heretofore familiar as incorhis own people, vain and abandoned. . . . ' The porated in the Book of Mormon which came forth Book of Mormon' was brought forth to the world from Joseph Smith as a new revelation from heaas a new revelation. It professes to have been ven. Rigdon denied, indeed, the whole transacfound written on golden plates, in a mysterious tion, but in so abusive a style and manner as by character, which only Smith himself was able to no means to add to our conviction of his veraread, and he simply by a supernatural impulse. city Its contents relate to different periods, and contain fifteen books, the productions of as many tion is compiled, is extremely clumsy and illiteauthors."

"Joseph Smith, who appears to have had Mo-

tion; declares that an angel from heaven has di- having piloted these ancient Israelites upon their ter, in 1533, if not well attested, would rected him to a Divine book, long hidden from voyage, though well known not to have been apthe world; supports his declaration by bringing plied as a nautical instrument until many ages forward three witnesses, who avow they have seen an angel, who corroborates Smith's statements, and eight others who declare that they Hebrews, and of well-known Greek origin. have seen the golden volume. But it remains invisible to all other eyes, and is, as the Mormon- er, it is derived from its appropriation of scriptuot disdain the use of carnal weapons, they lites pretend, divinely shut up from the view of ral truth which it admits, though its interpretation down the magistrates, and occupied their all besides. On this testimony the Book of Mor- grossly garbles the contents of the sacred volume. s, whilst they filled the whole city with mon claims to be received as a special revelation It receives the doctrine of atonement and of punfrom God."

"The statement is so loose that one wonders at the amount of credit it has received. There was obviously nothing in Smith's previous chaaimed the apostle of this insane and danger racter to render it unlikely that he should invent upon the practice of the most eminent of its aposnission, attended by twelve disciples, most of the whole story. All testimonies concur in repre- ties. Mormonism enunciates an entirely new senting his former life to have been abandoned system of church government, dividing its priestand dissolute, and his own followers confess that hood into two branches, each consisting of many , avowing that he was commissioned to raise his life was not irreproachable subsequently even officers-the Melchisedec and the Aaronic priest-

"If we examine the names of the witnesses, namely, of the three affixed to the first paper, and of the eight subjoined to the second, we shall find John of Leyden was at last betrayed; an en- that of the three first, one was Smith's amanucu- velation. It interprets the Hebrew Scriptures re was treacherously effected into the city, sis, (Cowdery,) one probably either a relative or literally, never symbolically. It therefore beintimate connexion, (Whitmer,) and one an ama- lieves that God possesses a human form, which nuensis and a dupe, (Harris,) and that of the doctrine is avowed in all its creeds and cate-eight others, four were Witmer's and three Smith's chisms. It sets up a great scheme of worldly

s smarting under severe civil oppressions, it is like Smith should have been able to invent a story which affords peculiar ndvantages to its founders ulated that not fewer than a hundred thousand such as that contained in the Book of Mormon, and leaders. It declares that 'no one can possi-But there are other circumstances which explain bly be saved and reject' its messages. . . . Of all The delusions possessing the body called the wonder. It appears that, in the year 1509, spiritual religion-the religion of the heart-it is rmonites, or Latter-day Saints,' are some of one Solomon Spaulding, who had been previously mainly ignorant, the visible and external being

"The manner in which this pretended revelarate. Such phrases as the following are frequent : 'I saith unto them'-' these things had not ought haracter of Élijah, Messiah's precursor. The harmed in his eye, and to have imitated some of to be'-'ye saith unto him'-'ye are like unto him' his leading transactions, professes a new revelatively. The mariner's compass is spoken of as later than the professed period. The Messiah is called by names not known at all to the ancient

"If the Book of Mormon have any moral powishment for sin, and it avows a code of pure morality. But certain allegations borne to the conduct of some of its followers, even of Smith him self, have tended to throw considerable suspicion hoed. In these offices, Joseph Smith, as might be expected, bears the pre-eminence. It lays great stress on baptism for remission of sins, lt regards the church as a living interpreter of repolity, to which it believes that all the inhabitants "It may appear strange that an illiterate man of the earth will become ultimately subject, and

THE FRIEND.

the leading object of its ambition. How different from the system of which it shall not be said, " Lo here, or lo there,' but whose sent is within ! Only the religion which can change men'a hearts is that which can convert the world."

(To be continued.)

A Fugitive Slave .- As the steamship Keystone State was entering the Delaware Bay on the 17th ult., a coloured man was discovered secreted outside of the vessel, beneath the guards. He contessed to being a fugitive slave, and had secreted himself where he was found on Wednesday, prior to the steamship starting from Savannah, and had therefore occupied that position about forty-eight hours. It is most astonishing how he could have survived the exposure, as during the heavy weather encountered, he must have been almost constantly drenched by the waves. He had some bread in his pocket, which had become saturated are lamentably overrated, if our estimation of with water, so as to become useless. The fugitive was lodged in the jail at New Castle, to await the orders of his owner at Savannah .--Ledger.

to be free, and narrates many circumstances that ousness," remembering that this is "the one thing make his claim probable. An investigation is needful." taking place which, we trust, will result in setting him at liberty .- Ed. of "The Friend."]

Furs and Skins .- A great trude is done in these on the Missouri river and at St. Louis, and much romantic incident as well as wealth is connected with the traffic.

The silver fox is found only on or near the mountain tops, where the colour is perpetual. The trappers take them principally from the Utah, Sierra Nevada, and other portions of the dividing ridge west of California and Oregon. Even there, however, they are rare. The fur of the silvery gray is larger, thicker, and finer than that of any other fox. It derives its chief value, however, from its extraordinary and beautiful colour. The skins, when pure, will readily command from \$100 to \$150. They are used for muffs, and for trimming female articles of dress. The Democrat says that the fur trade has declined in importance within the last twelve years. At that periud, fur was held at \$6 and \$3 per lb., but it is now generally superseded by silk and plush. Twelve years ago, no hat was fashion- pities, but cannot succour me. able that was not of beaver, and the cost of a good beaver hat in St. Louis was from \$14 to \$25; and of eaps, made of otter skin, \$15 and \$20, and even more. Since the decline in the price of beaver, that kind of game has been visibly on the increase. Buffalo and other large game, however, do not increase. They have or are rapidly abandoning the large extent of plains objects. over which the immigration pours. Being thus herded in a narrow compass, the supply must begin materially to fail in the course of a few years. -From the Plough, the Loom and the Anvil.

"A truly humble person is not offended, but pleased with a detection of his errors, if in the manner of exposing them, the laws of friendship and decorum are not violated by unkindness and dissimulation. The resentments of a false humility, continually contradict its pretensions, when its sincerity is put to the proof. True humility leads us to look for the cause of our trials at home; a false humility to hunt for it abroad, though conspicuously lowly in heart, was by Hence it is, that with the former, all things work together for good-while pride makes us lose the anger in particular, insomuch that it is said he way. For His matchless goodness what gratit benefit intended us, by imputing our disturbances to any one sooner than to ourselves."

For "The Friend."

# Biographical Sketches for the Young;

Intending to show the superiority of the Religion of the Cross, to all other attainments.

#### J. HERVEY.

When great talents and learning are, from pure motives, and in true humility, consecrated to the service of truth and religion, they become acceptable offerings in the Divine sight, and often eminently promote the good of mankind. But when we misapply these qualifications, make them subservient to pride and vanity, or attribute to them an efficacy in producing virtue and happiness that does not belong to their nature; they occasion us to consume our time in earnestly doing nothing, or that which is worse than nothing ; and lay the foundation for bitter regret in the winding up of life.

The worth and importance of those advantages them is so high, and pursuit so earnest, as to dispose us to undervalue, to postpone, or disregard, that most interesting injunction of our Lord: "Seek ye first (early, and in preference to all [We have since heard that this poor man claims other things) the kingdom of God, and his righte-

Whilst the mind is occupied with the vanity and intricacy of speculation and literary engagements, and the heart elated with the flattering distinctions which they produce, we may not be sufficiently aware of the tendency to that fatal effect; but when the close of our day approaches, and the retrospect of life is made; we shall form a true estimate of the worth of all sublunary attainments and possessions. We shall then perceive that to have our conversation in the world, with simplicity and godly sincerity; to "receive the the kingdom of heaven as a little child;" and to secure an incorruptible inheritance ; are things of infinitely greater moment, than all the accomplishments of mind and body that this world can possibly bestow.

J. Hervey, when on a bed of sickness, wrote thus to an intimate friend: " My health is continually upon the decline, and the springs of life are all relaxing. My age is removed and departed from me as a shepherd's tent. Medicine is baffled; and my physician, who is a dear friend to his patient, and a lover of the Lord Jesus,

"Now I apprehend myself near the close of life, and stand, as it were, on the brink of the grave, with eternity full in my view, perhaps my dear friend would be willing to know my sentiments in this solemn situation ; at such a juncture the mind is most unprejudiced, and the judgment not so liable to be dazzled by the glitter of worldly

"I have been too fond of reading everything valuable and elegant that has been penned in our language; and have been peculiarly charmed with the historians, orators, and poets of antiquity ; but were I to renew my studies, I would take leave of those accomplished trifles; I would resign the delights of modern wits, amusement and eloquence, and devote my attention to the scriptures of truth. I would sit with much greater assiduity at my Divine Master's feet, and desire to know nothing lame and gave sight to the blind, impart but Jesus Christ, and him crucified.

John Fletcher .- This distinguished man, alnature a man of strong passions, and prone to strengthened to tollow Him rejoicing on has frequently spent the greater part of the night should arise, considering our entire and total bathed in tears, imploring victory over his own pendence upon Him for mercy and help, un

spirit; and he did not strive in vain; for so the roughly was nature subdued by Divine gra that for many years before his death it is believe neither friend nor foe could charge him w being out of temper on any provocation whaten -Selected.

#### For "The Fued TRUE SILENCE.

There may be an entire cossation of labour every other visible employment, and yet the mi be tossed as by a tempest, amid the turbulence worldly matters, and entirely incapable of obtain ing a quict, composed and passive state. ] impotence of man is so great, that he is entire powerless in commanding a state of true siles when he desires it; and it is only through condescending merey of One, who formerly buked the waves when His disciples were sh of perishing from their agitated condition, that fluctuating and troubling thoughts can be allay and a peaceful calm produced.

His disciples in that day were marvellously livered from danger, and comforted by His sence ; and at this time also, it remains to be experience of His devoted followers, as they e unto Him for help, to realize all turbulent cogi tions to be quieted, and a holy calm prevail of the sea of mental commotion, when it plea llim to arise for our deliverance, and with availing language, " Peace, be still," produce heavenly stillness, ruling the waves of commut and spreading a covering of screnity.

In our assemblies for Divine worship, how capable we are in our own strength of command this screnity, without the aid of that powerful inf ence which can control all wandering though unless the same blessed Master is with us to an in subduing every turbulent cogitation and ma the spirit subject to his power, we do not en rience deliverance, and are totally unable to w ship acceptably in the silence of all flesh. I may meet together in an orderly manner, and quietly, endeavouring after a qualification to w ship the Father in spirit and in truth; but un there is a continual engagement of mind to faithful followers of the meek and lowly Jesus, all times, so that we may be enabled, when the assembled, to present our bodies a living sacri holy and acceptable unto God as our reasons service, we have no right to expect to realize true anointing, or witness a display of that m vellous Power, to our humbling admiration, wh only is sufficient to allay every corroding t disquieting thought.

What adorable condescension to our lost undone condition! What a wonderful manife tion of infinite love and mercy is that, which a exemplified in the scheme for our redempti that when man through disobedience and in gression had lost the substance of enjoyment, blessed Son of God should so far commised us, as to be willing to partake of flesh and attendant sorrows, and even to undergo a pair and reproachful death for our benefit, that we and through Him, as we take diligent heed his holy power and example, might be enabled pass from death unto life. While personally earth His holy touch heated the sick, restored strength to the weak, even raising the dead in a spiritual sense, we are quickened at the sent time, if we apply unto Him, ia since and truth; our infirmities are healed, and we to praise Him not only in words, but by a which in the sight of God is of great price. rom Him, to which He will condescend to again. in; but when there is an earnest desire to ourselves as clay in the hands of the heassed promise; "To him that overcometh, grant to sit with me in my throne, even as overcame, and am set down with my Fahis throne."-(Rev. in. 21.)

Third mo., 1854.

# From the Leisure Hour.

#### BLAISE PASCAL.

se Pascal was born on the 19th of June, His father, Etienne Pascal, was a man of aise being an only son, his education was application of the hand, the child directed the unassisted production of a mere boy. ughts towards discovering the cause, and

, if possible, to keep Blaise ignorant of geo- tations may be performed with ease. until such period as he had mastered the was excited, and he often entreated his father one who could fully resolve it. for his advancement in Greek and Latin.

One day, Blaise asked his father what was the established by the Italian's researches. This ng, forgiveness of injuries, a prayerful soli- make figures in a precise, just manner, together of Fluids." even for our enemies, and a meek and quiet with the method of finding out their relations one

Blaise, however, if he might not speak about geometry, could not help thinking and dreaming tianity obliges us to live alone for God and his Potter, under a sense of our need, He will about it. His hours of recreation were completess meet with us, strengthen and confirm ly absorbed with these reflections, and he amused olutions, and from the dark recesses of himself by drawing with a piece of charcoal all without regret, all his scientific researches, and th, fashion us, as we cleave to Him, into kinds of geometrical figures on the floor of his resolved from that time forth to devote himself enof the sanctuary, fit to have a place in the play-room. One day, while so occupied, his fa- tirely to the service of religion. We need hardly It temple of the New Jerusalem. But oh! ther chanced to open the door of his apartment observe, however, that even scientific studies a may ever remember, though this salva- without being seen, and to his surprise found his might have been pursued by him in a religious not of ourselves, much devolves upon us : son on his hands and knees in the midst of his spirit. st diligently heed the directions of the dear favourite employment. But much greater was , adhere to his instructions, and be careful the astonishment of M. Pascal when he discoverorth on his errands, under the strength and ed that the boy, by his own unaided efforts, and ty which he imparts. Watchfulness, dili-without knowing the name of one geometrical our prosperity, under his benign counsel proposition of the first book of Euclid, and delp inwardly manifested for our salvation ; monstrated that the three angles of every triangle read, "What man knoweth the things of taken together are equal to two right angles.

irit of God."-(1 Cor. ii. 11.) It is by strated such and such a truth, which had led him as the most admirable prose work in the French strict attention to this Seed of life, that we on to further inquiry, and so he explained the rcifully sanctified, justified, and redeemed course of his researches from perfect demonstra-Il iniquity, and that we become heirs to tions back to his first principles, axioms, and de- the world he would most like to have been the finitions.

The happy father, struck by the grandeur and force of his son's genius, left him in silence, and hastened to the house of his intimate friend M. Le Paillens. This gentleman observing him greatly agitated, even to tears, begged to know the cause of his sorrow.

but for joy. You know the pains I have taken geometry, lest his mind might be distracted from leave something behind him. erable acquirement and mathematical talent, his other studies ; yet see what he has done."

The whole history was then related, and how, ted entirely under the superintendence of as it were, the boy had of himself invented a sysher, who indeed was his only instructor, ten of mathematics. M. Le Paillens recommendby from his earliest years displayed marks ed that this ardent thirst for mathematical truth the house adjoining his during his last illness. At aordinary ability. His infantile questions should no longer be repressed; and Eactid's this time Pascal had living with him a poor man, he nature of things and their causes sur- "Elements of Geometry" were accordingly placed his wife and little son, to whom he had given up all who heard them. Nor was he satisfied in the hands of Blaise Pascal for his recreative one of his apartments entirely out of charity. mmon reasons, but if not thoroughly con- reading. He went through this book without re- happened that the little boy became ill of the of their justice, he searched earnestly for quiring any explanations. At sixteen years of small-pox; and Madame Perier coming in every f until he recognized the true. Having re- age he composed his "Treatise on Conic Sec- day to visit her brother, it was feared that the d that a glass, when struck by a knile or tions," a work of such acuteness, that the cele- disease might prove dangerous to her children. It instrument, gives out a sound which ceases brated Descartes would never believe that it was was therefore proposed to remove the sick child;

en years of age he composed a treatise on Latin and Greek, also in logic and other depart. quit the house. He was accordingly removed to wonderful for its clear and logical rea- ments of philosophy, in all of which he made his sister's, and a few days after, at the age of great progress. His application was so constant thirty-nine, this great and worthy man died, Pascal, as we have before observed, was and excessive, that his health began to suffer at trusting for salvation in the Saviour. d in the mathematics. He wished his son the age of eigh een. About this time he construct. The character of Blaise Pascal is one we love proficient in the languages, and knowing the ed an arithmetical machine, by which, without to contemplate. It presents to our view the specing nature of mathematical inquiry, he re- any knowledge of arithmetic, all kinds of compu- tacle of a combination of the most lofty intellec-

Greek, and other languages. He there a very difficult problem, which defied the efforts understanding, with troe and self-denying devomoved all books on the subject from the of the most famous men of the day to solve, Pas- tion to the service of God. He was born in a of the boy, and retrained in his presence cal, then on a bed of sickness, and not twenty church full of error and corruption, but, along conversing on it with his friends. Even years old, gave the right solution, having first with his brother Jansenists, may be considered precautions were uscless. The child's curi- offered a reward of four hundred frances to any as having been in heart a protestant.

mit him to learn mathematics ; but M. Pas- Torricelli, an Italian mathematician, performed ways refused, promising at the same time some interesting experiments with reference to ing a wrong thing whenever we perceive it in e would teach him in due course, as a re- the air, which led Pascal to turn his attention to- time, and when we do not, to bear the humiliation wards the subject, and he confirmed the truth of the truth courageously. If a fault is perceived

le and holy walk, with a daily concern meaning of geometry. He was answered, that it occasioned the publication of his "Treatise on nd more to be clothed with His heavenly is the science which treats of the extent of bodies; the Weight and Density of the Air," which was its,--constancy, firmness, patience under their length, breadth, and depth, and the way to shortly followed by another on the " Equilibrium

His sister, Madame Perier, informs us, that with another. Having given this explanation, immediately after this, when he was but twentynot the praise of the lips, when the heart M. Pascal forbad his son to mention the subject four years of age, the providence of God induced him to read some religious books. He became, by these means, thoroughly convinced that Chrisglory; and this truth appeared to him so evident, so necessary, and so useful, that he terminated,

Pascal had a great desire to write a comprehensive and profound work on the Evidences of Christianity. It was, however, never completed ; but, after his death, many fragments of it were and the single eye to him, are indispensal figure, had arrived as far as the thirty-second found written on detached pieces of paper, and these are now published in a volume, under the title of Pascal's "Thoughts,"

Besides these "Thoughts," Pascal has left anave the spirit of man which is in him ? Being asked what made him think of such a other work, the "Provincial Letters," written the things of God knoweth no man, but thing, he answered that he had previously demondagainst the Jesuits. This has been characterized language; and when the learned and eloquent Bossuet was asked, which among all the books in author of, he instantly replied, "The Provincial Letters."

Pascal had a profound reverence for the Holy Scriptures ; it is even said that he knew them by heart. His charity towards the poor was unbounded; and when he was reproached one day for his profusion in alms-giving, as sure eventu-M. Pascal replied: "I do not weep for grief, ally to bring him to poverty, he simply replied: "I have frequently remarked, that however poor to prevent my son obtaining any knowledge of a man may be, when dying he seldom fails to

For many years previous to his death, Pascal was a great sufferer, and throughout his resignation was most exemplary. Madame Périer, his beloved sister, and her family, came to reside in but this Pascal would by no means permit, affirm-During this period he continued his studies in ing that there would be less risk for himself to

The character of Blaise Pascal is one we love tual endowments, profound thought, extensive Father Mersenne having proposed to the world scientific acquirements, and a clear and logical

" It is an important precept to abstain from do-

before it is committed, we must see to it that we terfere with his religious duties. In the Fifth business. On all the most important committee do not resist and quench the Spirit of God, advis- month, 1681, he laid before his Friends at their Thomas Wynne was one, and perhaps on access ing of us inwardly. The Spirit is easily offend. Monthly Meeting, a prospect he had of paying a of his age and experience, was generally name ed, and very jealous; He cleares to be listened to its with his wite to England, on business, and first. During the meeting of the assembly and obeyed; He retires if He be displeased; the requesting their consent. The meeting consider- and him plending before council against one of the second se slightest resistance to Him is a wrong, for every- ing the matter agreed thereto, and directed a cer- the rangers of Sussex county, who had killed a thing must yield to Ilim. Faults of haste and tifente to be prepared to Friends in "England, poor man's hogs, as he thought unrighteously," frailty are nothing in comparison with those when Wales and elsewhere," signifying that Friends not unlawfully. we shut our ears to the voice of the Spirit of were consenting to his departure. Christ speaking in the depths of the heart.

#### BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

For "The Friend."

Of Ministers and Elders, and other concerned members of the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia.

#### THOMAS WYNNE.

Thomas Wynne, before his removal to Ameand was an able minister of the gospel of Christ. "friend Thomas Wynne,' who lived not far from pany in a visit to that dignitary. In the begin-Meeting, Charles Lloyd, Thomas Wynne, Richon Lord Hide about the sufferings of Friends in pecks of wheat sow an acre here." England, particularly at Bristol, and had a satisnine; of which there were eighteen aged women, after a voyage of about seven weeks, made her from sixty and upwards, and eight children. In port in England. We have little information rethe latter end of the list it was said, 'Blessed are specting his labours in that journey, but we find the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy.""

must have sailed for America. He was at the had written a postscript to his last publication, that country. Being faithful to the requirings first Monthly Meeting held in Philadelphia, Elev- was buried. A meeting was held on this occa- his heavenly Father, he was soon made a suffer enth month 9th, 1682, and was one of those ap-pointed to select a site for a meeting-house, and was thought that more than one thousand persons some others on a First-day of the week, were a to consider of the manner and form of the build- attended the body to the burial place. At the rested whilst on their way to their religious meeting. He was elected one of the first Assembly of grave it was publicly said of the body, "that it ing, and were fined as "Sabbath breakers" for the Province, which met at Chester, Tenth month had been often beaten and imprisoned for Christ's this Christian duty. 4th, 1682, and of the second, which assembled in sake," Philadelphia, First month 12th, and again Eighth Soon after this, Thomas Wynne and twenty- arrested for being at a religious meeting in the " an antient, eminent public Friend,"

for a Cooper, &c."

ful account of the order of Society in the meet- rica, he settled in Sussex, one of the three lower not faithful to anything, say they are a stubbor ing sortiscipline in England, that it might be for counties. To represent this county about the self-willed people, who run themselves into suf-the government of the meetings here. The vari-inst of 1688, he was elected to the assem-ing which they need not, and so seek that or ous religious services in which he was employed, by, and was a diligent and efficient member run. Thus they that fear the Lord and dep-indicate that he had not permitted the public thereof. That body met in Philadelphia, Third from inquity, are become a scorn and a bycat out his living concern for the Truth, or to in- the 19th, and in that short period transacted much who please, serve and love themselves belore a

beth Rowden, and a daughter of her's of the same the province, was married to Samuel Presto name with the mother, being about accomplishing The marriage was accomplished at a meeting be her marriage with John Brock, the parents delayed sailing until the Sixth month, that they might Thomas Wynne, his wife and children, we be with them on that important occasion. Ed. among the signers of the certificate. Probably ward Jones, a valuable friend from the other side this was the meeting to which they then belonge of the Schuylkill, belonging to what was after. In the Eleventh month, 1689, he was appointed wards called Harford or Haverford Monthly one of the justices of the peace for Sussex con rica, resided at Caerwis, in Flintshire, North Meeting, had married it appears another daughter ty, which office he seems to have held until he Wales. He was corly convinced of the Truth, of Elizabeth Rowden, or one of Thomas Wynne's, returned to Philndelphia to reside, towards the We find this extract given in Proud, under date close of the year 1691. He was at the Month 1683, as a note to William Penn's account of the Meeting in the latter place in the Eleventh moni-province. "Edward Jones, son-in-huw to Thomas and on the 26th of the Twelfth month, of the In 1681, we find Richard Davies calling upon his 1683, as a note to William Penn's account of the Bishop Lloyd's residence, and obtaining his com- Wynne, living on the Sculkil, had, with ordinary cultivation, for one grain of English barley, sevning of 1682, about the time of London Yearly enty stalk and ears of barley : and it is common weight and judgment. In less than three web in this country, from one bushel sown, to reap after his last meeting, his earthly course term ard Davies, George Whitehead and others, called forty, often fifty, and sometimes sixty, and three

factory opportunity. "The number of prisoners and wife accompanied William Penn to England the reward of faithful dedication to the Larl on a list delivered to Lord Hide, to be presented in the Ketch Endeavour, which sailed from Phila- service. He was buried at Philadelphia, Fin to the king, amounted to one hundred and thirty- delphia on the 12th of the Sixth month, and which month 17th, 1692. him in the Ninth month in London. On the 23d tonshire, England, was convinced of the Tra Soon after Yearly Meeting, Thomas Wynne of that month, his friend William Gibson, who in 1654 or 1655, when William Dewsbury vision

month 24th, 1683. Of this last assembly he was chosen speaker. His business in Philadelphia hart-court meeting-house, being stopped in Angel- imprisoned for a long time at Northampton appears to have been that of a surveyor; and court, by the officers of the law, and there arrest- this offence. During this imprisonment he are he was, according to Proud, "a person of note ed, were committed to prison. On the 8th of the forth as an author. His writing which was pa and good character." Whiting says that he was Tenth month, they were brought before the ses- lished the same year, bears this title, "A sign sions at Guildhall, on the charge of being guilty cation from Israel's God to England's rulers at Before his removal to America, he had employ- of a riotous assembly with force and arms, &c., inhabitants, from the highest to the lowest, or ed his pen in defence of the Truth he professed, in White hart-court. The prisoners plead not cerning what hereafter shall ensue. Through His first essay as an author was printed in 1677, guilty. In the first place they had not been in servant of the Lord who desires the returning and was entitled, "The antiquity of the Quakers' White-hart-court, as the evidence produced for the Lord, and reformation of the lives of has proved out of the Scriptures of Truth." This the prosecution itself testified. This objection who are yet enemies to the Lord and themself brought forth an antigonist with an abusive attack on the book and the Quakers. The title of this tattack, as we learn from Thomas Wynne's reply i. to it, was, "Work for a Cooper." In 1679, in Angel-court was not intentional, but accidental, to make the there is a superstant of the there is a superstant o Thomas came out with a defence and answer to as they had been stopped whil-t passing through. cised by them, and in their names, upon innoce his opponent twice as large as his orignal work. The only evidence given against them was, that inoffensive subjects, whose only crime was we It was called, "An antichristian conspiracy de they were arrested in a common thoroughtare shipping the Lord according to the dictates tected, and Satan's champion defeated; being a when a woman spoke, the witness knew not what, their own conscience. In a postscript he add reply to an envious, scurillous libel, called Work Notwithstanding the errors in the charge, and "Concerning the now afflicted, suffering people the nature of the evidence, the prisoners were all of the Lord called Quakers, who are account

affairs in which he was necessarily engaged to month 10th, 1688, and continued its sittings until amongst those who can act in their own wills

On the 6th of the Fifth month, Rachel Lloy Thomas Wynne had married a widow, Eliza- a daughter of Thomas Lloyd, deputy governor of at the house of Frances Cornwall, in Sussex, and year, and the appointments of his brethrea man fested that they still had a high opinion of he nated. Ripe in years, and rich in the respect of his fellow citizens, he was translated with shore There is reason to believe that Thomas Wynne illness from his earthly scene of labour, to receive

#### THOMAS OLIVE.

Thomas Olive, of Wellingborough, Northam-

On the 20th of the Third month, 1666, he we In America he was much employed in religious committed to Newgue, and fined, matters, as well as in public allairs. He was one appointed by his brentren to prepare a brief, yet land we do not know ; but on his return to Ame-their nativity. Many wise professors, who are the second second

ting day, who have an inheritance thereof." faithful in heart who seek nothing but the Selected. of the Lord, and can serve none but Him, livalk bold as lions, with their lives in their reath, hell and destruction,-glorifying God el, body and spirit,"

er drawing a picture of the glory and reness, he concludes thus, "Hasten this thy oh Lord! and prosper it according to thy amen ! hallelujah ! glory, honour and praise Him that liveth and reigneth forever.

e piece he says was "written in Northampounty gaol, the 3d of the Fifth month, 1666, I am a prisoner, with near eighty more of cople of the Lord, who, at this day, suffer e testimony of a pure conscience, waiting e Lord to plead our cause, and clear our ency in the face of all our enemies."

(To be continued.)

Selected.

THE CHRISTIAN PATH. Traveller through this vale of tears, Art thou tried with douhts and fears? Does the tempter still assail. Till thou think he must prevail Do the clouds that intervene Dim the light thou once hast seen ? Dost thon fear thy faith is gone, And that thou art left alone A wanderer on life's dreary coast, Thy guide and comfort nearly lost? Hear a fellow-traveller's lav-One who has trod the painful way ; Who, in the journey he has past, Has met with many a bitter blast : Upon whose head the storm has heat, While many a thorn has pierced his feet; But matchless Mercy hitherto Has interposed and helped him through, And e'en enabled him to raise, Oft'times the joyful song of praise. In patience then possess thy soul; Stand still; for while the thunders roll, Thy Saviour sees thee through the gloom, And will to thy assistance come. Trust, humbly trust in his defence ; Preserve thy hope and confidence; To him apply in fervent prayer; On him, in faith, cast all thy care; Then will the tempest pass away, Then will the night give place to day, And thou, rejoicingly, shalt find These trials wisely were designed, To subject every wish of thine Completely to the will divine; To fix thy heart on things above; To fill thy soul with heavenly love; And through the power of mighty grace, To fit thee for that glorious place Where saints and angels round the throne Forever sing, "Thy will be done,"

ncertainty of Life .- A recent notice states a boy died from the effects produced by a from a snow-ball, and another of the death hardy man from the accidental stroke of a

e" "Certainly you shall know they con- causes which threatened no painful results. Thus profession, and by faithfulness to the light of Christ d ot for trifles, but that which they seek and are we suspended by the slenderest ties over the in the heart, be enabled to uphold in their purity the of or, is of more value than earthly crowns, brink of death, and we know not what a day or doctrines and testimonies which have distinguishreritance everlasting and incorruptible, that an hour may bring forth. If we knew certainly ed us as a people, their labours might, through the rouls may live and rest in the kingdom that when and how we should die, we would watch continued mercy of the Master of our assemblies, o end, when time and place shall be no unto prayer, and the uncertainty which rests upon have fastened as a nail in a sure place. And been Happy and blessed will they be in the our fate, so far from inducing carelessness, of singular service in the promotion of that work should awaken us to still greater watchfulness .---

For "The Friend."

her holy Head, but is only witnessed by those ness to the restraints of the daily cross, we shall members who abide in him, agreeably to his own know what it is to be crucified to the world, and words, "I am the vine ye arc the brauches, as the world unto us; we shall then be favoured to t of the true Israel of God in the day of its the branch cannot bear fruit of itself excent it see the beauty and harmony of the doctrines of abide in the vine, no more can ye except ye abide the gospel, as promulgated by our early Friends, in me." As we individually abide in Christ the and we will maintain them not merely because are;-to which my soul and spirit saith true vine, receiving the same nourishing influence they are set forth in the standard writings of the therefrom, a oneness of feeling is witnessed, bind- Society, but because the Spirit of Truth in our ing us together in the bundle of love and life, and hearts beareth witness that they are true and in making us one another's joy in the Lord.

It therefore is a subject of the greatest importance to every individual, to be found in the path the Scriptures as they were moved by the Holy of obedience to the Spirit of Christ revealed in the Ghost. Being made living witnesses of the reheart, whereby all may come to realize the flowing of the heavenly sap to their own comfort, and become weary of these precious doctrines, nor of the edification of the body. Where any become the testimonies which sprung therefrom, and which unfaithful, and do not abide in the vinc, they are have descended as an inheritance to u-, but we in the situation of those spoken of by our Lord, shall be engaged to join hand to hand, and lay "If a man abide not in me, he is cast forth as a branch and is withered;" and not only so, but all work so nobly begun by those faithful sons of the the branches in whom the life-giving sap flows, are affected by the breach in the heavenly compact, and suffering ensues therefrom to all that keep their habitation in the Truth.

be called, which springs not from the living virtue dew that descended upon the mountains of Zion, of Christ in the heart, but is superficial. Though for there the Lord commanded the blessing even such as have got no deeper than this may boast much of their attainments as being in unity one with another, it is little better than an outward to be the clothing of every individual amongst of perfectness, which binds together the regeneligious Society is at this time greatly suffering on dividing asunder between soul and spirit, the joints the holy Head, produced by the unfaithfulness in and intents of the heart, not on this side, nor on principle and in practice of many of the members, that side, but on all sides. As this feeling preand give not thine heritage to reproach."

A number of the Yearly Meetings on this conmind very forcibly, that if that conference, in- the word of the Lord from Jerusalem." stead of preferring grave charges against two Yearly Meetings for the course they have seen right to pursue on a subject of deep interest, had

Its are not infrequent. If men sometimes care extended over all within the Society, to in-ive the most terrible injuries, others die from duce them to walk as becomes our high and holy increased in magnitudo and extent with every

they were professedly engaged in,-the restoration of true unity and harmony in Society.

There is no other way for the wound of the daughter of Zion to be healed, but by individun, blessing and praising the Lord, -the God It salvation." "It has power of the life of Fod they shall live and reign, triumphing unspeakable favour bestowed upon the church san accordance with the mind and will of God, as conveyed through the holy penmen who wrote surrection power of the Lord Jesus, we shall not shoulder to shoulder, in carrying on the great morning, and through the quickening virtue of Divine life, the language of the psalmist would again be applicable, "Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in There is another kind of unity, if unity it may unity; it is like the dew of Hermon or like the life forevermore."

Faithfulness and Christian forbcarance ought agreement in a certain course, while the true bond us; striving to arrive at that situation, in which self is slain by the Word of God, which is quick rated followers of the Lamb is wanting. Our re- and powerful, sharper than any two-edged sword, account of a breach of that unity which is from and the marrow, and is a discerner of the thoughts and which causes the faithful to go mourning on vails among us, the Healer of breaches and Retheir way, while at times they can adopt the lan- storer of paths to dwell in, will work for us and guage of the prophet, "Spare thy people O Lord, in us, softening down those feelings which have separated friend from friend, and brother from brother, until every germ of hardness would be tinent not long since united in the appointment of removed, and the unity of the spirit in the bond committees to meet in conference, and labour for of peace would be restored, under the influence the restoration of unity and harmony in Society. whereof, the language would again be uttered, If they have been enabled to effect much in that "Come let us go up to the mountain of the Lord great and good cause, we doubt not every lover and to the house of the God of Jacob, for he will of the Lord Jesus, and of that unity which flows teach us of his ways, and we will walk in his from him, can rejoice at it. But it strikes the paths, for out of Zion shall go forth the law and

Ohip, Third mo, 1854.

Gutta Percha,-In the year 1844, two hunhad its attention turned to the unsound doctrines dred pounds of a new species of gum were shipped that have been published by members of our So- from the port of Singapore. It was considered ciety, which have been the main cause of the dis- doubtful at the time whether the gum could ever unity amongst us, and agreeably to primitive zeal be rendered sufficiently useful to mankind to beand practice, had come forth boldly in testimony come an article of commerce. The experiment, -lash on the eye. So we have heard of one against them, and in pressing the necessity of a however, succeeded. More than twenty thousand g from the sting of a bee, and another from lathiul support of the discipline in that spirit in pounds were exported in the succeeding year. ons of seemingly inadequate causes with fatal members might be protected, as well as a godly and West; men, women, and children were emsuccessive year. In the year 1849, more than tusks, at which time his mouth will be complete, vessels which arrived at Trebizond in 1852, we percha, were exported from Singapore alone.

use of the words, "Sultan," "Porte," &c., in the of the hollows and grooves are filled up. At nine Trebizond. By our treaty with Turkey, we have newspapers publishing accounts of affairs in Tur- there is very often seen a small bill to the outside the right to pass the Dardanelles, and go into a key at the present time, are erroneously under- corner teeth ; the point of the tusk is worn off, Black Sea ; and when we consider the enterprise stood by many persons.

Government of the Ottoman Empire, and not the teeth begin to disappear, and the guns leave them the trade of the Black Sea is not one that wood title of any officer of the government, as many small and narrow at the top. suppose it to be.

The Ottoman Emperor is called Sultan, or Grand Sultan, or Grand Seignior, according to the fancy of the person speaking or writing. They all mean the same thing.

Pacha is the governor of a province, and according to the importance of his province, he is quarter. As our connection with that part of the distinguished by one or two or three tails. Every Pacha has his own army in his own province, distinct from the grand army of the Empire. A Pacha with three tails has the power to punish with death any agent whom he employs, or any individual who seems to threaten the general safety.

Bey is a sub-governor under the Pacha.

The Divan is the Council of State, and consists of the principal ministers.

best informed men of the nation,

Cadi is a sort of judge or justice of the peace. To order the bastinado on common people, to impose a fine on a rich Greek or European, to condemn a thief to be hanged, is about all the duty of an ordinary Cadi .- Boston Transcript.

Oysters .- According to the Baltimore American, the product of the oyster trade of the city is equal to or greater than the product of all the Danube; and the value of the imports was \$2,- views of all the various churches in the nonwheat and corn raised in the State of Maryland, The whole shores of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries are adapted to the growth of the oyster, and as but one year is required for their full Indian corn, such and preserved meats; and the spoken upon it, which does not warmly oppose growth, an immense profit accrues to those en imports are principally English manufactures, of Senator Douglas's Nebraska bill. He also state geged in the husiness—a profit which is estimated at some three hundred to six hundred per cent, though sugar and iron make a considerable sum, a hold upon the religious feelings of all parties a There are 250 vessels engaged in the business, The trade of these ports in grain has increased the North, as this one seems to have done. May which average about 900 bushels to the cargo, and rapidly within the last ten years. In 1841, the of the papers which exerted themselves in 1850 require nine or ten days for the trip. These ves. export of wheat from Galatz was 100,845 quar. in favour of executing the Fugitive Slave Law sels, making in the aggregate 6000 trips during lers, and of Indian corn 35,394 quarters; and in and upholding the Compromise, and in opposition the eight months in the year in which they are 1851, it was 134,474 quarters of wheat, and 350, to the abolitionists, are now the strongest oppoengaged, give a total of 4,500,000 bushels per 652 quarters of corn. The exports from Ibraila nents of this bill, and assert that if it passes, it year sold in the Bultimore market. The oysters were in 1841, 84,692 quarters of wheat, and 26, will give an amount of influence and respectation bring an average price of filty cents per bushel, 818 quarters of corn; but in 1851 they amounted lity to political abolitionism which nothing else which gives a grand total of \$2,400,000 per year to 253,106 quarters of wheat, and 646,617 quar- leould possibly have given it. Upon questions of paid for oysters by the dealers in the city. Some ters of corn. This grain was raised principally mere policy and expediency, compromises may of the houses send by the Baltimore and Ohio, in Moldavia and Wallachia, and with tolerable be effected; but, when men's religious convictions and Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, to suy cultivation they are capable, especially Walla- are assailed and their consciences violated, they nothing of the other modes of transportation from chia, of producing a much larger quantity. eight to ten tons of "canned" oysters per day. The shells are carried for manure to all parts of Virginia and North Carolina. In the "stocking" of oysters, the shells will increase about onetourth, which would give a total of about 6,000,-000 bushels of shells, which sell for two cents per imports into Trebizond were valued at \$9.96, 000, Journal, bushel, making a return of \$120,000 per year for and the exports at \$4,202,000-showing the difthe shells alone.- The Plough, the Loom and the ference between the two of \$4,645,000. The Anvil.

six teeth above and below. Before three years through Trebizond. The number of passengers of what perhaps when it is scrutinized into, hu old he sheds his middle ones-at three he sheds which embark and disembark at this port is very sprung from a love of popular applause, and tend one more each side of the central tech-at four great. The capital attracts vast numbers of emi-he sheds the two corner and last of the fore-teeth. grant people from the interior. In 1852, they enjoyment of the work of their own hands."-S

two million of pounds, or a thousand tons of gutta At six the grooves and hollows will begin to fill 171 Ottoman, 21 Austrian, 29 British, 2 Russian up a little. At seven the grooves will be nigh 2 Greek, 1 Danish, 1 Ionic, and 1 French. Tules in the Turkish Empire.—The frequent brown spots in their place. At eight the whole rican vessels which are engaged in the trade of and the part that was concave begins to fill up of our merchants, it is a little strange that som "The Sublime Porte" is the official title of the and become rounding; the squares of the central

### Commerce of the Black Sea.

A new interest is given to this great inland sea, from the fact that it is immediately connected and lucrative trade, and this accounts for our no with the war which is being prosecuted in that penetrating into the Black Sea. world is only commercial, a view of the trade on that sea may be interesting to a portion of our terest to the other commercial nations, there is readers. The most important river which flows one drawback to that trade. The sole outlet of into the Black Sea is the Danube, which for its the waters of the Black Sea and Sea of Marmora size and the amount of its navigation may be is the Dardanelles, or the Hellespont, a passage considered the Mississippi of Europe. It is about whose navigable width scarcely exceeds two 2000 miles in length, and descends from its source thousand yards for nearly thirty miles. The to its mouth, about 2180 feet. The steam navi- owners of this Strait can with ease cut off all gation of the Danube may be said to commence communication with the Black Sea, or any manat Vienna. In its progress through Turkey, the time power with two or three ships might in time The Reis Effendi is high chancellor of the em stream varies in breadth from 1400 to 2108 of war blockade the entrance, and so cut off al pire, and stands at the head of all the body of yards, and its average depth about 20 feet. Its the trade. In the approaching war, as England attorneys-which body is thought to contain the mouth is much obstructed by sand banks, and of and France will command, the Mediterranean the five passages through which it flows into the they can control the commerce of these seas Black Sea, one only is of sufficient depth of wa-ter to permit of navigation : and this channel is though the war be protracted. The trade of the becoming more shoal every year; and unless Black Sea will not be materially interrupted, ensome means be taken to remove these obstruc- cept so far as war interrupts business .- Atlas. tions, the commerce of this noble river will ultimately be destroyed.

> rived at Galatz, one of the principal towns on the more than fifty religious papers, representing the 600,000, and of the exports \$2,000,000. The slaveholding States, informs us that he has not commerce of Ibraila is about equal to that of Ga-latz. Their exports are principally wheat and that has spoken at all, and they have generally

> The principal port or mart of trade on the Black Sea is Trebizond. In 1846, the goods disembarked for Persia and Georgia, were valued at the bill, and our people ought to know that this is about \$2,000,000, and in 1851 the imports a fearful element to have excited and maddene amounted to some \$7,000,000. In 1852, the against us and our institutions .- Louisville (Ky.

Turkish marine, next to this the Austrian, and next eye, seizes on the passions, and draws from t To ascertain a Horse's Age .-- Every horse has the British. The trade of Persia continues to pass superficial judgment an inconsiderate approbation Between four and five the horse cuts his under amounted to some 18,000. The nationality of the Grubb.

have not ventured upon that trade. However prove very inviting to us. We could hardly en pect to compete with Great Britain in supplying Galatz or Ibraila, with cotton twist, nor have any occasion for their wheat and corn. Other parts of the world furnish to us a more inviting

Though the commerce of the Black Sea is p course important to Turkey, and not without in-

The Religious Feeling of the North against the In 1849, 588 vessels with loaded cargoes ar. Nebraska Bill .- A friend, who has access a will go to the stake rather than compromise them away. The present indications are that the religious people of the North will go, in mass, agaiast

"There is a moral rectitude fabricated in hu most important portion of this trade belongs to the man wisdom, which is beautiful to the patura

flame, which maketh us active for God, ways within the sphere of love. It never land with the southernmost point of Piedmont. or fire from heaven to consume those that that kind of lightning (which the philosoring thing."- Selected.

From the London Chronicle.

#### elegraphs and their Extension to Africa.

is a fortunate thing for commerce and the inurse of communities that the electric wires been found even more indispensable to govents than to the children of governments. ox populi might have demanded telegraphic ies until it had grown hoarse, and yet never obtained them for continental enlightenment h the brilliant exceptions of France and Sar--never would have proved adequate to the ziation of this modern science, nor the wonvorked by it. But the necessity of the govint became the opportunity of the people, e shall see how wonderfully has that opporbeen improved, and wonderfully and benew has it operated within its peculiar district. neving cause thus explained, the rapid and rsal ramification of this method of intercomation and the wiry embrace which has end and is encircling Denmark, Holland, Rusustria, Prussia, the union of Belgium, France, erland, Italy, Spain, and even Africa, bemore easily appreciable; and it is with e, Sardinia, and Africa, and even with Gib-Malta, India, and the antipodes, that this has to do.

d we spoken, only a year since, of the lines own on the continent, we should have been ed to a few detached portions severed by found the southern Liverpool of France eilles) still resorting to the old semaphore ke known its wants; and continually " inupu par le broullara"-a stereotyped phrase, will be familiar to all our commercial and ally to our Indian readers. This state of has passed away. The French Governhas extended its lines to Marseilles for the unication at Chamberry, and continues it to acio, over to the island of Sardinia, and very means of communication. under the sea from Cape Suelada to Cape in Africa. By a decree bearing date the preceding works, we will pass on to the wilderness, wherein we are taught to accept that meeting-house.

et us take heed we do not sometimes possible fortune of telegraphic intercourse. The food which He who feedeth the ravens seeth meet communication, the northernmost point of Scot-

The Mediterranean Telegraph Company have a little from us in their apprehensions. It already advertised for tenders to lay down their cable from Spezzia to Corsica, and from Corsica speak of) that melts the sword within, but to Sardinia, across the Straits of Bonifacio, and h not the scabbard; it strives to save the the vessels were to be ready to receive the cable. thing, and makes us always active to edifi- or before the first of May next. The remaining and not to destruction. If we keep the portion of cable from Cape Suelada to Cape Rozeal within the chimney, in its own proper sas was to be finished and laid down by August, it never doth any hurt; it only warmeth, thus completing our connection with Africa this aneth, and enliveneth us; but if once we let year. Two hundred men of pith and sinew have ik out, and catch hold of the thatch of our been digging and delving in the islands of Corsiand kindle our corrupt nature, and set the ca and Sardinia, ever since the beginning of Sepof our body on fire, it is no longer zeal-it tember, 1853, so that the moment the cables are ly to the land wires, and signals passed from Africa to the European continent. All this work has been done by contracts taken and materials already purchased within the limits of the capital, so that the company should be secured from liability beyond its subscribed stock, any loss falling upon the contractors. The bane of Continental undertakings, the supineness of the people, rendered it necessary for the French and Sardinian governments to guarantee respectively four percent, upon £180,000, the other live per cent, upon £120,000, for fifty years, from the moment of opening, up to which time the shareholders receive four per cent., the total capital amounting to £300,000. Operations traced to Africa, and the wires connected to the Algerian lines of the French Government, we find that signals will be passed to the westernmost and easternmost points of the Algerian territory.

Having reached thus far, we perceive that new wires are projected beyond these points, and with very important objects. The French government providing for Algeria, the company commences again. From the westernmost point of Algeria, then it is proposed to carry an underground line through Morocco and Tangier to Gibraltar. The English government would doubtless support such a line. From the easternmost point of Algeria, a subterranean telegraph is projected through Tunis and Tripoli to Alexandria, with a branch to Cairo Suez, the main line to continue to Beyrout, Damascus, Aleppo, Bagdad, Bussora, and along the Persian Gulf, joining the Indian line at Heyderaers, or counties, or districts. We should bad. A submarine cable is also proposed from Tunis to Malta. Were the system now in operation, its importance to the government in the present crisis would be incalculable, for the wires would connect England and France with their naval stations in the Mediterranean-with Egypt, Turkey, and India, all countries favourably disposed to us, and against the extension of Russian power-we could flash every movement of the ney; that the refuse gases which it was built to erranean, to Bayonne for Spain, and to Emperor's forces from the extremest portion of carry away, could be condensed in a dwarf tower, berry for Sardinia. Sardinia takes up the his line of operations to Downing street and the and made into marketable products. Thus it is, Tuileries, and direct our fleets and armies to take a, and from Genoa lines are now erecting to positions in the Mediterranean or elsewhere, or ia. At Spezzia the Mediterranean cable provide reinforcements, &c., at a moment's notice. the up the link and extend it under the sea. Who knows but that war, should it unfortunately rsica; across Corsica, under the Straits to ensue, will be the cause of the provision of these

alt. (Jun'y), the French Government threw wilderness, to the earthquake, and to the fire. To its African wires to the public. Thus far the sen, when the mind is tossed with tempest and run upon certain grounds; and after hav- not comforted, until He is pleased to arise who plained the present advancement of portions formerly said to the sea, ' Peace be still ?--- to the

hal zeal for God and his gospel, which is Sardinian Government has promised to complete for us, although it may not always be grateful to g else but our own tempestuous and stormy the line from Genoa to Spezzia before May next, the natural desire :---to the earthquake, because as. True zeal is a sweet, heavenly, and and thus to connect in one chain of telegraphic the carthly mind in us must be shaken and removed out of its place, before we can be formed into the image of the heavenly :---and to the fire, whereby everything of the first nature that is opposed to the Divine nature and excellence, will be burnt up,"-Selected.

Kidnapped Mexican Boys .-- On Thursday but hurteth not the body. True zeal is a consisting of eighteen iron and copper wires, on morning, a Spanish boy, about 18 years old, named Joseph Edward Ene Pobalo, passed through this city en route for Washington city, in charge of Adams & Co.'s Express Company Messengers, The story of his history is essentially romantic, It appears that some ten years ago, while bathing on the coast near the city of Campeachy, Mexico. he, with five other boys, was stolen by a gang of French pirates, who kept them four years, and then sold them to a merchantman, who kept them two years, took them to the city of N. Orleans. and then sold them to a Louisiana planter for the term of their minority. Their owner was about to re-sell them to a shipmaster, to make sailors of them, when the boy, Pobalo, made his escape, and worked his way to Lafayette, Indiana, where he attracted the notice of a gentleman who corresponded with the Mexican Minister at Washing-ton regarding him. The Minister became interested in the story of the boy, and wrote to have him forwarded that he might restore him to his parents, if they were living. The boy will probably reach the Mexican Minister this evening, and be sent home, if there yet remains a home for him. The superintendents of the various railroads over which he has travelled since his history became known, have given him free passage, and the hotel keepers have declared his bills settled on sight .- Cin. News, March 3d.

> Condensing Chemical Gases in Chimneys. A very great improvement has been effected in many of the chemical works here by condensing gases which used to escape out of their chimneys. and which destroyed vegetation for miles around their neighbourhoods. The gases are now drawn into a horizontal flue which runs behind the furnaces, and carries the gases to a square tower about 45 feet high, which has a partition running down through its middle, filled with pieces of coke. Water is discharged with a force pump, worked by a steam engine, down one partition of the tower, and the gases being drawn up through the other partition to the top, (which is covered,) are there condensed, and trickle down with the water through the coke, and pass into a receiver, from which they are taken and treated in such a man. ner as to render them valuable chemical products. One chemical work, after building a chimney 441 feet high to carry off the deleterious gases, just then discovered they did not require the chimimprovements of the most simple character are the means of effecting wonderful reforms in every department of art and manufacture. Some of the English engineers have proposed horizontal chimneys for war vessels; the idea is a good onc .-London Corres, of the Scientific American.

"The path of life is compared to the sea, to the The Philadelphia Association of Friends for the Instruction

of Poor Children. A meeting of "The Philadelphia Association of Friends for the Instruction of Poor Children," will be held on Second-day evening, Fourth month 3rd, 1854 at 8 o'clock, at the committee-room, Mulberry street meeting-house. EDWARD RICHER, Clerk.

# THE FRIEND.

# THE FRIEND.

FOURTH MONTH 1, 1854.

New York Tribune an account of the burning of which is in heaven.' a negro in the neighbourhood of Natchez, so given as to convey the impression that the barbarous the justice of his own cause, the greater his magact occurred recently. We see this is denied in nanimity in the exercise of forbcarance. May the several of the papers, and is said to have originated Lord make thee the honoured instrument of exemfrom a fact of the kind, which took place somewhere in Mississippi several years ago.

We mention the circumstance in order to correct any erroneous impression, which may have from the most successful appeal to arms. been conveyed to our readers by our quoting the article

Will our correspondent whose communication extract, on which the comments are made, is taken?

The last number of "The British Friend" coutains the following address to the Czar of Russia presented by a deputation from the Meeting for Sufferings in London, on the 10th ultimo.

To Nicholas, Emperor of all the Russias.

" May it please the Emperor,

representing the religious Society of Friends (commonly called Quakers) in Great Britain, venture to approach the Imperial presence, under a deep conviction of religious duty, and in the constraining love of Christ our Saviour.

"We are moreover encouraged so to do, by the many proofs of condescension and Christian kindness manifested by thy late illustrious brother, profession.

" It is well known that, apart from political considerations, we have, as a Christian Church, uni- he has been grievously imposed upon and grossly formly upheld a testimony against war, on the misrepresented. simple ground that it is utterly condemned by the precepts of Christianity, as well as altogether incompatible with the spirit of its Divine Founder, who is emphatically styled the 'Prince of Peace,' This conviction we have repeatedly pressed upon our own rulers, and often, in the language of bold hut respectful remonstrance, have we urged upon them the maintenance of Peace, as the true policy, as well as manifest duty, of a Christian rection of the Greeks in parts of Tarkey still continues. government.

"And now, O Great Prince, permit us to express the sorrow which fills our hearts, as Christians and as men, in contemplating the probability of war in any portion of the continent of Europe. Deeply to be deplored would it be were that peace, which to a very large extent has happily prevailed so many years, exchanged for the unspeakable horrors of war, with all its attendant moral evil and physical soffering.

"It is not our business, nor do we presume to offer any opinion upon the questions now at issue between the Imperial Government of Russia and exalted position in which Divine Providence has placed thee, and the solemn responsibilities devolving upon thee, not only as an earthly potentate, but also as a believer in that gospel which proclaims 'peace on earth,' and 'good-will to-ward men,' we implore 11im, by whom 'Kings reign and Princes decree justice,' so to influence thy heart and direct thy councils at this momentous crisis, that thou mayest practically exhibit to the nations, and even to those who do not profess demning the Nebruska Bill. the 'like precious faith,' the efficacy of the gospel

of Christ, and the universal application of his com- or blown up in the First and Second months this remand, ' Love your enemies ; bless them that curse you; do good to them that hate you; and pray In our twenty-third number we quoted from the you ; that ye may be the children of your Father rise were in good state for grazing. Peas wen

"The more fully the Christian is persuaded of plifying this true nobility; thereby securing to thyself and to thy vast dominions that true glory and those rich blessings which could never result

"Thus, O mighty Prince, may the miseries and devastation of war be averted; and, in that store, No. 84 Arch street, solemn day when 'every one of us shall give account of himself to God,' may the benediction of is dated West Chester, Third month, &c., give the Redeemer apply to thee, 'Blessed are the the name and page of the Work from which the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of Ged,' and mayest thou be permitted through a Saviour's love to exchange an earthly for a heavenly erown- a crown of glory which fadeth not away.""

London, First Month 11, 1854.

[Here follow the signatures.]

The Czar received and treated the deputation with much courtesy, and entered into some explanation of the causes to which he attributes the "We, the undersigned, members of a meeting existence of the present serious condition of Europe. He also, through his minister, Nesselrode, furnished them with a reply to the address.

He disclaimed, of course, all sinister designs in the demands made by him upon the Sultan of Turkey, and all desire of conquest in taking possession of his provinces. His sentiments in regard to the desirableness of peace and the horrors ness manifested by thy late illustrious brother,  $\vec{o}_1$  war, were, he said, entirely consonant with the Emperor Alexander, as well as by thy hon-those of the Society of Friends. He was above oured mother, to some of our brethren in religious resenting personal insults, and was ready to hold M. HEATOS, daughter of the late Adna Heaton, of Para out his hand to his enemies in the true Christian kill, Ulster county, New York. spirit. In short, according to his own account,

#### ITEMS OF NEWS.

The steamship Africa brings Liverpool dates to the 11th ult.

But little action of importance has taken place near the seat of war. One Russian division of the army came into conflict with another, and it is said some hundred lives were lost before it was discovered that

GREAT BRITAIN .- Flour is still falling. Cotton declining. The English fleet to operate against the Russians in the North, was at the last account leaving that his end was peace. Spithead for the Baltic

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA continue indisposed to take an active part in the present war.

SPAIN is in an unsettled state.

FRANCE .- The war spirit is strong throughout the

the payment of six thousand dollars by her consignees. This amount was paid under protest.

ATLANTIC OCEAN .--- Considerable hodies of ice are floating southward down the Atlantic, and the steamship Pacific was much delayed in her voyage thereby. UNITED STATES .- Pennsylvania .- Deaths in Philathat of any other country; but estimating the delphia last week, 181; of various diseases of langs, 41. Weather very cold for the season during the week bill has passed the House of Representatives of this State, to establish the "Farmers High School of Penn-sylvania." The "City of Glasgow" steamship has been some time due at Philadelphia, and fears are entertained that she has fallen in with the ice.

New York .- Deaths in the city last week, 513. man frozen to death on the night of the 27th ult., in the

In the United States, 23 steamers were sunk, burnt, at that day."

principally on the Mississippi and its tributaries. In lost, nearly 200. Property destroyed, over a mill dollars worth.

bloom; Indian corn had been planted, and the who looked unusually vigorous and flourishing.

California.—The Walker Expedition, to seize on p of the Spanish provinces sonth of California, has be unsuccessful. Great rains have for some time imped the operations of the gold miners, yet the accounts fro the mines were encouraging.

A stated meeting of "The Association of Friends a the Free Instruction of Adult Coloured Persons," v be held on Fifth-day, Fourth month 6th, 1854, m o'clock, P. M., in the third-story room of Friends' bool

CHARLEA J. ALLEN, Secretary

#### WEST-TOWN SCHOOL.

The Committee to Superintend the Boarding-sche at West-town, will meet in *Philadelphia*, on Sixth-the 7th of Fourth month, at 7 o'clock, p. M.; the Gu mittee on Instruction, at 4 r. M., and the Committee : Admissions, at 5 p. M.

The Visiting Committee will attend the semi-auto-examination of the Schools, on Third, Fourth, m Fifth-days of the same week. THOMAS KIMBER, Clerk

Philada., Third mo. 25th, 1854.

#### INDIAN CIVILIZATION.

Wanted, a well qualified Friend and his wife to resi at Tanessassah; to be engaged in managing the far belonging to the committee of Philadelphia Y carly Mer ing ; and other domestic concerns of the family. a suitable Friend to teach the school.

Application may he made to Joseph Elkinton, 5, 377 South Second street, or Thomas Evans, No. 18 Arch street.

MARBIED, on Fifth-day, the 2d of Third month, 1884 at Friends' meeting, on Nantucket, John Boanda White Haven, Cumberland county, England, to Have

DIED, on the 10th of Second month, 1854, after ain gering illness, which he bore with resignation a Christian patience, DAVID HOLE, in the 84th year of age; a useful member of Carmel Monthly Meeting, 0 unbian county, Olio. During his confinement is was often engaged in supplication. Being asked be he was, he replied, "I have had a hard time, but as with standing my bodily afflictions, I have pleasastic sons; blessed be His holy name, he will not cat m off." He gave directions for his coffin to be made plus without stain or varnish. A few hours before his de White the said, with a start is the market in the said, with a magning, I am going;" and on being also if he was willing, he answered, "Yes; all I want, u crave now is, to be received into the mansions of pra-and rest;" affording a comfortable hope to his friend

, on the morning of the 14th of Third mail 1854, in the 68th year of her nge, ELIZABETH C. Muse a minister and member of the Monthly Meeting Friends of Philadelphia. Convinced in early life b the doctrines and testimonies of the religious Society, community. CUBA.-The "Black Warrior" has been released on which she was educated, were in accordance with m Christianity, it was her abiding concern humbly, firmly to uphold them both by precept and example, submitting to the cross of Christ, to walk in conformi with the profession which she deemed it her daty make. Though gifted with mental endowments of superior order, with sound judgment, and a culture intellect, sanctified by Divine grace, which qualified by for usefulness in the church, she sought not a promise or conspicuous place, but to be anything or nothing as might be consistent with the Lord's will. For some months before her decease, the infirmities of disease a advancing age deprived her of the opportunity of atter ing religious meetings, but whilst ability was afforde she was an example of diligence in the performance that important duty; and it is believed the langant highlands. Very cold and blastering near the lakes. Louisinaa.—The Honse of Representatives of this fight, I have finished my course, I have keep the file State has passed unanimously a set of Resolutions con-henceforth three is laid up for me a crown of righter ness, which the Lord the righteous judge shall give a

# TH R H'REND.

# A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

#### L. XXVII.

SEVENTH-DAY, FOURTH MONTH 8, 1854.

NO. 30.

# PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

ce two doltars per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions and Payments received by

JOHN RICHARDSON.

r no. 50 north fourth street, up stairs, PHILADELPHIA.

ge to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, in advance, three and a quarter cents; to any the United States, for three months, if paid in e, six and a-half cents.

For "The Friend,"

#### REMARKABLE DELUSIONS. (Concluded from page 226.)

ation may lift into eminence the system ed with its pretensions, attacked it with a nt enemies."

oured to cure it by the power which he worshipped. ed to be vested in himself, but he soon charge boldly, however, and the accuser d the charge.

deep in Joseph Smith's secrets, and was soon who are attracted by the hope of an earthly paraforgiven. The persecution of the body in the dise. Kelly, in his 'Excursion to California, meantime continued. Obstructions being offered gives no very favourable description of the moto the right of voting in political elections by the rals of the new settlement. If only half the narenemies of Smith, a regular series of assaults ratives given of the practices of the leaders bo took place, which lasted during several weeks. true, they will demonstrate the fact that chastity In the end, an attempt was made to massacre and purity have no true basis among them. It is the Mormons.

selves in Illinois, where they formed a town, which they called 'Nauvoo,' or beautiful. Of what vices it may sauction ? this town Smith was appointed mayor, and in adalso termed lieutenant-general.

head in England, and in that year made many tains upon this subject. 'The Spirit speaketh he history of Mormonism is, however, very converts among the ignorant and weak-minded, expressly, that in the latter times some shall der, and affords a remarkable proof how principally in the manufacturing districts. Those part from the faith, giving heed to seducing spirits who looked to religion for a system of external and doctrines of devils; speaking lies in hypocriwhich its attacks are directed. Basing advantage and polity, saw much in this new system on such pretensions as we have de tem which corresponded with their views. In iron.' A corrupt state of the heart is the prolific Joseph Smith soon found himself the head 1841, Joseph Smith directed, under inspiration, source from which these delusions spring, There owing sect. From the 1st of June, 1830, as he termed it, the construction of a magnificent is a want among their votaries of an earnest, its numbers were thirty, it advanced like temple at Nauvoo, to which he invited contribu- simple-minded, child-like desire to attain to the gion of Mohammed, in regularly increas- tions from all quarters. It was well situated, and truth, and mingled, as this often is, with the invelopment. As it grew, the opposition of large proportions, and a million of dollars were dulgence of some known sin, it ends in the judi-tit became loud and vehement, and men, expended upon its construction."

e which savoured altogether of this world, of the Mormonites, Sidney Rigdon, promulged the and with uprightness of purpose seek to know the travelled about in search of a location for abhorrent doctrine of plurality of wives, in imita- Lord, no such delusions will be permitted to enatemplated settlement, not without some tion of Mohammed himself-a doctrine which tangle. The promise of God standeth sure, that erstandings among his own people, but ex- Smith was regarded as greatly favouring. Smith, they who seek him with their whole heart shall o an incessant fire of persecution from his now at the very height of his ambition, was put surely find him. The highway of holiness that forward as a candidate for the presidentship of leadeth to His kingdom is so plain, that a labourthe midst of dangers such as those to the United States, and published what he termed ing man, though a fool, shall not err therein." he was exposed, Joseph Smith began to or- 'General Smith's Views of the Government and his followers into a body guard to defend Policy of the United States.' It is needless to are now nearly closed. To spend much time in gainst his enemies. His brother, Hiram say that his pretensions were regarded in the winding up these observations may be censured was nominated captain, and another bro- main with contempt. Soon after this, the accueorge Smith, held the office of armour- sation against Smith of promoting the 'spiritual will be enough. Such measures on Smith's part provoked wife' doctrine, sustained as it was by the affidaonding ones on the side of his enemics, vits of sixteen persons, led to the destruction by tury stands on vantage ground with regard to agonist force was rapidly raised, and one the Mormons of the newspaper which had pubeaders of this band swore to destroy Smith lished them, and thence to a serious conflict bearmy. Before he could accomplish this tween the Mormonites of Nauvoo and the survanced knowledge can well afford to pity those however, the man was drowned in the rounding inhabitants, in the course of which who lived in a period of comparative disadyanof the Missouri river-an event which Joseph Smith and his brother were shot. The tage, and who were thus victims of their own indid not fail to regard as a just punishment prophet's death gave to him a power which it is fatuation. We censure delusions not our own as foe. Soon after this event, the choleral probable his life, had it been prolonged, would the man despises the delusions of the child, but in the Mormon army. At first, Smith have utterly prevented—he became enshrined and "But what if we conceive of a state of t

About the same time, Smith was accused was found to be impossible. He was expelled propriating the money of his people. He pointed the leader-a post which he still holds.

eph Smith is accused of having fled from have now fixed their residence at Deseret, in the enlarged, upon 'the smoke and stir of this dim is in Kirtland, where his first settlement vicinity of California, in the great salt water lake spot which men call earth,' and passing sentence en, in the middle of the night, leaving his valley, which they first reached after incredible apon the thoughts which now occupy others, and rs to do as they could. This transaction troubles and privations. They have formed here which once annused himself. Would there be lowed by a great schism among his pool a large and increasing settlement; they have built untiling to excite surprise and pity ? mselves, led on by two of the three who an enormous temple; they are said to have been "Below him is a world, every atom of which was Sidney Rigdon. But the last was emigration fund, to aid those from all countries the varieties of his majestic power. The opening

indeed true that the Mormonite books profess to "The Mormons now began to establish them. abjure such practices. But a new revelation is with them always possible, and who can say

" Melancholy as are these illustrations of deludition to his titles of prophet and president, was sions connected with religion, the student of the [Scriptures] will see in them only a fulfilment "In 1837, Mormonism began first to make of many warnings which that Divine record consy, having their conscience seared with a hot "It was about this time that one of the leaders to believe a lie. Those, however, who earnestly

"Conclusion. Our illustrations of credulity by the reader as superfluous. A few short words

"The reader who lives in the nineteenth cenmost of the errors which we have detailed. The self-complacency naturally attendant on our ad-

"But what if we conceive of a state of things, as much or more in advance of the present, as the "After the death of Joseph Smith, Sidney Rig-present is in advance of the past? We speak not that the disease was quite beyond his in- don endeavoured to vault into the vacant chair, now of science, but of truths much higher and and thirteen of his band were removed His reputation was, however, so low, that this holier than science has ever known, and in comparison of which mere scientific discoveries are e of his own followers of prophesying lics, from the society, and Brigham Young was ap- but as baubles. What, if we think of one who has himself passed ' the flaming bounds of space "Again the Mormon body were compelled to and time,' looking down from his 'empyreal emigrate. They were driven from Nauvoo, and throne,' with all his faculties now quickened and

ned the first paper testifying to the authen- the first who profited by the gold found in Cali- bears upon it the significant impress of an al-i the books of Mormon, in alliance with fornia, and they have established a perpetual mighty Creator, walking through all its scenes in

dny-the summer evening-the plymage of its cultivating nn undergrowth of small plensures; stir in regard to education; but instead of use birds-the instincts of its animals-the fragrance since very few greationes are let upon long leases." every effort to confir temporal accomplishme of its flowers-and the commanding intellect of the being who, as Ged's vicegerent, commands them all, speak to man at every turn of ' God's eternal power and Godhead, so that they who There is an insensibility in religious matters offspring would it be, if Friends with prayer deny him ne without excuse.' Yet, by that no sometimes, when no particular defects are out and watchful solicitude, would endeavour to be ited so great an infatuation as this?

of evil everywhere stalking abroad in the world, measure, for endeavouring to examine the cogency alone can relieve from a dull insensibility and Man sees sin poisoning society in all its forms, of the reasons advanced, in the true light. num sets sur possing occupient to trim, and ghotene. Yet he clings with cagereess to the very influence A strict conformity to the truth as it is in conduct and conversation, so that their spec which destroys him. He gives up his soul, by a Jesus, should be the end and aim of all discipli- will indeed be wray them, that they have been we succession of voluntary acts, not quite so appa- nary action, and as we have the magnitude of Jesus. rent, but quite as real as in any case heretolore this continually before us, we shall see the futility believed. He risks that soul upon ventures in and even great danger there is of suffering ourwhich the chances of repentance are small, and selves to be swayed by any creaturely bias, till the probabilities of final ruin great. The spend. true judgment is perverted, and we are driven of Somerville, last year received \$10 for one he thrilt embraces the want he dreads. The drank- into activity from the mere desire to gain our rel and twenty-eight apples of the Hubbraha ard faints for his 'liquid fire.' The pleasure- points, which perhaps are artfully decorated with seeker laboriously invites the ennui which he yet some plausible covering of righteousness, not beseeks to be intolerable. The debauchee eagerly cause of any inherent love for the Truth, but more cultivates, says the New England Farmer, invites disgrace, premature exhaustion, and a lor the selfish wish of obtaining the ascendency, acres of land; his fruit, this barren year, 185 nerveless death. Men ask for martyrdom in or of being successful, as we naturally would like forms which brings all its pains without its attend. to be in whatever we undertake. ant consolations. The mind grows sick at such exhibitions. Delusion and infatuation possess the the importance of true holmess and the sustaining berries and raspberries, \$100. The balance, world.

"In all directions men are seen to act like makindle the fires of a life to come."

" Is there, then, no remedy for this wide-spread something that shall satisfy the deep craving of abiding satisfaction,

#### 'The Cross-

There no delusive hope involves despair, No mockery meets you, no deception there The spells and charms that blinded you before, All vanish there, and fascinate no more.

everlasting life,"

machine; yet the chief secret of comfort lies in shall not be able." not suffering trifles to vex us; and in prudently

#### For 1'The Friend," INSENSIBILITY.

blest production of almighty workmanship-by wardly perceptible. The conduct of individuals the precious and tender minds of their bekere man himself-God is neglected and scorned, may be unimpeachable, and even circumspect in little ones to the early manifestations of the and The creature who basks in God's sunshine does the opinion of the passing observer, at the same of light and grace in their hearts, anxiously as not value his smile; nor does he who shudders time that lifelessness, carelessness, and almost a every development of this blessed gift, and rejection of the state of the sta at God's tempest dread his frown. The eye, the total deficiency of religious sensibility, may be to see it gaining a controlling influence over the ear, the understanding, proclaim the Divinity. felt by the experienced in the way of righteous- affections, and a restraining effect upon their ear But the heart reluses its homoge, and the man ness; still this class having a disciplinary right duct; that happily as they grow in strength, the walks like an atheist through a world full of the in Society, when momentous questions are under may also grow in grace and religious sensible and carcless of all that might do fhim pleasure, throwing in their weight of influence, which in yard, giving diligent heed to His directions, the Is there any of the delusions we have just exhib- many decisions at the present day, it is to be they may know how to train and nourish the leared, the popular voice or opinion secures the der vine of life, and what to yield for destrucie "Or, let us look again at the gigantic powers pre-eminence; thus forcelosing the way in a great that would prove injurious to its increaser

An insensibility too much exists in regard to life of religion : while contented with a name to make up the whole sum, \$850, was for cide live amongst men, many permit themselves to apples, sold at from eight to twelve cents a bush niacs. Insanc, when in youth they lay up for float listlessly along as on the wave of public and for early wind falls sold in July and Augu hards, there is a state when the search of the state of t when in manhood they solicit their own inevitable own apparel, neglecting the solemn injunction conclusion that the market for good fruit is a disappointment; insue, when through life they which seems applicable: "I counsel the to buy yet over-stocked. - From the Plough, the Low of me gold tried in the fire, that thou mayest be rich; and white raiment that thou mayest be infatuation ?- no place in which men may find clothed; and that the shame of thy nakedness do not appear; and anoint thine eyes with eye-salve the human heart for solid happiness ? Thanks that thou mayest see." How barren of true and be to God, there is one remedy that never fails- enduring enjoyment are persons of this character, one place at which all who truly seek shall find and in what a state of awful uncertainty they the retirement of Port Royal, her father objects exist, as withering branches, liable to be lopped away at any moment for the preservation of the Mere Agnes-addressed to her on this occasio living which remain. We may remember it was said by our blessed Lord at a trying hour, "If they do these things in a green tree, what shall all powerful; but we are too apt to long for be done in the dry ?"

"The true Christian alone has found the secret ject of a worldly nature, and sensitive too in re- lieve to be his also; but this is not always t of happiness. Taught by the Holy Spirit, he gard to the impressions of which a kind or affec- case. He often suffers us to feel desires whit has seen through the emplaness of the world, and tionate disposition is susceptible, yet if the mind he does not intend to fulfil, and manifests this has abandoned the chase of those empty shadows remains insensible to the plastic touches of a the hindrances that his providence interpose which such multitudes around him pursue. The Redeemer's love, or refuses to bear his cross, the Therefore, we ought to receive such delays w fountain at which he has drunk is free and open all-important means of securing never-ending life as much satisfaction as if our wishes had be to all. 'If any man thirst, let him come unto are neglected. Many and arduous are the schemes, granted. They seem to me, my dear sister, me and drink,' is still the Saviour's invitation to and great and imposing the preparations in earth sign that God is trusting himself in us, or rathe the children of men. May the reader hearken to ly wisdom to lay hold of the pearl of great price, trusting the grace which he has given us, this affectionate appeal, and with gratitude wel- either by worshipping at Jerusalem or on the which he knows to be so strong, that it will a come the gospel uller of reconcultation through mountain, instead of engaging in that unostenta- falter-so persevering, that it cannot fail." faith in his blood ! . For God so loved the world, tious but true devotion, which consists in worship- . " It is your duty to follow God's guidance, N that he gave his only begotten Son, that whose ping the Father in spirit and in truth, forgetting to endure with meekness the delays occasion ever believeth in him should not perish, but have that the Father seeketh such to worship him; but by his providence. There is quite as much we may remember that it was said by our blessed in wishing to go before the will of God, as the Lord, no doubt in reference to those outside pro- would be in not obeying it at the proper time. "Sometimes small evils like invisible insects, lessors, "Strive to enter in at the strant gate : for you do not possess your soul in perfect peace a inflict pain, and a single hair may stop a vast many, I say unto you, will seek to enter in, and perfect submission, you must cease the repetiti

upon their children, in order that they may pas off reputably in what is termed polished society what infinitely greater kindness to their below vague perception of the Truth, and quicken the

#### N. York, Third mo., 1854.

The Apple Man in 1853,-N. P. Morriso variety. These apples were sold by the retain at fifty to seventy-five cents a dozen. Mr. H brought him \$850. For twenty-six bushels a apples he received \$60. For one hundred a thirty-six barrels, he received \$408. For strat and the Anvil.

#### GLEANINGS FOR "THE FRIEND." JAQUELINE PASCAL.

When Jaqueline Pascal first desired to ent The female Principal of that Institution-th much excellent counsel.

"You doubt not," she remarked, "that God power to take precedence of his will, so that a Persons may be sensible on almost every sub- may be indulged in our own will, which web

of the Lord's prayer; for the phrase, "Thy w The present is a day in which there is much be done on earth as it is in heaven,' includes t rmonize with God's will."

Happy are they who know none but God, translated ; ho are satisfied with God.'" " Neither the a nun, nor any other mode of life, can prohis state of heart; yet without it all exterprship is vain, and even our very prayers itless, if the soul does not submit itself ento God, and find its nourishment in doing II, according to our Saviour's words, ' My and my drink is to do the will of my

force of these salutary sentiments was not oon Jaqueline, although neither she nor the made the full application of them. The of a monastic life was still great in their

brother Blaise and she had written a joint to their sister Perier, which had drawn from ter some expressions of commendation which hought unmerited and extravagant. They I, "Were what you say true, I should fear ou had learnt the lesson in a wrong spirit, you would have lost the remembrance of man teacher, in thinking of God, who alone ake the truth effectual. If it has done you ood, that good comes from God alone, withhose aid neither you nor any other person arn aright. And although, in this sort of ide, we do not look upon men as the actual , yet they are too apt to rival God in our n, especially if our souls be not thoroughly ed from those carnal tendencies which tennt consider the channels of good as its source." he angel refused to be worshipped by one vas his fellow servant, so we must beg you pay us such compliments again, nor to use pressions of human gratitude, since we are arners, like yourself.

nd why do you say that it is needless to these things, because we already know well ? We are afraid that you do not make icient distinction between the things of which peak, which are holy, and those of every-day Doubtless, when the latter are fixed in the ory, they need no repetition, but it is not so livine things. To have comprehended these though in a right way, I mean by the help d's Spirit, is not enough to make us retain nowledge of such truths, even if we perfectnember them. It is as easy to learn an of St. Paul by heart, and to retain it in the ry, as a book of Virgil; but the knowledge equired and thus preserved, is but an effort mory. In order that we may penetrate its n meaning, the same grace which first made clear to us, must continue to preserve it in earts, by daily writing it anew on those v tablets.

hus, the perseverance of the saints is neinore nor less than God's grace, perpetually ted, and not given once for all, in a mass s to last forever ;---which teaches us how letely we are dependent on God's merey; he should for a moment withhold the sap of race, we must of necessity wither away. efore, it is plain that we are bound always to new efforts to gain a newness of heart, hewe can only retain the grace we already ss by acquiring new grace. Otherwise, we d lose that grace which we hoped was our just as those who would shut in light, find selves shut up in darkness."

Jur memory, like the teachings it retains, t a lifeless, formal body, without Gol's vivi-Spirit."

it long after the date of the foregoing, Jaque- A peaceful conscience, and a smiling heaven.

ciation of every possible wish which does line is believed by her biographer to have penned her last poetic effusion, which has been thus

> "O ye dark forests, in whose sombre shades Night finds a noonday lair Silence a sacred refuge ! to your glades

A stranger worn with care And weary of life's jostle, would repair. He asks no medicine for his fond heart's pain, He breaks your stillness with no piercing cry; He comes not to complain,

He only comes to die !

To die among the busy haunts of men Were to betray his woe,

But these thick woods and this sequestered glen No trace of suffering show.

Here would he die that none his grief may know. Ye need not dread his weeping-tears are vain-Here let him perish and unheeded lie; He comes not to complain,

He only comes to die.

Jaqueline believed herself called upon to refrain hereafter from the exercise of her poetic talent, and this has been entitled the Last Song of the Swan.

Honesty keeps some men from growing rich ; and civility, from being witty.

For "The Friend."

Biographical Sketches for the Young; 's of the blessings we receive by their Intending to show the superiority of the Religion of the

Cross, to all other attainments.

### DR ISAAC WATTS.

ample of the supporting and animating power of religion, under the pressure of great bodily affliction, that we trust the insertion of some notice of it will be acceptable to the reader.

We shall pass over the most active period of his life, and attend him when labouring under the supineness of a feeble frame, and a long-continued aversions as much mortified as we can," indisposition. Of those seasons of affliction, he says, with a truly elevated mind and thankful heart, he was not afraid to let the world know, that-" amidst the sinkings of life and nature, Christianity and the Gospel were his support! our annual assembly, my mind seems clothed Amidst all the violence of my distemper, and the tiresome months of it, I thank God, I never lost sight of reason or religion, though sometimes I had much ado to preserve the machine of animal nature in such order, as regularly to exercise either the man or the Christian."

The divine prace of conscience he enjoyed under these trying circumstances; and the rational and Christian foundation of his hope and trust in the Divine Goodness, together with his humble appeal to God on those solemn occasions, are beautifully and justly expressed in his own devout soliloguy:

"Yet, gracious God ! amidst these storms of nature, Thine eyes behold a sweet and sacred calm Reign thro' the realms of conscience : all within Lies peaceful, all composed. 'Tis wondrous Grace Keeps off thy terrors from this humble bosom ; Tho' stained with sins and follies, yet serene In penitential peace and cheerful hope Sprinkled and guarded with atoning blood. Thy vital smiles, amidst this desolation, Like heavenly sunbeams, hid behind the clouds, Break out in happy moments, with bright radiauco Clearing the gloom ; the fair celestial light Softens and gilds the horrors of the storm, And richest cordials to the heart conveys.

Oh glorious solace of immense distress a conscience and a God ! This is my rock Of firm support, my shield of sure defence Against infernal arrows. Rise, my soul! Put on thy courage : here's the living spring Of joys divinely sweet, and ever new,

My Giol, permit a creeping worm to say, Thy Spirit knows I have thee. Worthless one, To have to love a God I but Grace requires, And Grace accepts. Then sees my halouring soul. Weak as any scale is yet my zeal is true; It bears the trying furmare. Love divine Constructing me; I am Thine. Incranate Love Has seized, and holds me in almighty arms; Here's my salvation, my eternal hope Amidst the wreck of worlds and dving nature. I am the Lord's, and He forever mine

After his recovery from one of those long protracted seasons of indisposition, his heart was enlarged with love to his heavenly Father, and in pathetic language he thus pours out his spirit :

"Almighty Power, I love thee! blissful name, My healer God I and may my inmost heart Love and adore forever! O'tis good . To wait submissive at Thy holy throne, To leave petitions at Tby fect, and bear Thy frowns and silence with a patient soul. Thy hand of mercy is not short to save Nor is thine car of heavenly pity deaf To mortal cries. It noticed all my groans, And sighs, and long complaints, with wise delay, Tho' painful to the sufferer, and Thy hand In proper moment brought desired relief!

Shortly before his death, he observed, in conversation with a friend, that "he remembered an aged minister used to say, that the most learned and knowing Christians, when they come to die, have only the same plain promises of the gospel for their support, as the common and unlearned; and so, said he, I find it. It is the plain promises of the gospel that are my support; and I bless Dr. Isaac Watts affords such an eminent ex. God, they are plain promises, that do not require much labour and pains to understand them, business of a Christian is to lear the will of God, as well as to do it. If I were in health, I could be doing that, and that I may do now. The best thing in obedience, is a regard to the will of God. and the way to that is, to get our inclinations and

For " The Friend."

#### OUR ANNUAL ASSEMBLY.

As the time approaches for the gathering of with concern that those who may be enabled to attend it, may be individually gathered and centered in their minds, to the alone place of safety and discernment; that in the silence of all fleshly and creaturely activity, they may be enabled to hear the Shepherd's voice, and endued with wisdom to distinguish it from that of the stranger: that each individual who takes a part in transacting the affairs of the church, may be careful to wait for His holy anointing and putting forth, and not run in the heat and zeal of unsubdued nature, or be tempted to put forth a hand to steady the ark unbidden; that dwelling in the pure fear of the Lord, wisdom and strength may be received from Him, whose strength is vouchsafed and made perfect in our weakness. As this is the case, I doubt not but that the Most High will condescend to he in our midst, and strengthen his servants to stand, with their feet fixed as in the bottom of Jordan, bearing the ark of His testimony with unfluehing integrity.

There never was a time I believe, since the first rise of our religious Society, that called louder than the present, for close, inward, individual watchfulness unto prayer, so that we be not turned aside from following the Captain of salvation, who only is able to preserve us from the many dangers to be met with in our passage through time, and who is to be sought unto and followed.

While one sayeth, "I am of Paul," and another, "I am of Apollos," and we are eyeing one another, and setting up our own judgment, commending this, and condemning that one, without knowing what manner of spirit we ourselves are of, it is evident that we "are yet carnal and walk as men," and have not submitted ourselves to the saving baptism of our Lord Jesus Christ, even the baptism of the Holy Ghost and fire, whereby "the dross and tin and reprobate silver" of our nature is to be removed, that the spiritual eye being anointed with the eye-salve of the kingdom, we may be enabled to see, not "men as trees walking," but every man clearly, and things as they really are.

Oh! that we as a people were more concerned to place our trust and confidence in the Lord alone; "ceasing from man whose breath is in his nestrils, for wherein is he to be accounted of," for we have if recorded in Holy Writ, that " they that trust in the Lord shall be as Mount Zion, which cannot be removed, but abideth forever : and again, "Trust ye in the Lord forever; for in the Lord Jehovah is everlasting strength." doubt not but there are those amongst us, who can testify from a degree of living, heartfelt experience, that " it is better to trust in the Lord, than to put confidence in princes;" yet I fear there is another class, somewhat like those in former times, spoken of by the prophet Isaiah, upon whom wee was pronounced, " who go down into Egypt for help, and stay on horses, and trust in chariots because they are many, and in horsemen because they are very strong, but look not unto the Holy One of Israel, neither seek the Lord," "Now the Egyptians are men, and not gods ; and their horses flesh and not spirit. When the Lord shall stretch out his hand, both he that helpeth shall fall, and he that is helpen shall fall down, and both shall fail together."

Falls, Third month, 1854.

#### Selected.

COMFORT IN THE TIME OF TRIAL. How sweet to think in sorrow's hour That He who reigus above, Although supreme in sovereign power, Is as supreme in love !

And that to those who kiss the rod By Him in mercy sent, The staff of comfort from their God,

Shall in His love be lent.

Sustained by this, with hopes screne, Though earth's best joys seem gone, On this like Jacob they shall lean, And worship Him thereon

For God, who binds the broken heart, And dries the mourner's tear,

If faith and patience be their part, Will unto these be near.

Let such but say, "Thy will be done !" And Hc who Lazarus raised, Will qualify them through his love, To add "Thy name be praised !"

#### FAITH.

Selected.

Thy triumphs, Faith, we need not take Alone from the blest martyr's stake ; In scenes obscure no less we see That faith is a reality ; An evidence of things not seen, A substance firm whereon to lean.

Go, search the cottager's lone room, The day scarce piercing through the gloom, The Christian on his dying bed Unknown, unlettered, hardly fed ; No flattering witnesses attend, To tell how glorious was his end;

Save in the book of life, his name Unheard, He never dreampt of fame : No human consolation near No voice to soothe, no friend to cheer; Of every earthly stay bereft, And nothing-but his Saviour left.

The word of life is still his trust ; The joy God's promises impart, Unshaken Faith its strength supplies, He loves, believes, adores, and dies.

Selected.

# THE MOTHER'S SMILE.

BY A, E, CARPENTER. There are clouds that must o'ershade us-There are griefs that all must know-There are sorrows that have made us

Feel the tide of human woe. But the deepest, darkest sorrow

Though it sere the heart awhile, Hope's cheering ray may horrow From a mother's welcome smile.

There are days in youth that greet us,

With a ray too bright to last, There are the cares of age to meet us,

When those sunny days are past; But the past scenes hover o'er us,

And give back the heart awhile, All that memory can restore us

In a mother's welcome smile.

There are scenes and sunny places, On which memory loves to dwell, There are many happy faces Who have known and loved us well,

But 'mid joy, or mid dejection, There is nothing can beguile

That can show the fond affection Of a mother's welcome smile.

For "The Friend."

#### BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

Of Ministers and Elders, and other concerned members of the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia.

#### THOMAS OLIVE.

(Continued from page 229.)

ton gave forth a paper, in the preparation of priests of the establishment, we hesitate to calle which Thomas Olive was without doubt concern- a church, early in 1670, the work of persecutive ed. It has for its title, "Some Fruits reaped al- went on with renewed vigour in Northamptac. ready by the Faithful that have entered into the GOOD LAND of which Canaan was a Figure, mas Olive became a sufferer. He could not, be which we here in the Fear of the Lord declare cause of the command of Parliament, feel hims without bonsting, that others may see what grows excused from obeying the commands of his God in that Land, that are not yet come thither." We He met as usual publicly with his Friends formgive this interesting document nearly in full.

calls Quakers, into that Land, where the Light of lignity of priesteraft to rob and oppress. Thomas Christ shineth, we have come to witness the appears to have been either a manufacturer of a Lord's power [promise] fulfilled, that all the chil- storekeeper, for his persecutors distrained "sixty dren of the Lord, should be taught of the Lord, pounds worth of good cloth at one time" for As the Lord will teach his people himself, we him. Francis Ellington, a neighbouring Fries need not that any hireling priest teach us. So who was in debt for his goods in trade, under we bid adieu to all hireling priests and teachers, standing that a large distraint was to be made a and shall not, and never may, put into their him, and fearful lest he should be unable honestly mouths again.

land, we never have been without wise men ditors. When the officers came, he pointed or among us; [to whom] if any difference hath arisen what was not thus secured, but they in hopes of between a brother and a brother, we have been better booty, declined distraining until they be made willing to put our cause for determination. direction from the persecuting justice under whose So never among the thousands of those called warrant they were acting. The justice was in So never among the thousands of those called warrant they were acting. Quakers, brother has been found to go to law with clined to seize upon the secured goods, under the brother, before infidels, such as judge for gifts and idea that the deed of sale could be made void,rewards. So adieu hireling priests, and deceitful but when he found that learned counsel had told lawyers! Christ's government which we live Francis, "that if the late act had not frustrated under, will never admit of any of you.

into this good land, there is not a beggar found bear acting until he should hear from London among us, but all are made willing to labour with But being thus thwarted in this case, he wished to their own hands, that so they may be serviceable make it up, by additional severity in others. Ad to all in their generation.

assizes or at their sessions, have not at any time him they "thought they had." He thea said

any one of us brought before them for the breach of any law of God, or just law of man. Yet w are many of us brought before them, as Danie was, and as Christ Jesus said we should be, for things concerning our God, and for righteousness sake. For these things we are not ashamed.

"When magistrates' eyes come to be opened .... they will see, that Quakers' principles are not destructive to good government, nor govern. ors,-but that as people come to own their prisciples, and to live in them, they will ease the magistrate of a great deal of labour, and free the nation of a vast charge, now spent needlessing upon priests and lawyers, and no reformation wrought among the people."

After giving the above document, Besse make these remarks : " The foregoing paper expresses the early sense of this people respecting meres nary priests and lawyers, as having no place among perfect Christians; because the true min isters of Christ are ever ready freely to comma nicate unto others their experience of the teachings of his Spirit freely given them; and and lawyers, a government of universal peace as find them no employment."

The Friends of Northampton had good reaserto think very meanly of the labeurs of the law. yers, the justices and the judges, in their pretend ed efforts to promote and sustain justice in the land, and little cause to believe that the ecclesiants were promoting vital religion, or were living under the influence of true Christian love,that they were not in life and conversation man festing the fruits of the Spirit, 'love, joy, pear. long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meet ness, temperance.' They were kept furnishe with fresh proofs that the magistrates were but actuated by justice, nor the ecclesiastics by Christ tianity in their proceedings.

When the act against conventicles had been In the year 1667, the prisoners at Northamp- obtained through the influence of the hirding

Early in the Fourth month under this act, The ligious worship, and he thus laid himself open for "Since the Lord called us, whom the world the avarice of informers and justices, and the ma to pay those who had trusted him, made a bill o " Secondly. Since we came into this good sale of his goods so far as would secure his cre all the law of England, he might sell his goods to "Thirdly. Since the Lord hath brought us whom he pleased," he bade the constable to for all in their generation. dressing the constubles, he asked "if they ha "Fourthly. The civil magistrates either at their taken enough from Thomas Olive." They to

hgborough, dated Fourth month 13th, 1670, agreed to build a town at that place. sdescribing the work of persecution in that

and pewter: from another they were order- before long was changed to Burlington. distrain for seven pounds fifteen shillings; was returned to the justices, who sent the a charge to put the late Act in execution, house until I can provide better for myself." when they met again, (meaning the Parint) they would make a stronger for them; would get a law made to take away their and goods, and then they should be sold for slaves."

use, after giving the letter from which we taken the above, remarks, " This shows that of the leading ecclesiastics thought the laws, th very severe, too favourable towards the ers ; wherefore they not only urged the exeof them to the utmost extremity, but would gly have extended them to the utter extirof those whom in their mistaken zeal they ed to be hereticks,"

1672, all the Friends, prisoners in Northon, were released on the king's declaration nding the penal laws in matters ecclesiasti-Fifteen had been in confinement for the tesy of a good conscience, for more than six

. Some of them had been in prison more seven years, under sentence of transporta--and one under sentence of premunire, rds of nine. For some years after this, we little account of persecution in Northampton-

Indeed, it does not appear to have reened there until after Thomas Olive had red to America.

o companies to purchase land in West Jervere formed in England in 1676. One of , and the other of Friends about London. e latter company Thomas Olive was one.

e proprietors of West Jersey early in 1677, d to send commissioners to buy the land of essing.

eure you take enough, and more, that so there lengthened by the commissioners detaining the nuity to no small extent in protecting honey whilst

"They also took seven beasts from another the Rancocas, and yet it would appear that he tion can hardly conceive the number destroyed d dwelling near; and from another one hun had a house built in the new town, which was by the thousands which course the air and inhabit and sixty pasture fleeces, and most of his first called New Beverly, then Bridlington, but the fields and bushes during the greater part of

and then adds, "The bishop of Peterbo- a house run up in a brief space of time; for a fear-inspiring language of the nursery. visited at Rowel last week, and there said Friend writing from Burlington, Eighth month

#### (To be continued.)

Unsuccessful Men,-"I confess that increasing years bring with them increasing respect for men who do not succeed in life, as those words are commonly used. Heaven has been said to be a place for those who have not succeeded upon earth, [that is in accumulating worldly treasure.] It is surely true that celestial graces do not best thrive and bloom in the hot blaze of worldly prosperity. Ill success sometimes arises from a superabundance of qualities in themselves goodfrom a conscience too sensitive, a taste too fastidious, a self-forgetfulness too romantic, a modesty too retiring. I will not go so far as to say, with a living poet, that 'the world knows nothing of its greatest men,' but there are forms of greatness, or at least of excellence, which 'die and make no sign ;' there are martyrs that miss the palm, but not the stake ; heroes without the laurel, and conquerors without the triumph."-Geo. S. Hilliard.

#### For "The Friend " CHAPTER FOR YOUTH .- No. 6. USE AND TREATMENT OF ANIMALS-SPIDERS. ANTS.

On the wall, inside a cellar window, which I was composed of Friends of the county of passed many times a day, I observed (as the wall new place, but we can get almost anything we was plastered and whitewashed) a gradual accumulation of glistening scales. The number becoming very great so as to present a slight heap, I examined them, and found they were wings of be long before even that will be plenty. I keep atives, to inspect the rights of such settlers the common house fly. Over the heap, and a nursery, and planted 400 truit trees for our nimed property, to order the lands laid out, nearly concealed by two narrow timbers which own use, the first spring after we came. I never o administer the government pursuant to the supported the joice, was an extensive and beauti- saw either nursery or fruit trees do better than cessions." Of these Thomas Olive was ful spider web. On each square inch there was they do here. I think this will become a great named. The commissioners embarked in the average number of 150 wings; and on a space trait-growing region, peaches excepted." Cent, Gregory Marlow, master, about the about 6 inches square (36 sq. in.) 5400 wings, h month, 1677. As the ship passed down showing that in a few weeks this family of spihames, the attention of King Charles II. was ders had slaughtered 2700 flies. How long such emancipated by the will of William M. Colgin, of ed to it, he being on a pleasure excursion in adjutants in the business of house cleaning might Taylor county, Ky., who died about sixteen ver. He directed his barge brought along- be allowed to pursue their vocation in such a months since, passed through Concinnati recently, the Kent, and seeing many passengers, and place, must be left to individual "humanity," on their way to Shelby county, Ohio, where the informed whither they were bound, he in- " convenience, health and sately." They are executors of W. M. Colgin have purchased a home I if they were all Quakers,-and gave them undoubtedly, oft-times considered and treated as for them. By the will of their master they were "visitors unwelcome" when they are our friends, given \$1000 in money, and horses, wagons, farme passage was a tedious one, and it was I have been indebted to their vigilance and inge- ing utensils, &c., sufficient to give them a fair

e twenty pounds for the king, twenty pounds vessel at Sandy Hook, whilst they paid a visit to stored in the cellar, from the depredations of small e there in putting for the king, therein points vessel at sing 1000, while they paid a visa to store in the centry round is dependent of the single for the information of small is and there is the space of the single for the information of the single formation of the single for sonstables appear to have been shocked at in number, landed about Raccoon Creek, where towards sun-et, the air streaming with their In outrage upon all justice and law, and told they had much difficulty in obtaining accommo- countless webs-their æronautic railways-by they would never receive a penny on that dations. In the meantime, the commissioners which they are enabled to traverse the air and to at." This justice was not the only coverous had left them, and proceeding up the river, reach-mjust one in that county. Yelverton, a ed the place where Burlington now stands. They designed for their food; but which, if their numand burgess for Northampton, used words made purchases of the Indians, and after locating bers were increased, as they would be without e import to the constables. A letter from and for the Yorkshire and London companies, the spider's aid, might prove destructive both to vegetation and human health. If a single family Thomas Olive chose his portion of land near in a few weeks destroys 2700 flies, the imaginasummer and autumn. Almost every stone-heap Beside the families which came in the Kent, and sump has one or more families of the larger om another as much, who being a widow's many arrived in the latter part of the Eighth species; and young persons who have not been nd having nothing in possession, the war- month, and there being few houses, and the car- attentive to the quick forewarnings of humanity, penters fit to superintend building being few or do not read the volume of nature as they ought subles back with a command to take his amongst them, they were obliged to get wigwams to do, are disposed needlessly to "set foot upon" s." The letter writer goes on describing erceted for their accommodation during the first the unoffending creature for no other reason than is sums of money distrained for from Friends winter. Thomas Olive however, must have had that it is a spider-"a great ugly spider," in the

Of what use are ants? Observe a pear, plum y in the mass-house, after he had given every 29th, 1677, says, "I am to be at Thomas Olive's or peach tree in the first stages of its decline, and even before any signs of decline appear! See that busy train passing and repassing : how they reach their destination with a regularity and persistency worthy of imitation ; up trains and down trains rarely interfering with each other, ridding the leaves, bark, flowers and peduncles of smaller insects. They have been accused of gnawing off the young peduncles, and thus causing the fruit to fall prematurely : but I have never seen them doing it, nor heard any one say he has actually observed it. When we notice that the earth swarms with these creatures, and that their food . consists in part of insect juices and animalculæ, we can readily appreciate their usefulness.

For "The Friend."

#### The Weather, &c. in lowa.

A correspondent writing from lowa, says :---"We have had another of the beautiful Iowa winters. It seldom rains here in the winter; not enough the past one to wet a muslin shirt through ; neither have we very much snow-from 2 to 4 inches at a time. The cold is more regular, seldom thawing during the winter, neither is it often so very cold as to prevent out-door labour; our coldest morning the past winter, was 15° below zero. I have resided in different latitudes and on different soils, but never experienced any equal in either of these respects to this State. We have some privations here, it being comparatively a want, green fruit excepted ; and it comes here, but is sold too high to make as free use of as we have been accustomed to do; but I believe it will not

Emancipated Slaves .- Thirty-four negroes,

went to Sidney by railroad, to make arrange- as it may please their fancy. Thus they enjoy places; and as the temperature for a good part a ments for their comfortable settlement; the other, really as much liberty of action as if they were the time was not much above 20°, it seemed at J. G. Simpson, accompanied them on the way,

Par "The Friend

## INDIANS OF CALIFORNIA.

The following account of the intercourse of an officer of the U. S. Navy with the Indians of California, and his efforts to introduce among them some of the arts of civilized life, appears to hold out-may we not hope-some encouragement, for the improvement, both moral and physical, of that poor and oppressed, yet still interesting people.

The account was brought by the "Northern Light," and is now taken from the Delaware County Republican,

26th ult., from the Tejon Pass. He left the Indi- furnishes them with cluthes and blankets, speaks an Reservation on the 10th of February last, and kindly to them, and points out the particular he gives the most glowing description of Licut. rancheria which they shall consider their home. Beale's experiment with the Indians. He is working wonders. There are now some two thousand apt scholars. They learn to plough or to sow three hundred of these wild inhabitants of the with astonishing rapidity. A wild boy came in Sierra Nevada profitably engaged in the cultiva- two months ago, who immediately manifested a tion of the soil, and every day brings new acces- deep interest in the proceedings of a blacksmith's sions. It is a mistake to suppose that these are shop, and expressed a desire to learn the trade, Mission Indians; the vast majority are men who He was immediately set to work, and so attentive have frequently been brought in conflict with the was he to his instructors, and persevering in his whites. Runners have been sent to every part of industry, that when Capt. Howard left, he had the State, and even tribes of the Sacramento re- made wonderful progress, and had become quite gion have sent their representatives to inquire into a useful artizan. This is only one of many facts the condition of affairs, and all are delighted at which go to prove that these wild men can be the prospect. Lieut. Beale had only sixty Indians civilized and readily taught the industrial arts. to commence with, but the news soon reached the "There are 2000 head of cattle, 500 goats, ears of one of the most influential chiefs in the and almost an incredible horde of hogs on the southern district, and he brought in every man of reservation. The Indians are well led, well, his tribe.

stribe. "Capt. Howard says that the objection some happy." "In our view, Lieut. Beale's plan has been "In our view, Lieut. Beale's plan has been urge against Lieut, Beale's plan, namely, that it and on the east by the mountain region; on the population." south again lies an almost desert country. The Indians reside in tule houses of their own constructhem to crect adobe buildings. There are no ardent spirits permitted within the reservation. The lakes and streams afford an abundance of fish, and the prairie abounds with game. Many of the Indians are employed in dressing skins, Some specimens of their work we have seen. Capt. Howard had a ' big talk' with the Merced Indians ago there was only one family, there is now a population of some fifty persons.

present them. The agent impresses upon their from the N. W. This lasted from the 24th to the it for those who profess this teaching, and access

still undisputed owners of the territory. Now, disagreeable to be ont, as in the coldest weather Captain Howard graphically says, they could in winter. not be driven away from the reservation with a big stick,' Accustomed to a mountain life, they near 40°, the same that it was last year for Third are pleased with the ragged country on which they month. reside, and which, with the aid of science, they are rendering productive. If they would indulge 20th, to 75° on the 10th, or 55°. Amount of in the sport of hunting, the hills and the prairie rain and melted snow, 1.714 inches-of snow, furnish them an abundance of game of every spe- about 2 inches. cies, while the streams and lake abound with fish. Their quarrels are adjusted by their chiefs who appear alone to be responsible to Licut, Beale, Surely such a system of government will be productive of much good. A ray of hope for the Indian population streams from the reservation,

"Capt. Howard arrived in Stockton on the a perfect state of nudity. The agent immediately

" Capt. Howard says that these Indians are very

though of course, plainly clothed, contented and

is situated in the midst of a country which will completely successful, and if he be sustained by ultimately be settled by the whites has no force, the Government, and allowed to provide another It appears that this reservation is bounded on the reservation for the northern districts of California, John Griffith, that while on a religious visit in north by a desert country, on the west by a lake, we shall have no further trouble with the Indian England, he found there at that time, as there are

tion, but in a short time, Lieut Beale will teach the widow's oil in the cruse, when only a little remained; but never like the water in Hagar's witness for Truth in themselves, in order to de bottle, that was quite spent."

#### For "The Friend," Review of the Wrather for Third Month, 1854.

a short time since. They are nearly all going to it was one of remarkably sudden changes, although from their appearance and pretensions, understood the reservation. The Four Creek country is last it presented the different aspects of a very fine the nature of spiritual worship better, than the second settling up. On Tule River, where six months baimy spring day, on which the temperature rose have been so anxious after words. It proved, to 75°; and that of the reverse, when a cold N. think, as painful and exercising a meeting as even W, wind prevailed, and the thermometer did not I knew, to which the expectations of Friends and "On the reservation are numerous gulches, rise higher than 30° during the whole day. The others did not a little contribute. At the condwell watered by numerous springs. These gulches whole of the month, from the 1st to the 15th, was sion I was fully satisfied that I had discharge or ravines are now occupied and cultivated by the rather mild, and mostly pleasant; but we never the service required of me that day, in an example Indians who are divided into companies, each remember more delightful weather in the Third ple of silence, in which I had peace. I could precompany having a rancheria. A large number month, than prevailed from the 10th to the 18th. ceive great uneasiness in many under our name of these wild men Lieut, Beale has trained as During this period the groves were made vocal at the silence of the meeting. This evidently ploughmen, blacksmiths, carpenters, &c., and by divers kinds of spring birds, the fields began discovers a mournful degeneracy, seeing sites these he employs in again teaching the new arri- rapidly to assume their mantle of green, and the worship is so directly consistent with our Car vals the same industrial pursuits. Each raucheri forests to show evidences of returning life;---in tian profession of the inward teachings of the is thus mainly self-supporting. To those who short, all Nature seemed to be awakening as to a grace of God that brings salvation, which hat are meritorious he gives rewards. Consequently new existence. On the 22d, some spits of snow appeared to all men, and teaches all who dis all these poor creatures are delighted at their con- fell during most of the day, with occasion IIy a gently hearken thercunto, that no time is more dition. Notwildstanding the strict discipline pro-served on the reservation, the Indians are by no the equinoctial storm had commenced. But it to wait for this blessed teaching, and thereby re-means the slaves that some seem disposed to re-proved to be nothing but a violent storm of wind coice a renewal of our strength. How absard if

start, Samuel Simpson, one of the executors, minds the fact that they are to stay or leave, just 29th, and did considerable damage in different

The average temperature for the month was

Range of the thermometer, from 17° on the

West-town B. S., Fourth mo. 1st, 1854.

Days of month	munt to ofmet		Maximum. a	Mean.	Mean height of Baro, from sun- rise to 10 p. M.	Direction and force of the wind.	Circumstances of the ther for Third r 1854.	
	15		$43 \\ 47 \\ 61 \\ 53 \\ 48 \\ 48 \\ 48 \\ 48 \\ 48 \\ 48 \\ 48 \\ 4$	$33_{36}^{1}$ $36_{47_{3}}^{1}$ $45_{40}^{1}$	29.83 29.83 20.69 20.45 29.42 29.42 2.159	N.E.to N.W. 1 S.E. 2 N. to N. W. 2 W. to S. W. 2 N. W. 4 S.W.to N.W. 1	Nearly clear. Do. cloady. Foggy—clear—cloady. Clear. Do, some cloads. Clear and pleasant.	
	7890	27 42 41 39 29	1026122255	344 52 46 57 47	29,72 29,53 29,18 29,10 29,50	S. W. 2 S. E. to S. W. 2 E. to S. E. 2 S. W. 3 N. 4 N. W. 40 S. W. 2	Do. Some cloads. Rainy-rainy. Showery.	
	31567	$37 \\ 45 \\ 45 \\ 54 \\ 49 \\ 49$	65 73 62 74 63	51 59 565 525 525	$\begin{array}{c} 20.67 \\ 29.50 \\ 29.39 \\ 2.108 \\ 28.98 \end{array}$	S. W. to W. 2 S. W. to W. 2 S. W. 3 S. W. 4 W. to S. W. 4	Do, Do, Do Some clouds. Clear—cloudy.	i
1-000000	9 0 1 2 3	24 20 23 19 26 30	577433649	41 293 324 29 31 34	29.63 29.64 29.77 29.45	N. W. 5 N.W. to N.E. 4 N. W. to N. 3 N. W. to W. 2 8, E. 2 N. E to N.W. 3	Generally clear. Do. Clear. Do. Cloudy-snowy. Do. cloudy.	
2022222	15678	26 21 23 22 20	$     \begin{array}{c}       40 \\       32 \\       34 \\       36 \\       30     \end{array} $	33 261 284 30 25	29,15 29,23 29,32 29,53 23,69	N. W. 5 N. W. 5 N. W. 5 N. W. 4 N. W. 4 N. W. 4 N. W. 10 W. 2	Generally clear. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.	
333	0	17 24 30	35 33 40	273 23] 35	20.81 29.73 29.56	E. to S. E. 2 S. E. to E. 2	Snowy-cloudy.	

#### SILENT WORSHIP.

For \*\* The Friend\*

It would seem from the following remarks of now, with Friends in this country, those wh were dissatisfied with silent meetings, and whe "A believer's comforts may sometimes be like preferred hearing persons speak without author rity to do so, rather than labour to come to the cover their real condition, and receive instruction from that Divine Word that speaks to the listering ear, as never man taught. He says:

"I sat the meeting, which was very large, it silence, to the great mortification of many pre-It cannot be said of the month just ended, that sent, some of whom, one might have expected

dification, yet such means or helps are not to let it pass without answering, sentially necessary to the spiritual worship dt may also tend greatly to raise that in the heart. of such where it is depressed.

e, although it be in the very same form ousness." the people of God have been, and are still to; knowing, that the best and most consist-

Fountain of all good, to depart therefrom Friends and others, by such unaccountable silence, which bound the rods that smote him, a true nail daze at the clouds, or depend on the conduits Had not I discovered sufficient cause to believe of the true cross, and the sponge which was filled ater spouts, as if it was in their power to that this Friend was not then what he had been, with vinegar; with some miscellaneous articlesemelyes, and so to supply their wants? his letter would have been as great a mystery to the hone of Simeon's arm which hore the infant elthough the servants have at times, by the me as my silence in that meeting was to him. Jesus, some of the blood and bones of St. Stephen, of all, been used as a means for our help When I had perused the letter, I was most easy a specimen of the manna which fed the people in

ome have remarked, that those who have Thompson, and was at Penketh meeting on First- cont worn by our Lord at the crucifixion, and convinced in the silence of our meetings, day; where my spirit was deeply afflicted, under gamed for by the soldiers at the foot of the cross, generally stood their ground in religion best. a sense of many professors sitting down at case, though there are no less than seventeen holy coats reason is plain, because they have at the seeking to be led with words and outward decla-rivals for the honour ! first laid hold of and embraced the very rations concerning the things of God. I have ince of religion; whereas, the understanding found this much the case at some places where be, in a great measure convinced by testi eminent instruments have dwelt. Friends have passage from the Travels of Humboldt, possesses , and the mind much tendered and affected suffered their minds to be too much drawn from a more than ordinary interest at the present time? ively declarations of the truth; but all this diligent spiritual labour, to receive the bread and off sooner, and will leave such minds desti- water of life immediately from the fountain powerful nation, which has disappeared, conmless they happily come to be fixed under thereof; and depended upon the labour of such structed circular, square, and octagonal fortificaachings of the grace of God in themselves, instruments, who are but as clouds or water tions; walls, 6000 toises in length; tunneli, from have to sit under their own vine and under spouts; having no power to fill themselves or to 700 to 500 teet in diameter, and 140 feet in own fig-tree, where none can make them leed the flock prolitably, until furnished for that height, sometimes round, sometimes with several None need be ashamed of a solenin aw- purpose, by the bounty of the inexhaustible trea- storics, and, containing thousands of skeletons, ence before God, and in the sight of men; sury of wisdom and all-sufficiency. Here the These skeletons are the remains of men less ig the Lord, who will be found of all such, fountain is forsaken for the stream's sake; the slender and more squat than the present inhabitall, by his secret invisible power, vindicate eye being more to the gift than the Giver, which ants of those countries. On a vast space of ort of silence in the hearts of all who suffer is an abuse of the gift, and provokes the Lord to ground at the Lower Orinoco, as well as on the are witness to arise. All who reject the jealousy; giving him just cause to withhold such banks of the Casiquiare, and between the sources of this holy witness, may justly be disre- instrumental means. The reason of such a dan- of the Essequibo and the Rio Branco, there are d by God's people, so as not to be discour- gerous mistake, to me is obvious, viz., because it rocks of granite covered with symbolic figures. by what they say on that account. But on is found easier for flesh to receive by such a me. These sepulchres denote that the extinct generaher hand, when anything of this nature is dium; 4 Let not God speak unto us, lest we die, tions belonged to nations different from those in the form and by way of imitation only, said the people of Israel, but let Moses [the in- which now inhabit the same region. being nothing supernatural to support and strument] speak unto us.' There is a life that d the same, it must necessarily fall under ought to die on the cross, which is easier saved mpt, and like the salt that has lost its savour, alive under testimonies, be they ever so substan- ture of flax-cotton, introduced in 1851 by Chevabe trodden under the feet of men. That tial and excellent, than under the immediate teach-lier Claussen, and from which so much was antiture passage is very observable, where some ings of Christ; whose voice is as a fire against cipated, is generally regarded as a failure. The took to cast out devils in the name of Jesus, evil of every kind, and affords no peace after it is most scrious objections to the plan proposed seem A faul preached. It is plain the evil spirits discovered, until it be given up for destruction, to be these : it has for its object the conversion of notwithstanding their pretences, that they and to be purged away by the spirit of judgment a superior article into an inferior one, or in other d power to subject them; and therefore an- and burning. This pure voice speaks to us in words, the changing of the long and strong fibre d these imitators and pretenders, 'Jesus I such a manner, that we can by no means turn it of flax into a short and weak fibre, interior to , and Paul I know, but who are ye? and the off from ourselves by applying it to the states of cotton; the product so prepared is wanting in any n whom the evil spirit was, leaped upon others; which may be done under the most search regularity of staple, or length of fibre; the fibres and prevailed against them, so that they ing testunonies; there being a partiality to our- of the flax are not split longitudinally as has been at of the house maked and wounded.' I in- selves, which, through the deceitfulness of the represented, by the expansive action of a gas gee this passage to show how inefficacious imita- heart, we are apt to fall into; and also to flatter nerated within them, but they are merely sepaa serious examination, do not find the Lord hearing the doctrines of Truth delivered, arises If it is desired to reduce the flix fibre to a condition them in their religious performances; for from the good in us, when it may be no other resembling the short fibre of cotton, it can be accomedly nothing can stand approved in his sight, than the state of those to whom the prophet Eze- plished more expeditionsly, cheaply and scenrely, tain a dignity worthy of him, in this state kiel's words and declarations were as a lovely by mechanical, rather than by chemical agents, bation, but the product of his own spirit in song of one that hath a pleasant voice : for they With a view of examining into the plans and pro-Therefore, let all who profess spiritual wor-heard his words, it seems, with pleasure, but did jects proposed by Claussen and others for the imgreatly dread being found in senseless stupid them not; their heart going still after their covet- proved manufacture of flax, agents have been

m is of little avail, without the heavenly says there is to be an exhibition of the grandes vourable as regards the success of the undertaking. . I perceived that some were much offend- reliques at Aix la Chapelle, a display given only The introduction and discussion of the subject of hme, for abiding in the station in which the once in seven years, it being too holy for an an-the manufacture of flax in Europe, has excited placed me that day, which they did not al- nual show-the grandes reliques consisting of the much interest in the United States, and a variety her forbear letting me know by words; nei- robe worn by the Virgin Mary at the nativity, of new machines and processes for preparing and lid I let them pass without some close re- made of cotion 1 and five yards long; swaddling dressing flax have been invented during the past son their sorrowful state and great blindness, clothes worn by our Lord in the manger; the year, most of which have not yet been made pubout a week after, I received a long letter cloth in which John the Baptist's head was laid; he.-Annual of Scientific Discovery. the subject, setting forth amongst other and the scarf worn by our Lord at the crucilizion ! s, how great a mystery it was to the writer, But for the yearly edification of the faithful are person in my station, travelling from one shown a locket of the Virgin's hair, a piece of the yourself fully determined to walk in the most exto another, should disappoint people, true cross, the leathern girdle of Christ, the cord cellent way."-Wesley.

the wilderness, and certain fragments of Aaron's Again, he makes the just observations in allu- rod! And to all this the faith of prelates and sed by us as a people, but that it may be sion to the manner in which too many who, while pricsts is duly bound, and from all this a revenue setually and as acceptably performed with- they are very desirous to hear the gospel preach- is raised. On the last exhibition of the grandes em, in an awful solemn silence : than which ed, are little disposed to allow it to have the effect reliques, seven years ago, the number of pilgrims g can be more reaching and convincing to designed, that is, to bring them to Christ, as he is was no less than 180,000. Scarcely more than in whom the Divine witness is regarded, pleased to manifest himself in the secret of the five years since, nearly a million and a half of pilgrims in Germany marched to venerate the " I went from Liverpool to the house of Gilbert holy coat of Treves, which is declared to be the

An Extinct American Race .- The following

"Amidst the plains of North America, some

Flax. Cotton .- The preparation and manufacsent to Europe from time to time by several of the large manufacturing corporations of New Eng-Exhibition of Romish Relics,-The Paris Pays land, but their report has been uniformly unfa-

"Whatever is done by those around you, be

# THE FRIEND.

# THE FRIEND.

FOURTH MONTH 8, 1854.

The extracts on " Remarkable Delusions," prepared for " The Friend" by one of our correspondents, are brought to a conclusion in the present number. They contain many facts, which, if however popular, or adopting opinions however specious, which have not been subjected to thorough investigation and calm reflection, by those who possess the necessary ability and knowledge for such examination and research. Popular delusions spread more or less rapidly, either throughout the mass of a community, or within the more circumscribed circles into which it is divided, in proportion to the mental impressibility of the individuals composing it, and the power and habit they have acquired of thinking and reasoning. We always find that they who have attained but little knowledge of the principles that are involved in the phenomenon asserted or the belief propagated, are the more credulous respecting its existence or its correctness, the more ardent in its dissemination, and the more determined in their opposition to or disregard of reasoning which demonstrates its fallacy on its absurdity. It is true that in .i.e affairs of life which are intended to be entrusted to the regulation of reason, all narrow path of truth. men from us fallability are liable to be deceived ; and it is sometimes humiliating to observe how persons of acknowledged abdities, who, by yielding to the impulse of external circumstances, instead of obeying the dictates of reason, have been betrayed into error, and given their sanction to prevalent fallacies, will endeavour to palliate absurdities and reconcile contradictions, refusing credence to the tests of experiment, and pertinacious. ly repeating subteringes and evasions, in order to escape the force of the arguments brought to bear against them. Upon such, a heavy load of responsibility rests, when their example and influence support and extend delusions that affect the they are placed.

Error, whether in physics or in morals, is always productive of harm, either actively by producing evil, or negatively by preventing the spread of truth. But errors in religious principles which by propagation have become wide-spread delusions, are the more incalculably mischievous, state contrary to our natural bent and desire. There is nothing then that we should more ardently seek after than to be freed from self-delusion on this point, and next to this, to be preserved from any instrumentality in misleading others, or in strengthening them in the wrong in which they are entangled. Men may be so resolutely bent upon obtaining a certain end, and so solicitous to overlook or disregard the truths which stand in the way of their wishes, that at last they may succeed in deceiving themselves into a belief, that thus self-blinded, their apparent sincerity in promulgating the principles in the cause they have South America. espoused, may act upon others, inducing them to follow where they lead, and to give an overfor more poignant mental anguish, than to be over. UNITED STATED - to use the conviction, that we have delphia last week, 215. Oving to the high north-west not only deceived ourselves by refusing to be winds prevailing last week, the Delaware has been un-

that we have likewise been the instruments of purchased by private individuals for a Public Park extending the dominion of error, and by our example and efforts have undermined or corrupted the principles of others, so that while we were drawing them aside from the straight and narrow California, in steamship Ohio. path, we have also blocked up the way for their escape and return to virtue,

Delusions in regard to religious principles or rightly considered and applied, are calculated to duties, like those on other subjects, are cherished Chippen Indiana on the south shore of Lake Superguard us against hastily joining with movements and propagated by party spirit. Our convictions of right and wrong may abstractedly be right, and we may please ourselves with the idea of being zealous advocates for truth, while we enforce them on others; but this spirit when admitted, takes from them all their vitality and force, exposing us to the danger of being turned aside from what, with unprejudiced minds, we would acknowledge to be the path of rectitude, and of refusing to obey laws or principles which in its absence we could not but approve as being just and necessary. How necessary is it then, that we should individually be constantly on the watch ing; and other domestic concerns of the family. Also over our own hearts, so as to discover the motives that lead us to action, and to be kept from coming 377 South Second street, or Thomas Evans, No. 18 under the influence of feelings or sontiments, Arch street. which however generally admitted or admired, are in reality a delusion. The course of the multitude should never betray us into a compromise of principle, nor the hope of effecting a desired end, induce us to swerve from the straight and

In order that our religious associations may be profitable, the principles which govern those with whom we are thus connected, must spring from the only Source of divine knowledge, and be equally felt to be of paramount and perpetual obligation; and not only must the great end proposed to be obtained be the same, but the same Douglas, in Sixth street below Arch. means for attaining that end should be approved by all. It is a delusion to believe there can be lasting fellowship between those who differ in principles, though they may unite in a conclusion Fitth, on the south side. Friends of the Southern Du not openly to dispute: and it is equally so to triet,-with Edward Trimmer, in Prune street as not openly to disagree; and it is equally so to suppose that true unity can be promoted or maintained, where the impulse to action has no higher principles or the comfort of the society in which origin than a party spirit, or a desire to promote selfish end.

Communicated.

#### COMET.

A comet was observed about 7 P. M., on the 1st inst., a few degrees above the horizon, a little north of west. Its nucleus was of the size of a inasmuch as the principles of true religion are star of the first magnitude. The moon was designed, and when obeyed are effectual, to re. shining brightly, and twilight was still strong, strain our propensities, and to bring us into a yet the tail was distinctly visible. Its setting was obscured by light clouds. What comet is it ?

Chester Co., Pa., Fourth mo., 1854.

#### ITEMS OF NEWS.

The steamships Franklin and Baltic have arrived, bringing Liverpool dates up to the 14th ult.

war going on. The British fleet to act against Russin amongst na. Though she was suddenly taken from under Charles Napier, had entered the Bultic. vet we believe her lamn was trimmed and burging under Charles Napier, had entered the Bultic.

their object is a good one, and us they become owing to the destruction of last year's crop by cater- cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest. pillars. Internal dissentions exist in various parts of

by the long-continued drought. Sparks from the locowhelming impetus to error by the strength of motives on the railroad had set fire to the dried vegetanumbers. We can hardly conceive of a cause tion, and many estates have been completely burnt

UNITED STATES .- Pennsylvania .- Deaths in Philacircumscribed and governed by the truth; but usually low .- The "Hunting Park Course" has been

authorities relative to the removal of the old market

New York .- Deaths last week, 436. \$780,000 from

Louisiana .- The value of the sugar crop of this State in 1853, was nearly one hundred and twenty-seven mil lions of dollars.

The small-pox is raging very fatally amongst the

#### Bible Association of Friends in America.

The stated annual meeting of the Bible Association of Friends in America, will be held at the committee room, Arch street, on Seventh-day evening, Fourth month 15th, 1854, at 8 o'clock.

Friends generally, of both sexes, are invited to attend JOHN CARTER, Secretary.

#### INDIAN CIVILIZATION.

Wanted, a well qualified Friend and his wife to resid at Tunessassah; to be engaged in managing the fam belonging to the committee of Philadelphia Yearly Meet a suitable Friend to teach the school.

Application may be made to Joseph Elkinton, No.

A Female Teacher is wanted as an Assistant in the Raspberry street Coloured School for Boys.

Application may be made to John Carter, No. 10 South Twelfth street; William L. Edwards, No. 37 Are street; or John C. Allen, No. 179 South Fifth street.

#### FRIENDS' HORSES.

The horses of Friends from other places coming to this city on the service of Society, who put up within the limit of the Monthly Meeting of Philadelphia, will be accom modated at the stable of William H. McCrea, entrane from Third street above Market; and at that of Jame

Arrangements have been made at the usual places in Camden, for the accommodation of the Friends of Ner Jersey. Friends of the Northern District have made a rangements with James Ash, in Callowhill street about Sixth.

A Friend engaged in the Drug and Apothecary bai ness, is in want of an apprentice. A boy having the connexions would be preferred. Apply at the could enst corner of Tenth and Arch streets, Philadelphia.

MARRIED, at Friends' meeting, East Caln, Chester county, Pa., on Fourth-day, Third month 15th, 1854 LEWIS FORSYTHE, of Willistown, and MARY ANN, daugh ter of Davis and Sarah Hoopes, of the former place

DIED, at her residence, Columbiana county, Ohia, or the 23d of Third month, 1854, PHEBE WHINERY, in the Tist year of her age, a member of New Gurden Mouth Meeting, Ohio. She faithfully discharged the duites an overseer for many years. Owing to bodily well ness she was latterly prevented from attending met ings, but she continued zealous for the cause of Truth and much concerned for the support of the doctrine and principles of the gospel as held by early Friend being fearful that a compromising spirit with som amongst us might lead many out of the heavenly st Money likely to be tight in England. Flour still fall- closure. She was much esteemed by a large numb ing. Cotton market dull. Continued preparations for of relatives and friends, and her loss will be much fi SOUTH AMERICA.-Much suffering in San Salvador, that she has entered into that abode, where the wicks

-, on the 24th ultimo, in the 79th year of her age. HANNAH PAUL, widow of the late John Paul. She was DERC.-Yellow fever very fatal at Callao. CUBA.-Much damage has been done on the island a valued member and elder of the Monthly Meeting of Friends of Philadelphia for the Northern District.

> -----, on the 2nd instant, after a lingering illoes SARAH, daughter of Asa Walmsley, of Byberry. [Age not stated.

PRINTED BY KITE & WALTON. No. 3 Ranstead Place, Fourth above Chesnut street.

## FRIEND. THH)

## A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

## L. XXVII.

SEVENTH-DAY, FOURTH MONTH 15, 1854.

#### NO. 31.

#### PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

e two dollars per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions and Payments received by

JOHN RICHARDSON. NO. 50 NORTH FOURTH STREET, UP STAIRS. PHILADELPHIA.

ge to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, in advance, three and a quarter cents; to any the United States, for three months, if paid in , six and a-half cents.

From the New York Spectator.

#### GEOGRAPHICAL SCIENCE.

ts from the Address delivered by M. F. IRY, at the annual meeting of the New Geographical and Statistical Society, on vening of the 16th of last month.

geographical problem that for ages has the world, has been solved during the past Though no ship has us yet actually made ie. tion of having been the first to put a girdle ander McClure, in Her Majesty's ship

of Cathray, fill a large space in the public mind, their bearings, equal to, and altogether as relia-So that we have not yet done with this interesting ble, as positive. this question.

It is true the waters of the sea had, in their mute way, signified that there was a water communication from one side to the other, for we find passage, and to that part which the Grinnell exthe same kind of whale in Baffin's Bay that is found in Bhering's Straits, and know that the rth-West passage, yet navigators coming Torrid zone is to this animal as a sea of fire e West, and navigators coming from the through which he cannot pass. The right whale ave met together and shaken hands across of Behring's Straits, it was proved, never could e. Lieut. Cresswell, of Her Majesty's double either Cape Horn or the Cape of Good entering the Arctic Ocean through Beh- Hope. In fact, he could not pass over into the entering the Arctic Ocean through Beh. Hope. In thet, he could not pass over into the in my hand, which I have here, and which has Straits in the "Investigator," has sailed, Southern hemisphere at all. Therefore, when been published by the Admiralty. It is a chart avelled, and sailed, until to him belongs the the same whale that was found in Behring's Straits was seen also in Baffin's Bay, the conclusion was about this great continent of the new world, almost irresistible that there was a North-west passage, and the whales knew of it. The cur- lished on the 14th of October last by the Admistigator," doubled Cape Horn in the Spring rents of the sea also had indicated that there was ralty, that was entitled "A Chart showing the 0, on a voyage to the Aretic regions, in water communication from one side to the other. North-west Passage, discovered by Her Majesty's of Sir John Franklin and his companions. And philosophers, consulting the agents which ship Investigator, and explored by Sir John ng Behring's Straits, he parted company control the winds, and studying the developments Franklin and officers of Her Majesty's Navy." Ier Majesty's ship Herald, Capt. Kellett, off of nature, had gathered data from those regions, By that chart the Grinnell expedition was ignored isborne, July 31, 1850, and was last seen tending to prove the same thing. It is true the entirely. This chart (the former) I hold to be a safterward on that side, standing to the question of an open sea in the Polar basin has more recent one. I have not had time to give it ward and Eastward with studding sails set, been left in the category of an unsolved problem. Kellett left him to return to England. The McClure's track was for the most part along the that there are only two omissions in it, to which me he was seen was on the 6th of April, coast, and therefore he could not throw much I would call the attention of the Society; and in the Bay of Mercy, by Lieut. Pim, who light upon this question. But as for the North-these are, first, the position of the Mount Franklin rving under Kellett. Thus Kellett and his west passage, money, time, and the lives of many of De Haven. Captain Beechey, when he was were the last to bid McClure "God speed" gallant sailors had been offered up in the effort to going up there, says, that when he was going up West, and to give him the helping hand of hind this communication. The problem was too the Wellington Channel, he could not see the ne on the East. To McClure belongs the important, the national mind of a self-relying and Mount Franklin of De Haven; but that having onour of putting to rest this vexed question a proud people was too deeply interested, to ad gone round the right shore of Wellington Chan-North-west passage. On the 26th day of mit, after such sacrifices, any other evidence as nel, he found the laud there was a pennsula. He 1850, being on a travelling party with a conclusive, short of that which appeals to the passed to the South-east round it, and came to a e established the fact that the Strait between senses, and comes within the category of proof mountain 1500 feet in height, which he ascended, Island and Prince Albert Land, which he positive. All honour, therefore, to Commander and from which he obtained a very fine view. xed old England for conturies. The pro- our next annual address, your orator will have it near, it is upon this line of bearing. Now, this f a short cut to Cathray-of a passage to the pleasure of calling him "Admiral," for I con-elevation of 1500 feet, which is not named in the It was this problem that led to the disco- viz., that there is no practicable way through the Haven's, and is no doubt the hill which he saw. f the new world; and after this continent North-west to the "Indies" is, next to the disco- The other omission is the obliteration of Do Iland their bearings upon that self-same land search of truth, sometimes in the importance of right and hate wrong-I say I have no doubt that

Cui-bono? Does any one ask problem, though nearly four centuries have the question? Why the energies of Great Britelansed since it was first taken up. If a bona fide ain, of the most powerful nation that has ever yet North-west passage, one that could be available colminated in its greatness, have been directed to at all times, and that would afford a passage to a passage there. And they have been directed merchantmen, could really have been found, it with an intensity and with an interest that have would have placed England almost as near to diverted the mind of a great people from other China as she now is to the 1sthmus of Panama, and perhaps more beneficial enterprises. The Accordingly, we find her, whenever, during the money which that nation has expended from first last 300 years, she has had a respite from war, to last in the search of that passage would, with pushing forward her expeditions for the discovery its interest, nearly suffice now to connect the two of this passage, Indeed, since the last European oceans by a canal across the isthmus. Her own war, and during the long peace which has follow- officers have at last demonstrated that there is no ed it, her efforts at a North-west passage have practicable route to the North-west. The attenbeen up to this hour almost incessant. All hon- tion, therefore, of that great nation and people, our, therefore, to Capt. McClure for having settled will now, no doubt, be as earnestly directed to some practicable route, either by railway or canal, across the continent.

With regard to the subject of a North-west pedition has borne therein, I wish to state that a member of this society, as the gentlemen may well recollect, conceived that full justice had not been done to that expedition by the English authorities. I am happy to say, that since I arrived in New York, last night, a chart has been placed which bears the date and title that I will read. It is entitled "Discoveries in the Arctic Sea up to 1853." There was a chart that was also puba very attentive examination ; but it occurs to me rince of Wales Strait, and in which his ship McClure and his gallant crew, who have wrang That mountain is in the exact position in which onnected itself by water and ice, with Bat- from the iceberg and barrier, from privation and De Haven says his mountain is. Placing his ac, through Mclville Sound, Barrow Strait, danger, this proof. I hope, and I am sure this measure Sound. This is the question that society will heartily join me in the wish, that, at st, is the most important geographical pro-that has ever engaged the attention of the The geographical fact that he has established, cinity at all. It is in the exact bearing of Do scovered and portioned out to kings, a pas- very of a practicable way, the most important ven's name of Grinnell's Land. I have no doubt, Vestward to the Indies was still the grand discovery that it was possible to make in those from the spirit which has been manifested on the main and the subject of a regions. Call it a negative discovery, if you other side of the water-for we know that the y to the Pacific, of canals across the Isth- please; negative results are to him who is in English, take them as a whole, are men who love occasion, in order to do justice to us as well as customs, in going to a place of worship, &c., thrusts, the deeper does it sink into the hear of to themselves. I therefore content myself with with an external show of devotion. Those cus- him who wields it. this brief allusion to the subject, hoping it will at tomary performances, how good and useful soever least attract the attention of the British Geogra- when understood and rightly directed, are of little phical Society, which, like the great English na- value when men rest on them, and think, because tion, I know to be composed of men who love they do them, they have acquitted themselves of right and hate wrong. Any one who desires to their duty, though they continue proud, covetous, welfare of mankind, there will be a willingness sce a more detailed statement as to this wrong, is full of deceit, envy, and malice. But hy religion evinced to hear patiently much opposition from the referred to two pamphlets upon the subject, pub- 1 mean such a sense of Divine truth as enters others, even of a trying and provoking charge. lished by Col. Force, of Washington. I turn to into a man, and becomes the spring of a new na- ter; and a desire for ability to be instrumental in more pleasing subjects; and congratulate the So- ture within him; reforming his thoughts and de- their preservation from open and degrading view ciety upon the activity that has been and is now signs; purifying his heart; sanctifying and gov. for their restoration to the saving knowledge of displayed by our own Government, and fellow- erning his whole deportment, his words as well the one holy faith; or their further advancement citizens in the various fields of geographical as his actions; convincing him that it is not research. Kane, of the navy, is now on a second enough not to be scandalously vicious, or to be expedition to the Arctic regions, in search of Sir innocent in his conversation; but that he must be combled to lay hold of the pearl of great price. John Franklin, and geographical lore. That ex- entirely, uniformly, and constantly pure and vir. and know this inestimable treasure to be prize pedition was, I may say, started here in this tuous; animated with zeal to become still better in our estimation far beyond every worldly grad-Society, and therefore, I need only remind you, that our latest intelligence from it was 20th July, 1853, when it had safely arrived at Upernavik. (To be continued.)

For " The Friend."

### Biographical Sketches for the Young;

Intending to show the superiority of the Religion of the Cross, to all other attainments.

Dying Advice of D. Forbes, Lord President of Scotland.

carry everything else along with it; which is, to many years my great support. I rejoice daily in by the uncontrolled passions that actuate and rule recommend, in the most solemn and serious manner, the study and practice of religion to all sorts joy which I long for; and I am sure there is no they who through faithfulness are favoured by of men, as that which is both the light of the thing else which can afford any true and complete world, and salt of the earth.

"Nothing does so open our faculties, and compose and divert the whole man, as an inward sense of God; of his authority over us; of the its pleasures, and lose his own soul! laws he hath set us; of his eye over us; of his hearing our prayers; assisting our endeavours; watching over our concerns; of his being to ments in the manufacture of paper have been lices; it patiently waits and quietly hopes a defi judge, and reward or punish us in another state, brought out, or attempted during the past year. verance from them, and enables us to pass over according to what we do in this. Nothing will The consumption of this article in the United all personal injuries, while a hope continues of give a main such a detestation of sin, and such a States at the present time is immense, and is con becoming serviceable to the authors of them in the sense of the goodness of God, and of our obliga- tinually on the increase. It is already a matter best things, but not in a manner that would comtion to holiness, as a right understanding and of some difficulty to obtain stock in sufficient promise the Truth, or shake hands with iniquity: firm belief of the Christian religion. Nothing quantities to supply the various mills now in ope-though decided in a testimony against improve can give a man so calm a peace within, and such ration ; a large proportion of the rags used in this behaviour in the spirit of the Lamb immaculate. a firm security against all fears and dangers with country are derived from the rag-producing coun we should likewise seek to be preserved in His out, as the belief of a kind, wise Providence, and tries of the South of Europe, the home supply not holy purity and tear, from giving offence on an of a future state. Integrity of heart gives a man being at all commensurate with the consumption part. But as He in infinite goodness, loved these courage and confidence that cannot be shaken. A of paper. Vast quantities of fibrous materials first who were incapable of loving Him, waiting man is sure, that by living according to the rules of imported from the East Indies, such as refuse in great kindness and tender mercies upon them, religion, he becomes the wisest, the lest, and the hap- gunny, manilla, jute, coir, &c., are also worked though long in a state of rebellion against him, piest creature that he is capable of being. Honest into the poorer qualities of paper. There is, while He is seeking admittance as into the dor industry, the employing of time well, a constant however, in all these substances, an inherent dif of the heart, till His " head is filled with dew, and sobriety, an undefiled purity and clustity, with a ficulty which prevents their being made available His locks with the drops of the night," so we as quict screnity, are the best preservatives too of for the manufacture of white paper; they all con- we partake of His holy and pure nature, shall be hie and health: so that take a man as an indivi- tain a natural fixed colour, which, hitherto, it has enabled, carnestly to seek the welfare and same dual, religion is his guard, his perfection, his not been found possible to eradicate, except by tion of those who desire our downfall and destrucbeauty and his glory. This will make him a the use of expensive chemical agents, as chlorate tion, being prepared to act in conformity with the light in the world, shining brightly, and enlight. of potash, oxalic acid, and the like .- Annual of ening many round about him.

"Thus, religion, if truly received and sincerely adhered to, would prove the greatest of all blessings to individuals and to a nation. But, by religion, I understand something more than the re-ment would be lost upon an opponent. It is the pray for them which despitefully use you, and ceiving of some doctrines, though ever so true, or defensive arms of the speaker and writer, and it perscute you; that ye may be the children of the professing of them, and engaging to support shows malignity and conscious weakness to emthem with zeal and eagerness. What signify the ploy it in the aggressive. Blighting and wither- His sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and best doctrines, if men do not live suitably to them : ing as may be its influence when cleaving the sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust."if they have not a due influence upon their devoted head and piercing the heart of some dis- (Matt. v. 44, 45.) thoughts and their lives ? Men of bad lives, with armed victim, it has a twofold effect. It sears the sound opinions, are self-condemned; and lie un- heart, blasts the finer feelings, and brutalises the ever devoted we may be in other matters, it is to der a highly aggravated guilt. By religion, I do mind of him who uses it. Sarcasm is a dagger be feared that we shall be lamentably deficient in

and better, more eminently good and exemplary. fication or possession, and through our endeavour This is true religion, which is the perfection of to keep this gem increasingly bright and unobhuman nature, and the joy and delight of every scured from anything which would either hide or one that feels it active and strong within him. This is not arrived at all at once; and there will be an alloy hanging long even about a good man; mind to commiscrate the foolish who have pebut as those ill mixtures are the perpetual grief of glected their opportunities of obtaining the only his soul, so that it is his chief care to watch over, acquisition which can make them truly rich and and mortify them, he will be still gaining ground happy, classing them with the unfortunate and upon himself; and as he attains to a degree of miserable in our estimation, rather than recipied purity, he will find a flame of life and joy grow- for envy. Instead of enjoying the healing and ing up in him. I have found this the true, and vivifying beams of the Sun of righteousness, those "----- I will conclude with that which is the indeed the only joy which runs through a man's who remain and act in the frigid atmosphere a most important of all things, and which alone will heart and life. It is *that* which has been for the unsubjected will, which is continually agained it; and feel from it the earnest of that supreme the unconverted, are certainly objects of pity, and happiness.

What will it profit a man if he gain the whole world, its vast knowledge, its riches, its honours,

Scientific Discovery.

Sarcasm .- Sarcasm is a dangerous weapon, and should be used only when reason and argu- curse you, do good to them that hate you, and

they will do everything right and proper on this not mean an outward compliance with forms and pointed at both ends, and the more severe in

For "The Friend."

## PATIENCE UNDER OPPOSITION.

If a true Christian concern prevails for the in the pathway of vital enjoyment.

When through Infinite mercy we have been remove it from the inward eye, all our evil propensities are repressed, we are in a situation of move forward out of the press of these, and in the high and holy calling, that their compassionnte, long-suffering and forgiving Lord has designed for them, will ever be found ready to regard their erring brethren with a true charity and yearning of spirit for their repentance and salvation. This Manufacture of Paper,-Some new improve- charity does not lead to a toleration of evil prachighest and most ennobling Christian precept and example, left by our ever blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, while personally on the earth: " say unto you love your enemies, bless them that

your Father which is in heaven: for he maketh

If we come short in these solemn things, how-

## LIVING BEYOND OUR MEANS.

F. the sake of appearances, to keep up a disand make a figure in the world, multitudes the vicious habit of spending more than warn. Pride and fashion exercise a mercilespotism over their purses. The rich in inbundance do not feel the burden; but when me thing is attempted by those in moderate umble circumstances, then " comes the tug "." In order to ape the attitudes of wealth, exhaust their resources, and even strain their until it is perfectly threadbare.

ere is much in the habits and customs of 12-yet it is a serious evil. It is not as beman and man ; it is an extravagance that s in its train a pecuniary injustice. He who beyond his means must supply the deficienthe strength of a deceptive credit. His very aides the judgment of others. He knowingsses himself off for more than he is worth, hat is this but a species of fraud?

ere is of course an end to this habit somemust finally be swamped by the number of love .- Evangelist. apaid indebtedness; yet the whole process is of dishonesty, even before this catastrophe Is it. No Christian ought to be guilty of it. ot only disgraces himself thereby, but also ords the reputation of religion among men.

a moreover a very uncomfortable habit. He ives above his means, generally owes more the can pay; and the farther he goes, the he makes his condition. He becomes a ptyped borrower; pays one debt by contractnother; has a great many debts to paypetty, annoying bills scattered in every diless and enjoy more.

pass into a state of decay. His wants bribe It is recorded in token of the honest simplicity t in one place till he runs it out; and then will bring it behind me. the same thing in another, till he finally himself out.

e is tempted to acts of meanness, not to say

hessentially belongs to our justification, for go alone; one form of wrong leads to another; to be justly founded, and then seldom failed of his lax conscience permits, is on the highway of temptation. What he may be led to do in a cer-

to be guilty of the crime of murder. And then again he who consumes all and more than all, for the purpose of display, of course has not a penny for the offices of charity : he can give nothing to aid the poor, to promote the public good, or disseminate the knowledge of the gospel. He is always himself too poor for this work ; and quite likely soothes his conscience and corrups his heart with the plea of his own poverty. He would be glad to do something, but he cannothe is so poor. Very true; but let him inquire into the reason of his poverty. He lives too fast ; he spends too much on himself and family; he keeps up more parade than he can support; and y, furnishing a strong temptation to this this is the chief reason why he is unable to contribute to the interests of charity and benevolence.

How much more commendable in the sight of earth and heaven is that man who is economical om the pockets of his neighbours, very often and frugal that he may be liberal; who restrains his own passions from excessive indulgence, that y gives him an appearance of affluence that he may devote at least a portion of his substance to the cause of God and the interests of philanthropy. His is a rare and valuable virtue, and, when it shall be more common in the Church of Christ, it will be less difficult to find the means ; the commercial reputation of the indivi. for sustaining and enlarging all her institutions of

#### BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

For "The Friend."

Of Ministers and Elders, and other concerned members of the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia,

#### THOMAS OLIVE. (Continued from page 237.)

The commissioners appear to have acted as governors and as magistrates in West Jersey, until Samuel Jennings was appointed deputy governor under Edward Billinge. Meetings for which he does not know how to meet. Divine worship had been early established at the are constantly haunting him with their honses of several Friends. That at Burlington assuit clamours; havening nim with their houses of several Friends. That at Burlington assuit clamours; they sacrifice his reputa- was held under tents, until John Wollston's dwell-and give the community the inst impression line tensor was first the several sector. and give the community the just impression ing house was finished. One was soon held at e is a poor paymaster. All this must be a Thomas Olive's house on the Rancocas, and cone of great inconvenience and perplexity, far tinned to be held there until after his death. Thoreat to find an adequate compensation in a mas was a man of energy and well adapted to be meaningless parade. It would be far wiser, a pioneer in a new country. In about two years avolve much less friction of the nerves, to he had a mill erected on his plantation, and his influence was felt in every department of social e temptations of this habit are both numer-life. As a commissioner, justice of the peace, and dangerous. It tempts a man to sacrifice speaker of the assembly, counsellor of the govense of honour, to place a light estimate upon ernor, and governor, he was adequate to and effiord, to be easy in promising and very slow cient in the offices which the respect and judgment filing. His moral principles become loose, of his friends and neighbours placed upon him.

and he is likely, under the plea of necessi- of the times, that on one occasion whilst he was o do what, under other circumstances, he governor, a person who had taken some grain to d not think of doing. Sometimes he is led his mill, asked, "Well, Thomas, when can my patract debts, and then move away, leaving corn be ground ?" The reply was, "Why, I sunsettled and unpaid. Perhaps he runs his shall be at the assembly next Third-day, and I

We shall not follow him in his public stations, in which he was engaged until near his close, except to abridge the character given him by between the two, the path of plain and sim- his meadows; he contrived to postpone sudden But when William Yardley joined them, they nonesty is made very difficult. Sins seldom complaints, till cool deliberation had shown them seemed the most spiritual of the many sects in

e ay remember that our reconciliation to Him and kence he whose proud heart requires what accommodating matters without much expense to the parties,"

4-12

He was concerned for the everlasting good of tain crisis made by his folly, he cannot tell. He others. Not only to the in mbers of his own Somay be so severely chafed and pinched, as even ciety did he feel constrained to preach the gospel of Jesus Christ,-but to the Indians also he declared of the free grace and boundless mercy of Him who was given to be God's salvation to the ends of the earth.

He was much employed in meetings for discipline, on important services. One of the last of such appointments, was by the General Meeting of public Friends, in the Fourth month, 1692, to labour with George Keith. He bore his testimony against that contentious opposer of Truth, signing both the testimony against him on the 7th of Seventh mouth that year, and the epistle to London Yearly Meeting, of the same date, relative thereto. His day's work, however, was nearly done,-and in less than two months he was gathered in pcace to his everlasting rest. Smith says, "by his preaching and writing, as well as other public and private conduct, [he] had gained general love and esteem, which he merited to the last." He was buried Ninth month 4th. 1692.

#### MILLICENT HODGKINS.

Of this Friend I have found but little information. She was a member of Worcester Monthly Meeting, Old England, a sound minister, and had suffered for her faithfulness in attending meetings there

She left Worcester, First month 1st, 1683, and reached Philadelphia, Seventh moath 28th, of the same year. She was soon introduced into service in religious meetings, and was much used by her Friends, nearly to the conclusion of her life. The Monthly Meeting of Philadelphia, in a short notice of her, says, "She departed this life the 8th of the Second month, 1692;-being in unity, and well esteemed amongst us to the end of her pilgrimage; and what she said in testimony was well received.'

#### WILLIAM YARDLEY.

William Yardley was born at Ransclough, near Leek, in Staffordshire, in 1632. His parents were honest, respectable people, who gave him a suitable education, and brought him up as a farmer. The operation of the Holy Spirit within him whilst yet a youth, stained the beauty and the glory of earthly things in his view, and he was concerned diligently to seek for a saving knowledge of the Truth as it is in Jesus. He felt that the things appertaining to eternal life and salvation, were of far greater moment, and far worthier of the soul's earnest pursuit, than the fading, fluctuating vanities, and perishing pleasurce of this world. He became a seeker after Truth,-an inquirer after a heart-cleansing, soulsaving religion. The people in the neighbour-hood where he lived, whose profession was the highest, called themselves the "Family of Love." By some these were known as Seekers. They had not seen beyond all the outward, typical rites, in use amongst the generality of Christian professors; but they had come so far as to meet together to wait in silence on the Lord for a qualilication to speak to edification. From this class onesty, such as dodging his creditors, and Smith, the New Jersey historian. As a governor of professors, many valuable members of the information of the solution of the solut ned by his pride on the one hand, and the ready method of business, often doing it to good ble watchfulness before God, let the imagination aveniences of his extravagance on the other; effect on the seat of judgment, on the stumps of gain the ascendency, and ran out into Ranterisms.

spirit to get into much dominion among them.

John Cumm and John Audland, on their way to si the people. Being released, he was three days Bristol, who held meetings in Staffordshire, at after at a meeting at Eyam, in the High Peak, in which William Yardley, and some others of the the same county. During the meeting, whilst a Seekers were convinced. Thoinns Janney says woman Friend named Elizabeth Deane, was enthat William "received the Truth with a ready gaged at prayer, a constable came in accompamind, and with gladness of heart, and thought nied by seldiers, and dragged her out of the house, nothing too dear to part with for it. Yea, it was tearing her clothes in a shameful manner. Reprecious to him as the pearl of great price, he turning into the house, they proceeded to draw having been seeking it more than the glory of this out the rest, some by the hair of their heads, and world even in his youth." "Having received it, some by their feet, but all with violence and inin the love of it, it wrought effectually, not only sult. Being then taken before a magistrate, they in opening his understanding, but also in its vari- were required to give security for their good ous operations to wound, and to heal, to purge behaviour, which 'good behaviour' was construed out the old leaven, and to leaven anew into its holy nature and quality."

formality of the religious professions made by the "good behaviour," as would lead to obey men nominal Christians around him, and being brought rather than God, they did not feel bound to, and himself to be a living witness of the power and of course would give no security to observe. The life of Truth, he was called and constrained to magistrate therefore, drew out a mittimus commitlift up his voice for the Truth, and to bear testi- ting the whole meeting, thirty-one men and ten mony against the error. For his faithfulness women, to Derby gaol. They were too far from herein he was brought into suffering. In the year Derby to be sent there on the day of committal, 1655, Richard Dale, a Friend of Staffordshire, so were all confined that night in a barn. The about seventy years of age, "being under a press- following day they were conveyed to Crich, ing concern of mind to publish to the people the where they were confined the next night in one excellency and spirituality of the true gospel wor-room,-many of them lying on the bare, hard ship, went into the steeple-house at Leek, where floor. The next day they reached Derby prison. ship, went into the steeple-house at Leek, where beginning to speak to the assembly, he was laid On the 19th of the following month, three of the violent hands on, dragged out and carried before a justice, who committed him to prison, where he Elizabeth Deane, all three ministers of the gospel, was detained about three weeks," Soon after this Friend was discharged, William Yardley being brought under a similar concern, went to the same steeple-house to hear testimony for the Truth, Being arrested, he was sent to prison, where he was confined for nineteen weeks, during seventeen of which he was obliged to sleep and rest on the bare floor, the keeper with cruel malignity not even allowing straw to be brought in for him to lie on. Whilst thus imprisoned, and it appears that other Friends were then confined there, Miles Bateman, a man of good repute, induced by "the fervency of affection which then united" the members of the new Society, left his own home, and travelled about one hundred miles to visit the Friends in Stafford prison. By order of the mayor of that place, he was for this proof of love During the time of their confinement, their Friends of the heart and affections. It is easier to asset to the brethren, detained in prison, twice whipped, were neither permitted to visit nor relieve them. and otherwise barbarously used, although in the words of Besse, "he had not transgressed any law either of God or man." During his imprisonment Miles Wenington visited him, and being impressed with the injustice done his friend, and the body, is derived from a communication of life the lawless and arbitrary character of his con and spirit from the same common Head, by which his children. Reformation from a system of refinement, and of the whippings and other abuse they have reciprocal fellowship and fellow feeling gion consisting chiefly in the observance of to which he had been subjected, he felt drawn to among themselves, and the believers, the salt of call on the mayor "to expostulate with him in the earth, who are scattered up and down, far and longing after the inward life and power, has been Christian meekness," The magistrate incensed wide, are one in Him. For His sake they love the origin of some of the different denomination at being reminded of his lawless acts, sent the all who love Him, and the virtue of the heavenly of Christians. While their founders sought after expostulator to prison, and caused him to be cru- magnet, that draws them all to Himself, connects the bread of life in themselves, and were kepting elly whipped.

William Yardley in his travels in the ministry, met with his share of suffering. In 1660, he was same. Local distance neither discourages their similar hungering souls were drawn to them. Bu with others imprisoned at Shrewsbury, for his mutual prayers nor prevents their efficacy." testimony for the Truth in Shropshire. On the 20th of the Fourth month, 1661, being at a religious meeting at Dronfield, in Derbyshire, a magistrate of the town came with a rude company and O thou whom, borne on fancy's eager wing ordered the Friends assembled to depart. This Back to the season of life's happy spring, they were not hasty to do,-on observing which, I pleas a rememory here, can no er forget he ordered his attendants to pull them out of the Ingenious dreamer, in whose well-told tale house. This with great violence was quickly Sweet fiction and sweet truth alike prevail;

England, and had not as yet allowed the ranting effected,-and the rabble having been encouraged Whose humourous vein, strong sense, and simple and to commence personal abuse on the unresisting May teach the gayest, make the gravest smile : About the year 1654, "it pleased the Lord to worshippers, continued it after they had them in send two of his faithful ministers, called in scorn the street. William Yardley was tuken and to mean, that they would not assemble for the worship of their heavenly Father as they did be-Being now brought to see the emptiness and lieve was their conscientious duty. Such kind of prisoners, Ralph Sharpley, William Yardley, and were brought before a bench of justices, who sent Elizabeth with a pass to her home at Worcester, and committed the two men to the House of Correction. The rest of the prisoners were on the 22d set at liberty, having been confined a month lacking one day. Ralph Sharpley and William Yardley were inhumanly used by the keeper of the prison, who confined them in a close hole, too low to allow them to stand upright in, and which they were not permitted on any account to leave. Their books and letters were taken from them and never restored; and when sometimes in their place of strait confinement, their voices were raised in prayer to the Lord, the helper of his termed fundamental doctrines, pay very little repeople, the keeper would strike them brutally in gard to those which relate to the practical subject the face, and endeavour to stop their mouths, tion of the carnal will, and the entire renovation (To be continued.)

to believe, like the communion of the members of fessing Christ before the world, in acts of obei them at the same with each other. Their aims, simplicity and true devotedness to their blessed their hopes, and their spiritual sustenance, are the Lord, they grew in the substance of religion, and

Selected.

COWPER ON PILGRIM'S PROGRESS. I pleas'd remember, and, while memory yet

Witty and well employed, and like thy Lord, Speaking in parables his slightest word : name thee not, lest so despised a name Should move a sucer at thy deserved fame: Yet e'en in transitory life's last day, That mingles all my brown with sober grey, Revere the man whose Pilgrim marks the road, And guides the Progress of the soul to God.

Selected

THE CHAMBER OF SICKNESS. Chamber of sickness! much to thee I owe, Though dark thou be;

The lessons it imports me most to know I owe to thee ! A sacred seminary thou hast been.

I trust to train me to a happier scene.

Chamber of sickness ! suffering and alone, My friends withdrawn, The blessed beams of beavenly truth have shone

On me forlorn !

With such a hallowed vividness and power As ne'er was granted to a brighter hour.

Chamber of sickness | midst thy silence oft A voice is heard :

Which though it falls like dew on flowers, so soft Yet speaks each word

Into the aching heart's nuseen recess With power no earthly accents could possess.

Chamber of sickness! In that bright abode

Where there is no more pain, If through the merits of my Saviour God A seat I gain,

This theme shall tune my golden harp's soft lays, That in thy shelter passed so many days.

> "'Tis the humble God protects, 'Tis the meek his light directs, 'Tis the mourner sings his song, 'Tis the weak he renders strong, 'Tis the simple who are taught Wisdom passing human thought-Lowly, mourning, simple, weak-These his glorious praises speak."

> > For "The Friend"

Lapse from the Substance of Religion into Lifeles Forms.

There is reason to apprehend that many of the professed believers in the Christian dispensation, while they would contend earnestly for what an to the truths of the gospel, than to submit to the inward work of sanctification, to part with the evil habits and delights which the witness for Go "The communion of saints, which we profess condemns, and to bear the mortification of conence which he distinctly requires at the hands of round of ceremonies, arising from a heartfe when this humility and travail of spirit, to know his will and to obtain strength from Him to do it had subsided, they looked for a substitute, ia high professions of faith in the sufferings and death of Christ, and called themselves believers, and the went back to the frequent and exact performance of a ceremonial worship, and to "the weak aa beggarly elements," in which their forefather found no virtue, or life to the soul.

its vain and foolish fashions, its intoxicanusements, its pride and overbearing manre pressing down "as a cart with sheaves," and Spirit of the lowly Redcemer in their , and thus the empty form with many is place of the power of godliness, and Christ out of his rightful possession. So that pat strife among many of the sects is, who build the most gorgeous and spacious nes as they term them, and provide the most nt speakers at the highest rates, and the music, that they may attract the greatest er of hearers to their assemblies. Riches andeur are to be the means of spreading 's kingdom, according to the present pracad example of many professing Christians. reater their wealth, the more show and ficence, the more honour to be a member of congregation. Such may profess to believe story and the doctrines of the New Testabut their spirit and conduct show they scorn If denying life of the meek and lowly Son I, who not only came to suffer for our sins, set us an example that we should follow his

ends maintain their testimony against showy of worship, hiring men to preach printed tten sermons for them, and turning to the and beggarly elements, but many are t with the love of wealth, some under a garb and comparatively plain houses, others Babylonish garments, and lofty dwellings rich and costly furniture. Those who betired of the " plain way of living and preachor of silent meetings, and the practical ation of the cross of Christ, will be exposed temptation to set the busy spirit of restless at work in order to satisfy the cravings hing ears. By various means, either speacts ostensibly to relieve the oppressed, and fferings of humanity in its various forms, ving the systems of school education, and ng the benefits of mental culture in literascience, and the fine arts, people may be away, for want of watchfulness, from the ing needful, the life that is hid with Christ d, and spiritual insensibility will overspread nd.

eligion which Friends lived in at their rise, es and recedes, many will be likely to vay to other professions, and adopt symboystems, and the formal Quaker may strive ver himself with a belief in the imputed ousness of Christ, hoping that in the end he sing the diminution of members in places; tandard by altering rules of discipline, r will be the lapse from the light and life, luffilling the will of God." Christ who is the true Vine, in which all the

is the great cause of the decline in the living branches are grafted and abide. Wherever church among all denominations. In their any rely on the activity of man, and a profession arely activity in works of outside devotion, of the truths of the gospel, without the work of various institutions of benevolence, their regeneration, they will not be true practical beid places of worship, their letter-learned lievers in the necessity of spiritual baptism, and ers hired at great salaries, and their wealth, of becoming victorious over sin in all its presensem to themselves that they are "rich and tations. The attainment of Christian perfection, esed with goods, and have need of nothing." that purity of heart without which none can see same time it is evident that the spirit of the God, will not be regarded as possible by these nominal believers in the doctrines of Christianity ; but we are comforted in the belief that there is a large body of living witnesses to the inward knowledge of the blessed Truth as it is in Jesus, preserved among us through Divine mercy, faithful to their Christian principles and testimonies.

One of the experimental believers, writing on the doctrine of perfection, says: "Man finding himself wounded, and not applying himself inwardly to that which can heal, labours in his own will after a conformity to the law as it is without him, which he can never obtain, but finds the more he wrestles, the more he falls short. This is the Jew still in effect, with his carnal commandment, with the law without, in the first covenant state, which ' make not the comers thereunto perfect, as pertaining to the conscience,' though they may have here a notion of Christianity, and an external faith in Christ. This hath made them strain and wrest the Scriptures for an imputative righteousness, wholly without them, to cover their impurities : and this hath made them imagine an acceptance with God possible, though they suppose it impossible ever to obey Christ's commands.

"But alas, O deceived souls ! that will not avail in the day wherein God will judge every man according to his work, whether good or bad. It will not save thee to say it was necessary for thee to sin daily in thought, word and deed. Such as do so have certainly obeyed unrighteousness; and what is provided for such, but tribulation and anguish, indignation and wrath; even as glory, honour and peace, immortality and eternal fife, to such as have done good, and patiently continued in well doing. So then, if thou desirest to know this perfection and freedom from sin possible to thee, turn thy mind to the light and spiritual law of Christ in the heart, and suffer the reproof thereof. Bear the judgment and indignation of God upon the unrighteous part in thee, as therein it is revealed, which Christ hath made tolerable for thee, and so suffer judgment in thee to be brought forth into victory ; and thus come to partake of the fellowship of Christ's sufferings, and be made conformable to his death, that thou mayest feel thyself crucified with him to the world by the power of his cross in thee; so that that life ere the life and soul-satisfying substance of that sometimes was alive in thee to this world, and the love and lusts thereof, may die, and a new life be raised, by which thou mayest live henceforward to God, and not to or for thyself; and with the apostle thou mayest say, It is no more 1, 'but Christ liveth in me.' Then thou wilt be a Christian indeed, and not in name only be saved without having passed under the as too many are; then thou wilt know what it is g sword, that keeps the way of the tree to have 'put off the old man with his deeds,' who sins daily in thought, word and deed, and to have , and destroys everything in man who ts to its operation, that separates him put on the new man, that is renewed in holiness, his Creator. It is the want of the Spirit after the image of Hum that hath created him; and hrist ruling and abiding in many, that thou wilt witness thyself to be God's workinanship, created in Christ Jesus unto good works, no human contrivance, either lowering and so not to sin always. And to this new man, 'Christ's yoke is easy, and his burden light,' ouraging creaturely activity in preaching, though it be heavy to the old Adam; yea, the ng, or frequent vocal praying, will provide commandments of God are not unto this man edy. The more this is encouraged, the grievous; but it is his meat and drink to be found

## All one Family of Love,

"All Friends, mind that which is pure in you to guide you to God, out of Babylon, out of confusion; there all the world is. There is the seat of the beast, the false prophets and deceivers, as well within as without. One voice of deccit knows not another, nor any of them, the voice of the living God. But, dear Friends, mind the light of God in your consciences, which will show you all deceit. Dwelling in it, guides out of the many things into one Spirit, which cannot lie nor deceive. They that are guided by it are one, who have been made to drink into one Spirit; and the spirits of the prophets are subject to the prophets. God is not the author of confusion, but of peace. All jarrings, all schisms, all rents are out of the Spirit. For God hath tempered the body together, that there should be no schism in the body, but all worship Him with one consent. As the power and life of Truth is made manifest, watch in the discerning one over another,

"Beware of discouraging any in the work of God. The labourers are few that are faithful to God. Take heed of hurting the gift which God hath given to profit withal, whereby ye have received life through death, and a measure of peace by the destruction of cvil. Pray that peace may be multiplied, and the ministration of life, to the raising of the dead; that the seed of the woman may bruise the serpent's head, discover all deceit, and rend all vails and coverings, that the pure may come to life, which deceit hath trampled upon.

"All take heed to your spirits; that which is hasty discerns not the good Seed. Take heed of being corrupted by flatteries. They that know their God shall be strong. But take heed of la-Bouring to turn the just aside for a thing of nought; but know the precious from the vile, the clean saith the Lord; for his work is great and his gifts divers. Therefore all mind your gift ; mind your measure; mind your calling and your work. Some speak to the conscience; some plough and break the clods: some weed out and some sow: some wait, that fowls devour not the seed. But all wait for the gathering of the simple-hearted ones; for they that turn many to righteousness, shall shine forever.

" Mind the light, that all may be refreshed one in another, and all in one. And the God of power and love keep all Friends in power, in love, that there be no surmisings, but pure refreshings in the unlimited love of God, which makes one another known in the conscience, to read one another's hearts. Being comprehended into this love, it is inseparable, and all are here one. And keep in the oueness, and note them that cause dissension, contrary to the gospel that ye have received; that one pure faith may be held in all. to guide and preserve all in the unity of the Spirit and bond of peace; all one family of love, children of one Futher, and of the household of God." GEORGE FOX.

Glass Columns .- The Prussians have put glass to a novel use. A column, consisting entirely of glass, placed on a pedestal of Carrara marble, and surmounted by a statue of Peace six feet high, by the celebrated sculptor Rauch, has been erected in the garden of the palace at Potsdam. The shaft is ornamented with spiral lines of blue and white.

<sup>&</sup>quot; Blessed are they that mourn for they shall be comforted. Many who have wept upon the mountains of Zion, have sung aloud in the valley of the shadow of death."

press chronicles the death of Hannah, a negro day, and are followed by heavy dews, which are availingly invite the wrestling soul that is parally woman, owned by a lady in that city, at the precipitated during the night." The morning after the pure milk of the divine word, to be advanced age of 128. She died of no particular mists and evening dews thus supply the place of Fountain of spiritual consolation, or refresh la disease, but sank under the exhaustion incident the absent rains, and the verdure which covers Christian pilgrim in his journey heavenward, ( to extreme old age. She was born in Powhatan the plains is the ollspring of a sea-river. What the purity of that life which is hid with China county.

#### From the Edinburgh Review. Wonderful Works of the Creator.

The mariner who first crossed the Central Atlantic in search of a new world was astonished, when, on the 19th September, 1492, he found himself in the midst of that great bank of seaweed-the sea-weed meadow of Oviedo-the Saragossa sea, which, with a varying breadth of one hundred to three hundred miles, stretches over twenty-five degrees of latitude, covering 200,000 square miles in surface, like a huge floating garden, in which countless myriads of minute animals find food and shelter, Now, it is the eddy of numerous sea rivers which collect in one spot, and the cold water of the Northern Atlantic mixing with the warm streams of the southern and western currents, which produce the temperature most fitted to promote this amazing development of vegetable and animal life. What becomes of the dead remains of this vast marine growth? Do they decompose as fast as they are produced? Or do they accumulate into deposits of peculiar coal, destined to reward the researches of future geologists and engineers when the Atlantic of our day has become the habitable land of an after-time?

In the chart of the Pacific Ocean we are presented with another remarkable instance of the influence of sea rivers on vegetation. From the shores of South Victoria, on the Antarctic continent, a stream of cold water, sixty degrees in width, (the reader will recollect that in high latitudes the degrees of longitude are very narrow," drifts slowly along in a north-east and easterly direction across the Southern Pacific until it im- Him. pinges upon the South American coast to the south of Valparaiso. There it divides into two arms, one of which stretches sonth and east, doubles Cape Horn, and penetrates into the Southwestern Atlantic; the other flows north-east, and then north-west along the coast of Chili and Peru, carrying colder waters into the warm sea, and producing a colder air along the low plains which stretch from the shores of the Pacific to the base keep in the station, and to preserve it unblamable, of the Andes. This current, discovered by Humboldt and called after his name, lowers the temperature of the air about twelve degrees, while union with the Seed in meetings, (wherein we a careful attention to the gift, mea who have that of the water itself is sometimes as much as sometimes sympathize with the concerns of others,) once laboured in the pure gospel ministry, group twenty four degrees colder than that of the still and our own public service for the cause. And ing weary of suffering, and ashamed of appearing waters of the ocean through which it runs. The I am thankful in feeling my spirit humbly con- weak, may kindle a fire, compass themselve cold air seriously affects vegetation along the trited, under a sense of my own weakness, and about with sparks, and walk in the light and whole of the coast; at the same time that the the commemoration of infinite kindness in times Christ who is under suffering, but of that fer cold stream raises fogs and mists, which not only past; and I secretly supplicated that the approach- which they, going from the gift, have kindled. conceal the shores and perplex the navigator, but ing solemnity might be graciously owned with the And that in hearers, which is gone from the met extend inland also, and materially modify the virtue of Divine life, immediately imparted from suffering state, into the worldly wisdom, may be climate.

difying influence becomes not only apparent, but of exercise, which proved to be altogether in and that which is of the world, is owned by the most impressive, when we consider, as the rain- silence. But this was not the case with some world," map of the world shows ns, that on the coast of others; with a few of whom a sense of near unity Peru no rain ever falls; and that, like the desert attended my spirit, and in the exercise of their of Sahara, it ought therefore to be condemned to gifts; never that I remember, being so sensible ington Union gives a table, in which he compared perpetual barrenness. But in consequence of the of the purity of that life which, and which only, the size of the valley of the Amazon, with that of cold stream thus running along its borders, " the quickens services in the church, and qualities the other large rivers. The valley of the Amazon, atmosphere loses its transparency, and the sun is centred mind to judge righteously concerning including that of the Oronoco, which is connected obscured for months together. The vapours at public offerings in meetings. Whatever has a with it by a navigable stream, the Chassiquine. Lima are often so thick that the sun through them itendency to close up the spring of that life, by contains 2,043,450 square miles; Valley of the to the naked eye assumes the appearance of casting rubbish thereinto, instead of industriously Mississippi, 952,000; the Yang-tse Kiang, the the moon's disc. They commence in the morn-ing, and extend over the plains in the form of ment of the natural mind, its old experiences and the Danube, 234,000;

Remarkable Longevity .- The Petersburg Ex. refreshing logs, which disappear soon after mid- wisdom, which are held out of the life, can pera charming myth would the ancient poets have God! It cannot be supported but by the feat made out of this striking condensation I

> John Woolman says of William Hunt, he heard him say "in public testimony, that his concern was (in that visit) to be devoted to the service of Christ so fully, that he might not spend one minute in pleasing himself; which words, joined with his example, was a means of stirring up the pure mind in me." Were this concern conscientiously kept to, some in the present day, would be likely to spend much less time away from their homes and meetings.

> > For 17he Friend 2

The following remarks of Sarah Robert Grubb, have often arrested my attention, and increasingly so of latter times, so that, if thought suitable, I hope the revival of them may prove a watchword to some of us; not only now at our approaching annual gathering, but attend us in our steppings along from day to day; that we may be what we are, unto the Lord, to his glory and honour who hath called us thereunto. "Cease ye from man whose breath is in his nostrils; for wherein is he to be accounted of?" The work, the willings and the runnings of the creature can avail nothing; that alone will gather to Him which comes forth from him.

My spirit hath been afresh comforted in the remembrance of God's care over his vineyard, Isaiah xxvii, 3: "I the Lord do keep it, I will water it every moment : lest any hurt it, I will keep it night and day." This I believe He will do for us, for his living, wrestling seed; and nothing shall hurt or destroy that life which is hid in

#### Chester county, Fourth mo., 1854.

"My mind on drawing near to Cardiff, (whither ness of its own, which is worst of all, that, when we went to attend the Welch Yearly Meeting clothed with a sense of my infirmity and weak there,) was awfully affected, in a renewed sense ness, I mourn in spirit; and am thankful when of the important station of a gospel minister, in a grain of unadulterated faith, I can say,'l which, the more my understanding is opened, the thou wilt, thou canst make me clean,' and breath more I perceive it to call for a watchful care to for the blessing of preservation." by endeavouring to dwell low enough with the gift, so as rightly to distinguish between a silent love to hear eloquent orations ; and if there is to the great Minister of ministers; whereby I felt, in warmed with this fire, and speak highly of them The beautiful and beneficent character of mo- a good degree strengthened for my own measure labours. That which is of God gathers to God

and blood, the virtue or divine nature of the Son nor can it unite with that which is not congenia to itself. There is a ministry which, like the whirlwind, the earthquake, and the fire, make apparent effect upon nature, shakes it, throws into confusion and kindles it with untemperzeal; but proves very deficient in settling it upon the sure foundation; or introducing it into the rest which is prepared for the people of God, ab cease from all their own works; or teaching it i distinguish between the voice of the Shepher and the voice of the stranger. Hence, many otherwise well disposed minds, have got been dered, their attention diverted from the one gree Object, and fixed upon sacrifices of their and which in time, are so depended upon for rights ousness, that the hunger which was once begoin decreases, and the state of the church of Laodica becomes theirs, growing rich and full, increase with goods and in need of nothing; when also though specious their appearance, their situation is most wretched, and, in the light of Truth, the are discovered to stand in need of everything Under these considerations, my mind is often in structed in the necessity of confiding only in the Spring of life itself; and approving nothing a religious, but what comes from it, or is under it preparing, sanctifying power : and for this end, i is necessary to be very watchful over the advity of self, that the spirits may be tried, and my faith proved, whether it is grounded and established lished upon the right foundation, or is of that son that wavers and floats upon any imaginary presentation, whereby 1 may be rendered of those who are not to expect anything at the hand of God. James i. 6, 7. There are so many ways for the mind, when it is off its guard, to be easured ed either into sensible darkness, or a righteous

"The natural man loveth eloquence, and many

Great Rivers .- A correspondent of the Wash

## From the Leisure Hour. THE EMPEROR MONK.\*

28th of September, in the year 1556, panish seaport of Laredo was a scene of d excitement, as a fleet of fifty-six sail of ast anchor in its roadstead. If we enter ito Sancto-a ship of five hundred and s-which forms one of the squadron, we an old respectable looking Spanish gennaking preparations to leave his cabin, s been fitted up with a degree of comfort in those days; for it is curtained with ingings, and has a swing bed, while the dmitted through no less than eight glass · Care and travail have left their marks old man's face, but intelligence gleams eye, and decision is stamped upon his

When he lands at Laredo, great respect atly paid to him ; a train of some hundred domestics wait upon him, and the Spanish f Salamanca does, with all deference, the of the place. Not to keep the reader in , we may mention, without farther introthat this old man is Charles V., the Na-Bonaparte of his day, who after troubling with his ambition, and clutching some en sceptres within his greedy grasp, is eary of the world, and on his way to spend ning of his life in a monastery, having reits throne to his son.

les, it appears, had long cherished the deretiring from public life, in order to prehe conceived of it, in a befitting manner, eternal world. In 1542 he confided his o a courtier, but in 1546 the secret had ut, and was whispered amongst the lounhis palace. Although the morning of s career as an emperor had been gilded ccess, yet clouds attended its afternoon. Ith became broken, and the hand which lded the lance and curbed the charger was bled with gout that it was unable at times the seal of a letter. His later schemes uest, too, had ended in nothing but disapint; so that with Solomon of old he was o say, "All is vanity and vexation of Calling, accordingly, his court together sels, he publicly resigned his empire to his lip-the husband of our bloody Marying shipping, he had landed, as we have Laredo, being thus far on his way to his t the Convent of Yuste.

e old monarch, after leaving Laredo, jourlong, attended by a little staff of friends rain of domesties, the neighbouring towns put to do homage to him whose name was y associated with the most eventful pass-

Spanish history. There was not very nowever, that was dignified in his mode of ig. At one part of his road five alguazils ables, with their staves, formed his attennaking the little party, as Charles's chamcomplained, look very much like a troop s marching to prison. Charles, however, ave no display. He seemed to hug with ency the idea that he was now a private an, who had cast the cares of kingeraft shoulder. At one part of the road he was ibly entertained by a rich money broker, mongst other luxuries, provided for the 's use a chafing dish of gold filled with the innamon of Ceylon-a piece of wealthy tion which displeased Charles so much, insisted on paying for his entertainment

T Cloister Life of the Emperor Charles V., by Stirling. An admirable volume, well worthy added to all libraries.

refused at parting to allow the mortified capitalist story indeed is told of him in his early youth, the honour of kissing his hand.

to Xaraudilla, an exquisitely beautiful spot, from tent, he ordered the latter, on the encampment whose lofty eminence the eye ranged over all that being broken up, to be left undisturbed. Music was most lovely in Spanish scenery. Here the too, formed his favourite pastime, and so correct emperor took up his abode for a while, until the was the old emperor's ear, that if a monk in the neighbouring monastery of Yuste was prepared choir sung out of tune, he was pretty sure to get for his reception. A small band of followers, similar in some respects to the little company which lingered round Napoleon at St. Helena, attended Charles. Prominent among these were Quixada, his chamberlain, a nobleman of high family, passionately attached to his royal master, with William de la Male, a sort of poor scholar, a friar, a most unmortified appetite for good eatwho acted as the emperor's literary companion, ing. Rich dishes and iced beer he would have. Boria, the celebrated Jesuit, accompanied Charles whether the doctor protested against them or not. as his confessor. He had pretended, on receiving the appointment, to have some qualms about the responsibility of the office, but was assured by tridges were ordered from a choice neighbour-Charles that he might make himself easy on that bood, while sausages of a particular odour were point, as, before he left Flanders, five doctors of specially provided. divinity had been engaged for a whole year in cleansing his conscience. The last of the ex-monarch's attendants whom we shall name, was Dr. Matheoso, the emperor's physician. He seems too, at times, by the interloping of a quack doceat and drink pretty much what he pleased.

A few months having rolled away, and the monastery being ready for his reception, Charles passed over to it from Xarandilla, and calling for the book of the registry, duly signed his name as a brother of the order of the monks of St. Jerome -an autograph which was carefully preserved until destroyed by the French soldiers during the peninsular war. A grand service attended the which inhabits the Amazon, and is particularly enrolment of the new Iriar. All the monks kissed his majesty's hands; the altar was brilliantly lighted up with tapers, and Charles at last found himself in a spot where he might indulge his superstitious tastes to the very utmost. A chamber had been constructed for him, out of which he could look into the chapel as he lay in bed, and whatever of hind limbs. There is no distinct see high mass performed, while out of doors everything had been done to make the retirement agreeable. A fountain cooled the air; orange trees diffused their fragrance, and the eye wandered over a district of surpassing loveliness. Nor were the luxuries of life forgotten. Charles, who was fond of paintings, had brought some of Titian's masterpieces with him, as well as a tolerable supply of books, and a decent complement of rich plate and jewels. Altogether his majesty had a very comfortable residence of it; and had there only been less of superstition in his form of ing, of an old man retiring from the storms of the world to a peaceful haven where he might tranquilly spend his time in preparation for the great change which awaited him.\* But superstitionfoul, deadening superstition-tainted, as we shall find by and by, the whole atmosphere.

as if he had been lodging at a common inn, and birds also were his favourite companions. The that when, in one of his campaigns, a swallow A journey slowly prosecuted brought the party had built a nest for her young on the top of his some sharp rebuke from his majesty. On the whole, however, Charles lived on excellent terms with the monks, being condescending and affable in his manners, and dismissing almost entirely the pomp that usually surrounds crowned heads; still, it must be acknowledged, he displayed, for The weekly courier was ordered to change his route that he might bring eels and fine fish ; par-

#### (Conclusion next week.)

Criminals Sent to the United States .- An ex-Charles's love of cookery-being sadly perplexed, news, that may not be pleasing to Americans, is this : twenty-six reformed criminals have been tor in the neighbourhood, who ingratiated himself sent to the United States this week as free emiwith his majesty by allowing him for his diet to grants by the London Reformatory Institute. On Thursday there was a leave-taking. Speeches were made, and Lord Shaftesbury shook hands with each of the emigrants.'

#### THE COW-FISH. .

abundant in the lakes in this part of the river. It was a female, about six feet long, and near five in circumference in the thickest part. The body is perfectly smooth, and without any projections or inequalities, gradually changing into a horizontal semi-circular flat tail, with no appearance neck; the head is not very large, and is terminated by a large mouth and fleshy lips, somewhat resembling those of a cow. There are stiff bristles on the lips, and a lew distantly scattered hairs over the body. Behind the head are two powerful oval fins, and just beneath them are the breasts, from which, pressure being applied, flows a stream of beautiful white milk. The ears are minute holes, and the eyes very small. The colour is a dusky lead, with some large piukish The skin white marbled blotches on the belly. is about an inch thick on the back, and a quarter piety, the spectacle would not have been unpleas- of an inch on the belly. Beneath the skin is a layer of fat of a greater or less thickness, gene-rally about an inch, which is boiled down to make an oil used for light and for cooking. The intestines are very voluminous, the heart about the size of a sheep's, and the lungs about two feet long, and six or seven inches wide, very cellular One of Charles's most pleasing occupations was and spongy, and can be blown out like a bladder. the feeding of his dumb favourites. Of these he The skull is large and solid, with no front teeth; had several, including an old cat, and a parrot the vertebræ extend to the very tip of the tail, but endowed with wonderful power of speech; some show no rudiments of posterior limbs; the fore limbs, on the contrary, are very highly developed, \* It is Dr. Chalmers, we believe, who states, that the bones exactly corresponding to those of the human arm, having even the five fingers, with every joint distinct, yet enclosed in a still, inflexible skin, where not a joint can have any motion.

The cow-tish feeds on grass at the borders of the rivers and lakes, and swims quickly with the

when a man passes sixty, the ten years remaining to complete the threescore and ten of the Psalmist should e spent as the sabbath of life-not of course by going into anything like conventual existence-but by retiring from the bustle and strile that sit well npon manhood, and devotiog the time to quieter walks of usefulness.

rarely two, young ones, which they clasp in their arms or paddles while giving suck. They are harpooned, or caught in a strong net, at the narrow entrance of a lake or stream, and are killed by driving a wooden plug with a mallet up their nostrils. Each yields from five to twenty-five gallons of oil. The flesh is very good, being something between beef and pork, and this one furnished us with several meals, and was an agreeable change from our fish diet .- Wallace's Travels on the Amazon.

## THE FRIEND.

FOURTH MONTH 15, 1854.

We have received several communications relative to the holding of the Yearly Meeting which will convene in this city next week; and as the space in our present number will not admit of the publication of all of them, and they would not be appropriate after the meeting is concluded, we trust the writers of those omitted will be satisfied with our thus briefly alluding to their general tenor.

It is of great importance to keep steadily in view the main object for which the chutch is thus convened, and the qualification which the living members must receive in order to effect that object. The former is, that it may become acquainted with the true condition of its subordinate branches; whether they are manifesting the life and vigour which appertain to every part of the true church, and which are shown forth in a faithful maintenance of the doctrines and testimonies of Truth, and the support of the discipline in a Christian spirit, so that the members are encouraged and stimulated to adorn the profession they make, by lives of godliness ; and where weakness and deficiencies appear, to see and to apply the means most likely to be blessed for their removal. and for the building up of the waste places. The latter is nothing less than the divine anointing with which the Holy Head condescends to favour those, who, having bowed their necks to his blessed yoke and cross, are in measure prepared to know his will concerning the ordering of his household, and to perform his bidding in the strength that He gives.

If these two cardinal points are not lost sight of, and each one, however they may feel that he or she is little prepared for religious service, is on the watch not to stretch forth a hand unbidden, or to obstruct in any way the concern and labour which may rightly devolve upon the meeting, there can be no doubt that all jarring or confusion will be avoided; and notwithstanding the pages. sense of weakness and insufficiency that may abound, a harmonious travail for the honour and promotion of Truth will be felt, the stakes of the tabernacle will be strengthened, and the honest upright members will return to their respective places of abode with their hearts cheered, and their faith strengthened that the Lord will speedily turn again the captivity of Zion, and deliver his poor and needy from him that spoileth them.

All among us who are really desirous for the prosperity of the Society, and the religious growth and establishment of its individual members, must long for the return of the day when the language may, in one sense, be applicable to all our annual street; or John C. Allen, No. 179 South Fifth street. assemblies, as it was in days gone by, " Jerusalem

tail and paddles; and though the external organs is builded as a city that is compact together: of sight and hearing are so imperfect, these senses whither the tribes go up, the tribes of the Lord are said by the hunters to be remarkably acute, unto the testimony of Israel, to give thanks unto and to render necessary all their caution and skill the name of the Lord: for there are set thrones to capture the animals. They bring forth one, or of judgment, the thrones of the house of David."

#### ITEMS OF NEWS.

By the arrival of the Europa steamship, we have Liverpool dates to the 24th ult.

ENGLAND .- A still further depression in flour, grain and cotton. A photographer is to be sent with the army to take *pictures* of places. Great preparations everywhere making for war, but little action of moment had taken place with the contending armies. The funds have generally fallen throughout Europe.

UNITED STATES .- Pennsylvania .- Deaths in Philadelphia last week, 199; of all diseases of the lungs, 41.

New York .- Deaths in the city last week, 508. At Lyons, last week, there was a fall of snow about 18 inches deep.

Virginia .- Douglas, the woman imprisoned at Norfolk, for teaching coloured children, has been released from confinement.

Texas .- The Indians continue their plundering expeditions.

California .- In San Francisco trade is depressed There have been heavy failures announced, and times are represented as very gloomy for merchants. The last accounts from Col. Fremont and his party of exolorers, represent them to have been in a starving condition, some had perished from the cold and insufficient food

Utah. -Governor Brigham and council have adopted a new alphabet of thirty-eight letters.

Oregon .- The crater of Mount St. Helens is manifesting unusual activity. Many reports of the discovery of cars to Philadelphia. The fare for each passeager k gold mines throughout the territory.

#### RECEIPTS.

Received from Dr. Isaac Huestis, O., S4, vols. 26 and 27; from Isaac Price, Pa., S2, vol. 27; from C. Bracken, agent, O., for Wm. Hall, \$2, vol. 27; from David Heston, Jr., Pa., \$6, vols. 26, 27, and 28; from Thomas Be-dell, and Wm. P. Bedell, N. Y., \$2 each, vol. 27; from Joshua Maule, agent, O., for Elisha Sidwell, \$2, to 27, vol. 28; from Geo. Foster, N. Y., S2, vol. 26.

## Bible Association of Friends in America.

The stated annual meeting of the Bible Association of Friends in America, will be held at the committeeroom, Arch street, on Seventh-day evening, Fourth month 15th, 1854, at 8 o'clock.

Friends generally, of both sexes, are invited to attend. JOHN CARTER, Secretary.

#### PIETY PROMOTED.

This work is now printed, and will be ready for deliery after next week. Subscribers can then obtain their copies by applying to William Evans, No. 134 S. Front street above Dock street. Beside the eleven parts of Piety Promoted, heretofore published, this edition contains a new Introduction, and an Appendix embracing numerous narratives compiled from the Memorials pub lished under the direction of the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia, and other sources; making together about 180 pages of additional matter. The work is for sale at Friends' bookstore, No. 84 Arch street. Price, three dollars for a single copy, or seven copies for eighteen dollars. It is in four volumes, making together 1824

## INDIAN CIVILIZATION.

Wanted, a well qualified Friend and his wife to reside at Tunessassah; to be engaged in managing the farm. belonging to the committee of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting ; and other domestic concerns of the family. Also, a suitable Friend to teach the school.

Application may be made to Joseph Elkinton, No. 377 South Second street, or Thomas Evans, No. 180 Arch street.

A Female Teacher is wanted as an Assistant in the Raspberry street Coloured School for Boys.

Application may be made to John Carter, No. 105 South Twelfth street ; William L. Edwards, No. 37 Arch

#### WEST TOWN BOARDING SCHOOL.

The Summer session of the school will commence a Second-day, the 1st of Fifth month next. The puri will be conveyed by railroad to West Chester, when conveyances will be in waiting to take them and the baggage to the school, on the arrival of the momin and afternoon cars, on Second-day, the 1st, and Thir day, the 2d of Fifth month. The cars leave the depen-sonth side of Market street above Eighteenth street (formerly Schuylkill Fifth street,) at 7 o'clock, A. H. aud 4 o'clock, P. M. The agent of the school will be a the railroad depot on Second and Third-day afternoon and will furnish pupils with tickets, and accompany them to West Chester. Those who go by the more train will be furnished with tickets by a person in a tendance. To those who procure tickets as directed the fare from Philadelphia to the school, including bar gage, will be one dollar, which will be charged to t scholar at the school. All baggage should be distinct ly marked West-town, and with the name of the owner and should be sent directly to the railroad depot. Ar plications for admission must be made to Joseph Sne don, Superintendent at the school, or Joseph Scatter good, Treasurer, No. 84 Arch street, Philadelphia.

The West-town office is at Friends' bookstore, No. 1 Arch street, where all small packages for the papils le before 12 o'clock on Seventh-days, will be forwarded All letters for the pupils and others at the school, short be sent by mail, directed to West-town Boarding-School West Chester P. O., Chester Co., Pa. Postage should be pre-paid, and packages should be distinctly marked as put up in a secure manner, so that their contents will per be liable to be lost by handling. The stage will leav West Chester during the Summer session, for the school on Second, Fourth; and Seventh-days, on the arrival o the afternoon cars from the city, and from the school w West Chester on the same days, to meet the afternoor and from West Chester by the stage, will be 25 cent When special conveyances at other times are provide at the school, an extra charge will be made.

West-town, Third mo., 1854.

#### FRIENDS' HORSES.

The horses of Friends from other places coming to this city on the service of Society, who put up within the limit of the Monthly Meeting of Philadelphia, will be account modated at the stable of William H. McCrea, entrus from Third street above Market; and at that of Jame Douglas, in Sixth street below Arch.

Arrangements have been made at the usual places in Camden, for the accommodation of the Friends of New Jersey. Friends of the Northern District bave made and rangements with James Ash, in Callowhill street about Fitth, on the south side. Friends of the Southern Di-triet,-with Edward Trimmer, in Prune street new Sixth. Friends of the Western District,-with Offer Hopper, Cherry street above Twelfth.

DIED, on the 12th ult., at his residence near Blooms bury, Warren county, N. J., JOEN STEVENSON, an esteened member of Rahway and Plainfield Monthly Meeting of Friends. He endeavoured to live uprightly ; he die without remorse.

-, at Easton, Maryland, on the 31st ult., Enurs. relict of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson, in the 63rd year of her age. This dear Friend, with a meek and quiet spirit was concerned to maintain the doctrines and testimonia of our religious Society through much privation and trial. Her heart and house were open to receive her friends. It had been her practice, since their meeting has been discontinued, to have her children, both mat ried and single, collected together at her house, on Fin day morning, and spend some time in reading the Hol Scriptures and in silent retirement before the Lord.

Fourth month 1st, 1854, at his residence, in East Goshen, Chester county, Pa., JAMES THOMAS, in his 47th year; an esteemed member of Goshen Monthly Meeting. This dear Friend endured an illness of many weeks duration, with much calmness and Christian re signation, saying, he desired to leave the termination of his sickness in the Lord's hands. He peacefully de parted, trusting for acceptance through our Lord Jesu Christ, whom he had endeavoured to serve while it health, and whose arm of support he was enabled to lean upon in the passage through the valiey of the she dow of death.

PRINTED BY KITE & WALTON, No. 3 Ranstead Place, Fourth above Chesnut street.

## FRIEND. THR

## A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

### L. XXVII.

SEVENTH-DAY, FOURTH MONTH 22, 1854.

#### NO. 32.

#### PUBLISHED WEEKLY

ce two dollars per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions and Payments received by

JOHN RICHARDSON, T NO. 50 NORTH FOURTH STREET, UP STAIRS,

PHILADELPHIA.

age to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, in advance, three and a quarter cents; to any the United States, for three months, if paid in e, six and a-half cents.

From the New York Spectator.

#### GEOGRAPHICAL SCIENCE.

cts from the Address delivered by M. F. URY, at the annual meeting of the New k Geographical and Statistical Society, on evening of the 16th of last month.

#### (Continued from page 242.)

850, Lieut, Wm. L. Herndon, United States was sent to explore the valley of the Ama-He was directed to cross over the Andes tion, beside the notes of its leader, brought ness itself.

er number of people than is now living upon a wilderness,"

of the Amazon. Therefore, there is no region of science and the arts of peace, of new fields to country beyond our own borders, the physical commercial enterprise or the extending of those geography of which is more interesting to the already opened. It is to be hoped that we may people of the United States. Commerce, or ra- soon see properly equipped expeditions steaming ther produce, the basis of commerce, may be re- up the Amazon and its magnificent ributaries, garded as one of the exponents of physical geo- for exploration and discovery; for Herndon was graphy; for, explain to me the physical geogra-necessarily so restricted as to equipment, that he phy of a country, and I will tell you of what pro-could do but little more than one can who should ductions it is capable. In this sense, therefore, undertake to drift down that river on a log. Some all that relates to the physical geography of the of the strongest contrasts in geography are per-Atlantic slopes of South America, is calculated to haps to be found in the region of country drained be peculiarly interesting to the American citizen, by this mighty river. The late General Jlingbecause it has in the future such powerful hear- worth, an Englishman, and a soldier of great ings upon the commerce of his country.

Amazon is well described by a sailor boy that belonged to Herndon's expedition. It bears upon the geography of that country, because it is illus. not long before his death, one of those mountain. trative of its present condition, and therefore I may plain, sea and river contrasts, the like of which be excused for quoting it. Richards is a young man, who, without the advantages of a liberal ing of the Amazonian tributaries of Ecuador, he education, had been brought up on a farm in Vir- says :--ginia. He had shipped on board the U.S. frigate Raritan for a cruise in the Pacific. Leaving that singular topographical phenomenon presents itself Lima, and reaching the head waters of that ship, he joined Herndon's party in Lima. He in the Ecuadorean section of the Andes. At the he was to follow it to the sea. The object had seen the waves in their majesty, and the s expedition was eminently practical and storm in its grandeur off Cape Horn. In his voyimportant. It was to ascertain the pre- age to the Amazon, and across the Andes, he had of the Cordilleras, and opened a vast gap or chasm esources and future capabilities for trade and visited the famous quicksilver mines of Huanca- from West to East, where the deep stream of the erce of that magnificent water shed. His valica, and had walked through its modern mono- Pastaza is formed, receiving the waters of the peohas been published by order of Congress, will be found one of the most interesting, trive and valuable documents of the day. fut clauses, whose pink-stained arches, groins pled districts of Riobamba, Ambato and Latacan-trive and valuable documents of the day. fut clauses, the clause of the lacke of Indian a line of soundings from the sources of myths—the clause Titicaca of the lacas—and mazon, among the mountains to its mouth crossed the river Desaguadero, running from it the course of the tributary Pastaza, descending the line, and found it navigable for vessels and which the natives assured him, sometimes through the Amazon to the Atlantic Ocean. In a largest class, from the sea to the base of running back up stream, empties into it. He had the month of September, 1821, and on an elevandes, a distance of nearly 3500 miles. The crossed the Andes where the scenery was wild- tion a few leagues to the westward of Ambato, I

of the physical geography of that most range of the vegetable gamut, from the regions our coast, the Island of Puna, and the dark-blue sting region of country. These have not of eternal snow on the mountain peaks, to the shade of the Pacific Ocean. The sun was setting, alescribed for want of funds-\$2500. Surely luscious climes of everlasting summer in the and the evening clear." vernment will furnish this sum, for if this plains below. And in these plains he had seen tion were worth sending for it is certainly the vegetable kingdom rioting in new forms and his feet, coursing down the Atlantic on one hand, description. There is a close relation be- teeming with new fruits-a tree whose fruit is he saw on the other, the island of Puna in the the fauna and the flora of every country, bread, standing to the native in place of a bakery ; gulf of Guayaquil, the great South Sea, and the animal kingdom is based upon the vegetable, another, which, with its juice, performs to him Pacific shores of his own little Republic. Lieut. the flora, if you please, may be considered as the office of a cow; and another, whose nuts Page, in the U.S. steamer Water Witch, with a sultant of meteorological agencies-of heat stand him in the stead of candles; and another compliment of most excellent officers, is engaged old, of clouds and sunshine, of rain, dews, that grew and flourished in spite of the name in an exploration of the Rio de La Plata, and its the hygrometrical relations generally of the "ilquor tree," for it was itself a natural distillery, tributaries. This river is the Mississippi of the sphere. Now whatever is calculated to These were things, and objects, and scenes, well southern hemisphere. Lieut. Page is well supplied to the powerful impressions upon a with instruments and means. He has with him your favourite science, for the fauna and mind like Richards, and wondering which of them a photographic apparatus, with all the appliances or of a country constitute the most striking had made the strongest, I said, " Pray, Mr. Rich- which ingenuity has lent to modern geographical tes in its physical geography. The capaci- ards, what of all that you have seen during this research. He and his officers know what to do If the country drained by the Amazon, to most interesting expedition struck you as being with them. They love work and rejoice in their n population, are thought to be the greatest the most strange all what struck me as the mission. I expect, therefore, when his survey is word, and with a population equaling that most strange and wonderful?" "Yes," "Why done, that we shall know much about the basin ligium to the square mile—that river basin that such a country, as is the valley of the Amales an area that is large enough to sustain a zon, should in the middle of the 19th century be dormant, its present capabilities and future capa-

of the United States on the wayside of all asm by the popular voice than those which have Mississippi. My last letter from him is dated Octous, either going or coming from the mouth for their object the opening up by the lights of ber 1st, 1853. He was then with his steamer at

worth, who joined the patriot cause of South Ame-One of the most striking features about the rica at its dawn, and who died but a few months ago, holding the office of Secretary of State in the Republic of Ecuador, mentions in a letter written is, perhaps, nowhere else to be seen. In speak-

"I cannot, however, but repeat here that a back, or to the eastward of Ambato, some unknown convulsion of nature has broken the chain had the pleasure of viewing the above mentioned a valuable collection consisting of specimens *Hora* and the *fauna* and other matter, illus-enabled at one view to comprehend the whole I beheld for a full quarter of an hour the line of *bet* the *shurder* and the *fauna* and other matter, illus-

There, with the waters of a navigable river at cities-in short, that the geography, in its widest urface of the earth. The winds and currents To the glory of the Republic, be it said, no sense, of that great hydropathic basin, will be a sea, are such as to place the Atlantic moves by the state are huiled with more enthusing then quite as well understood as that of our own

had not found a single bar, sand bank or sawyer, when it seems dead, it is gathering strength at holy invincible Head can raise up the stone of to interrupt his progress. On the contrary, he the root." carried twenty feet of water up to the city, which is further from the mouth of the Rio de In Plata than St. Louis is from the mouth of the Missis. sippi,

tion his labours as the Director of the Astronomical tions must be passed through, in order to have Expedition to Chili. He is an officer of the most our garments washed and kept clean, in and by untiring industry, and we may expect from him the blood of the Lamh: these have often the senvaluable contributions to our knowledge touching tence of death in themselves, that they should not the geography and statistics of that interesting trust in thenselves nor in any other, but in the country. Lieut. McRac, one of his associates, Lord Jesus Christ. Bonds and afflictions may, to Mr. Stirling, was somewhat as follows :-who returned to the United States by crossing the and must await them ; yet none of these things Paupas of Buenos Avres, has gone back to make move them, for they know they are appointed source of the emperor's spare time. He was the further investigations. He too, will in due time, thereunto, even as it was appointed unto their fond of clocks and watches, and curious in rete ready with his mile to cast it into the common Captain to be made perfect through suffering. In oning to a fraction the hours of his retired line geographical treasury of the world. That other doed it is by these dispensations they live, that is, The Lombard had long been at work upon great geographical problem, which has engaged through their submission and faithfulness in them; elaborate astronomical time piece, which we the attention of the world as long as the North and in all these things, the spiritual life is exer- perform not only the ordinary duties of a clear west passage has been a day dream with the men cised, maintained, and even raised; though they but to tell the days of the month and year, and of England, has not escaped the attention of gov- as poor worms, may be trampled upon, and be denote the movements of the planets. Twee ernment in these stirring geographical times.

of Darien, has been renewed, and it is about to be my days, in the bitterness of my spirit." I long years and a half. Indeed, the work had na n presented to the world under more favourable greatly for thee, as for my own soul, and for every evident the last touches at the time of the end auspices that it has ever yet been. Lieut. Strain, one that is raised up to stand as a monument of ror's death. Of wheels alone it contained eighter U. S. N., sailed hast December, with an excellent mercy, truth, and rightcousness, in and unto the hundred. Torriano also constructed a self-adm corps of young officers in the U.S. steamer Cy. church,-that neither heights nor depths, princi- mill, which though small enough to be hidden ane, for the purpose of examining that route the palities nor powers, things present nor things to a friar's sleeve, could grind two peeks of com roughly. There is, therefore, in store among the come, may ever be able to separate us from that a day; and the figure of a lady, who danced labours of that party, another valuable contribu- clear manifestation of Divine love, in which we a table to the sound of her own tambourine, tion to the general stock of human knowledge. have felt near to Him who has visited our souls, Anchoring in Calidonia Bay, on this side, he will and one to another. May we, my dear friend, the sylvan sort, which appear to have success from that beautiful sheet of water enter the valley and all that are near and dear to each of us in the in his affection, the stately wolf bounds that & of the river Calidonia, which discharges there, covenant of light and life, go onward in that faith lowed at his heel in the days when he sat and tracing this water shed to the "divide" be- which gives the victory; laying aside every Titian; or he sauntered among his bees and for tween the two oceans, he will cross over and de- weight, every hindering thing, every discourage- ers, down to the little summer-house looking or seend through the valley of the Savannah river ment; enduring and holding out to the end of upon the Vera; or sometimes, but more range to the Bay of San Miguel—another fine harbour all these bonds, trials, temptations, humiliations, he strolled into the forest with his gun, and as through which the waters of this river reach the fastings, bruises, or occasions of disquietude, that a few of the wood-pigeons which peopled fi great South Sea. America has done but little for may attend, esteeming nothing strange, which great chestnut trees. His out-door exercise was the geography in one sense, of the "grand ocean," may prove even as a fiery trial; but rather count always taken on foot, or if the gout forbade him as some of the early navigators call the Pacific, ing it all joy, that we are found worthy to suffer in his chair or litter. Next came vespers; a since Lieut. Wilkes was there about filteen years in anywise for His cause, who suffered so much after vespers supper, a meal very much like be ago. But fresh instalments to the geographical before us and for us, that He might open us a dinner, consisting frequently of pickled salmen treasury of the world are already on their way way out of this prison-house and place of proving, and other wholesome dishes, which made Quit home from those regions, and a new expedition is My dear friend, my mind is cularged, and my ada's loyal heart quake within him." on its way out for more.

#### (To be continued.)

Scientific Discovery.

room, but like an oak, which increases slowly but for it seems a time of silung and shaking, and but walked to the stake, looking up, as he said so, b surely; many suns, showers, and frosts pass upon only just begun. But I must not distress thee,- Philip, as he sat in a gallery feasting his eyes will

the City of Ascension, on the Paraguay river. He it before it comes to perfection, and in winter, cheer up; for if Jerusalem become as heaps, or

#### Letter of John Barclay.

Selected.

very low in their own estimation, and may be years had elapsed since he had first conceived to The project of a ship canal across the Isthmus ready often to say, "Surely I shall go softly all idea, and the actual construction cost him the eye opened to see something of the excellency of that quict habitation, where none can make residing with Charles, that gave rise to the say afraid; where the Lord is "our peace," having ing, that the ex-emperor, on seeing how his ordnined peace for us, and being the portion of merous clocks and watches would not keep the Beet-root Sugar .- The manufacture of beet- our cup, though the earth be removed, and the together, wondered at his own folly in having root sugar is at present receiving great attention mountains carried away, our hearts are then endeavoured, by persecution, to make his subject in some parts of Europe, and in consequence of fixed and stayed; though a host encamp against us think alike on religious questions. Mr. Surlig some valuable improvements in evaporation and \_- "though thou thyself slay me, yet will I trust in has well shown that there is no authority to purification recently effected, its manufacture has thee;" "though I walk in the midst of trouble, thou Charles having uttered such a saying, and that greatly extended, accompanied with a reduction will revive me;" "though I pass through the valley is contradicted by all that he did while at the of prices. In France, especially, this branch of of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil," for convent of Yuste. He was, in fact, a most bigs following statistics were recently published offically in the Monteur. The factories at work in such considerations as these weigh duly and fully chanted ground on which, when he entered, he Prance on the 1st of December in 1851, were upon my poor weak spirit, that I feel that the understanding and ability seemed to desert him 254, and on the 1st of December of 1852, they present afflictions are comparatively light indeed. The Reformation in Spain had just broken or numbered 335, an increase of 81. The quantity However dark may appear to be the heavens and it is melancholly to perceive how Charles, of sugar made in 1851 was ten millions of pounds, above, however inclement the elements around, a time when he had retired, as he thought, to de while that of 1852 will not be far from thirty- though the proud waters may seem to come in vote himself to the service of his Creator, perce seven millions of pounds. The best quality re- unto our souls as individuals, and the church la- cuted unto death those who were evidently the tails at 16 cents a pound. Beet-root sugar has also made its appearance mighty deep; yet the Governor being on board, Philip, urgently requesting him to use even the controller of winds and waves, He is engaged means to extirpate heresy. Too well were best can ports, as an article of traffic .- Annual of to conduct her safely through all that Hepermits orders obeyed. The fires of the Inquisitor or appoints; and not one of those who commit blazed throughout Spain, and autos-da-fé rejoice themselves to Him, is made desolate. Doubtless the hearts of the orthodox. "What have I don' "The growth of a Christian is not like a mush- many will fall on the right hand and on the left; to be treated thus?" cried a nobleman, as b

the street to be children ; cnn comfort all her war places, and make the streets thereof full of bor and girls playing, as the prophet says: "There fore," adds he, " love the Truth and peace ;"--will I save you, and ye shall be a blessing : "fe "I will show him how great things he must Lieut, Gilliss, U.S. N., is preparing for publica- suffer for my name's sake;" and great tribula- not, but let your hands be strong." J. R.

#### From the Leisure He

#### THE EMPEROR MONK. (Concluded from page 247.)

The daily routine of the king's life, according

"The workshop of Torriano was often the re-

"Sometimes the emperor fed his pet birds, a

It was probably the fact of the artist Torrise

to rid the earth of a heretic like you." f a safe conduct, broken his word and put death. The only consolation which the goted old man had was, that he had resoof the reformed faith !

ay be well imagined how strictly Charles, ining such views as these, performed the tic duties at the convent. The friars were dified by the zcal of their royal brother of

ne eighteen months rolled on in this manhen Charles began to find serious indications ss approaching. Anticipating the possibihis end drawing near, he asked his conthe extraordinary question, whether it not be good for the health of his soul that uld perform his own funeral, and received in the affirmative. His funeral was perome of the mistakes into which other histohave fallen on the subject.

he high altar, the catafalque, and the whole n, shone with a blaze of wax-lights; the ed in deep mourning. The monarch him-

hus affectingly described :-

cherished relics, which he had long kept in wherein to fold his wearied wings." e for this supreme hour. The one was a

to rid the earth of a heretic like you." fix, which the primate, therefore, held up before children of men to come unto Him and find rest. s himself was constantly watching this his eyes. A few moments of death-wrestle beof heresy, as he termed the Reformation. tween soul and body followed; after which, with bly thing which could ever induce him to his eyes fixed on the cross, and with a voice loud this pleasant retreat, he asserted, would be enough to be heard outside the room, he cried, he of putting down such a monstrous cvil; 'Ay Jesus,' and expired." It is melancholy to terly did he grieve that, when some years see a powerful mind thus leaning upon the broken he had had Luther in his power at the reeds of crucifixes and relics when entering ctert Worms, he had not, in spite of his pro-nity. These are a poor substitute for the true peace which a living faith in the atonement of Christ gives in such an hour.

About a hundred years after his death, the redeclined hearing any of the heretic preach- mains of Charles were conveyed to the vaults of the testimony, not only in convincing, but also to ne against the true catholic church, or in the Escurial, and deposited with great honours in the edification of many. Yea, he was a great that splendid mausoleum. In 1780 they were stay and support to Friends in those parts near disturbed, under extraordinary circumstances, by Mr. Beckford, of Fonthill, that pampered child of instrument of great service, being much esteemed fortune, who begged as a favour that he might be by them for his work's sake, as also in many allowed to look on the remains of the great en-other places where he travellod in Truth's ser-peror. His request was complied with. The vice." We can trace at this time but few of his coffin was opened, and the light gleamed once services. He was however an attender of the more on the face of the mighty dead. The fea- Yearly Meeting, and we find his name attached tures bore a great resemblance to the emperor's to some of the documents issued by that body. portrait.

in consequence of its having had the honour of the new province some time in the summer of the receiving Charles into its retreat. It is now, year, and took up land at the Falls, in the county however, a desolate ruin. Mr. Stirling paid a of Bucks. He was appointed a member of the accordingly. Here, however, we must visit to it, and we cannot, perhaps, give our read- first assembly of the province, which met in the Mr. Stirling's narrative, correcting, as it ers a better specimen of the great literary merits Tenth month, at Chester, and of the second, of this work than by transcribing the passage in which convened in Philadelphia in the following which, with touching pathos, the author records First month. Once afterward he consented to his impressions of the scene :---

were all in their places, at the altars and only by the peasant-bailiff of the lay proprietor, of the peace for Bucks county. choir, and the household of the emperor who eked out his wages by showing the historical site to the passing stranger. The strong granite- when he came to this country, in the fiftieth year is there, attired in sable weeds, and bear- built church, proof against the fire of the Gaul of his age. The memorial concerning him says, aper to see himself interred, and to cele- and the wintry storms of the sierra, was a hollow "He continued very serviceable amongst us in n's own obsequies. While the solemn mass shell-the classical decorations of the altar, and his testimony, sometimes visiting places adja-dead was sung, he came forward and gave quaint wood-work of the choir, having been part- cent." "In short, as he was a serviceable, so he er into the hands of the officiating priest, in y used for fuel, partly carried off to the parish was a sensible member in the body, having a of his desire to yield his soul into the hands church of Quacos. In a vault beneath, approach-sense of, and a share in whatsoever tended to the Maker, High above, over the kneeling ed by a door of which the key could not be found, strengthening, comforting and benefiting thereof, and the gorgeous vestments, the flowers, I was told that the coffin, of massive chestaut On the other hand, if anything happened that rling incense, and the glittering altar, the placks, in which the emperor's body had lain for caused grief or trouble in the body, he bore his idea shone forth in that splendid canvas, sixteen years, was still kept as a relic. In his part of it. He was a man of a sound judgment on Titian had pictured Charles kneeling on palace, the lower chambers were used as a mag- and good understanding, being never drawn aside eshold of the heavenly mansions prepared azine for fuel; and in the rooms above, where he by any false spirit, that hath arisen in our day, lived and died, maize and olives were gathered, nor ever joined with any that broke forth into rles had too truly guessed the character of and the silkworm wound its cocoon in dust and separation, or sought to divide or make schisms in mptoms of his disease. From the day of darkness. His garden below, with its tank and the body, in England or America. He dearly ove ceremony he grew gradually weaker broken fountain, was overgrown with tangled loved the society of his brethren, and much prized eaker, until at last the grand climax arrived. [thickets of fig, mulberry, and almond, with a few | unity as one who knew the comfort and benefit patches of potherbs, and here and there an orange thereof." owards eight o'clock in the evening, Charles tree or a cypress, to mark where once the terrace if the consecrated tapers were ready; and smiled with its blooming parternes. Without the more. He prized peace, but he put it not into as evidently sinking rapidly. The physic gate, the great walnut tree-sole relic of the past competition with principle. We find him bearing acknowledged that the case was past their with which tune had not dealt rudely-spread his testimony against George Keith. "He had and that all hope was over. Charles lay in forth its broad and vigorous boughs to shroud and an esteem of all who were of a right spirit, and or, seemingly unconscious, but now and dignily the desolation. Yet, in the lovely face of were of service in the church, although they were numbling a prayer. After some addresses nature, changeless in its summer charms, in the younger brethren. That which he testified, was attending ecclesiastic had been made, the hill, and forest, and wide Vera, in the generous what he had learned of the Lord, and had himor interposed, saying, 'The time is come; soil and genul sky, there was enough to show self seen, heard and tasted of, of the good word me the candle and the crucifix.' These how well the imperial eagle has chosen the next of life. Not beasting in other men's lines. In

from our lady's shrine at Montserrat; the cannot but feel interested in it. It has its clear him, he was often raised in meetings by the a crucifix of beautiful workmanship, which and its dark side. The latter is the degraded power of the Lord, and carried on thereby in teseen taken from the dead hand of his wife at bigotry in which the mind of this remarkable man timony beyond the strength of his body to our o. He received them eagerly from the was enslaved; the other is the powerful lesson refreshment and comfort, shop, and, taking one in each hand, for which the facts supply of the hollowness of the Being preserved in greenness and unity with moments he silently contemplated the figure world. Charles V. confessed this when he re-Saviour, and then clasped it to his bosom, signed a mighty empire. May we too make the labours and sufferings in the 61st year of his who stood nearest to the bed now heard discovery ere it be too late, and take refuge for age. He was buried at the Falls, on the 9th of ay quickly, as if replying to a call, 'Ya, consolation, not in a vain monastic superstition, the Fifth month, 1693.

ctacle. "Were you my own son," replied voy, Senor l'-now, Lord, I go. As his strength but in a true surrender of the soul to Him, who tiless monarch, "I would myself carry a failed, his fingers relaxed their hold of the cruci- has invited all the weary and heavy laden of the

For "The Friend,"

### BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

Of Ministers and Elders, and other concerned members of the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia.

> WILLIAM YARDLEY. (Continued from page 244.)

William Yardley travelled in the work of the ministry as his Master led him, being in the words of Thomas Janney, "very serviceable in his pubwhere he lived. In the Lord's hand he was an

In the year 1682, William Yardley believed it The monastery of Yuste was long celebrated right to remove to Pennsylvania. He reached serve in that body, and was for several years in "When I visited it in 1849, it was inhabited the council. In 1685, he was appointed a justice

He was in the prime of life, being in 1682,

He dearly loved harmony, but he loved unity the latter end of his days, when he grew weak in Thus ends this singular episode of history. We body, by reason of infirmities that came upon

#### JOHN SKEIN.

brought up, it would appear, in the national pro- gious meetings. But not one was found among cuss that matter, it is offered as a present experiforeign the two appears in the antioning by global mattings. For not was a start and a start and the appears and a presence appears and the start and the appears appears and the start and the start appears appears appears and the start appears appears and the start appears appears appears and the start appears appears appears appears appears and the start appears ap ed to the work of the ministry, for his labours in were landed proprietors, were fined one-fourth of lease, suspending the execution as to the fine, which as well as for the attendance of his reli- their estimated rents for attending conventieles, till the council take further consideration of the gious meetings, he was ere long a sufferer.

ment against conventieles, and to this intent they John Skein and George Keith, over and have of that people, they might report it to the issued a proclamation directing the sheriffs and magistrates to enforce the laws. The proclamation ed and prayed at these unwarrantable meetings, was ostensibly relative to persons who had been their finding caution under the pain of five thou interfere in the matter, but referred the whole matter outlawed by the council, but the priests and their sand marks not to do the like hereafter, or else to ject to the magistrates of Aberdeen, appointing tools, the magistrates of Aberdeen, determined to enact themselves to remove out of the kingdom, three others to assist them. use it as an engine to crush the Quakers with, conform to the tenour of the Act of Parliament." Before the proclamation had reached them, when The sentence ordains further, that all those tried they had only hearsay evidence that such a docu- shall remain in prison till they made payment of ment had been issued, they went to the meeting- the fines. house of Friends, who were there met for Divine worship, and took a number, among whom John hearted disciples of the Lord Jesus Christ, would Skein was one, and committed them to prison.

liament," by absenting themselves from the parish or exhortation, if they believed he required them. kirk worship since the 24th of Third month, 1674, So they remained in confinement. Some of them and for keeping meetings at the houses of Alex- were at times concerned to preach to such passers appear to answer before the commissioners on Scotland, on reaching London on his return, ap-Third month 26th, 1676.

a time, during the period mentioned therein.

as the written defence of the prisoners, presented time, viz., Seventh month 7th, of the same year. by David Barelay, who was one of them. This The memorial runs thus: document after stating that they had been kept in prison nearly three months, says, "Though no sion called Quakers, in and about Aberdeen, Act of Parliament cited or proclaimed since, warrants any such thing to be done by magistrates of any burgh, as at present our case stands; of commonly called March, 1676, the magistrates which illegal restraints we hope the king's coun- there imprisoned in their Tolbooth several of us, cillors will take notice, and prevent the like for and since that others, in all now to the number of the future; we being an harmless people, from forty men, many whereof are poor labourers, whom there is no ground to apprehend any sedi- tradesmen and servants, for meeting together to tion, rebellion, or anything that can have any wait upon and worship the Lord in spirit and in tendency to violence, or making use of arms, truth, as he requires. It having been the conbut merely out of that duty we owe to God, and stant practice of several of us for many years by in obedience to his commands who hath forbidden gone. Nor have we been found guilty of sedius to forsake the assembling of ourselves together, tious conventicles, since we were a people, our as the manner of some is, and hath commanded principles being known to be peaceable, and not us to stand fast in the liberty wherewith Christ to give any ground of suspicion to be either fachath made us free, and to pray everywhere; yea, tious or seditious, but to be willing and ready to he hath promised, where two or three are gather- give unto Casar what is Casar's, and not to resist less than that of the sun, a portion of the sun ed together in his name, to be in the midst of the authority with carnal or military weapons, where the celipse is central, or nearly so, will b them. It is for this alone, and out of conscience, but to be subject, for conscience sake, either ac left in the form of a ring around the moon. Such that we dare not desert our meetings, and is not tively or passively. out of contempt to any authority, God is our wittoucheth you, toucheth the apple of mine eye."

The court being willing to entrap the weak in

of the prisoners severally, if they would bind people called Qunkers, prisoners at Aberdeen John Skein was born in Scotland, and was themselves not to attend any more of their reli- until the council have time more maturely to dis and one-eighth part in addition for neglecting the matter, and if the council shall so see meet, b In the First month, 1676, the Council at Edin public worship. Of the rest some were fixed recommend to the magistrates of Aberdeea, the burgh undertook to carry out the Acts of Parlia- £40, £30, £25, and some 20 marks. As for if they observe any unpeaceableness in the my

There was little fear that any of these truepay such fines or enter into any agreement which The charge against them was, that they had should prevent their meeting to worship their hea-"contravened his majesty's laws and acts of par- venly Father, or of uttering words of supplication ander Harper, Alexander Skein, George Keith, by who came to the prison windows to look in on and Robert Bruce, upon the first day of the week, them, and this occasioned the magistrates to close and on the first and third Third-days of every the windows and shut out light and air. Robert mouth, from the said Third month 24th, 1674, to Barclay who had been on the continent on a relithe Second month, 1676. They were cited to gious visit, hearing of what had transpired in pealed to King Charles II. on behalf of the suffer-When brought to trial the prisoners made a ers at Aberdeen. The king directed the paper good defence. They showed that the charge was presented by Robert to be forwarded to the king's not and could not be true, for that divers of them council in Edinburgh. The Friends in their prihad been out of Scotland, and that some of them son-house at Aberdeen having information that had not been in Aberdeen for several months at the king had recommended this paper to the attention of the council, drew up a memorial to the But all these objections were overruled, as well same body which they had presented at the same

"Unto the king's council, the people in deri-"Showeth,

"That on the 12th day of the First month,

ness. And if for this the Lord should permit us ously to weigh and cousider our conditions, where on than that of a total eclipse. The month to suffer, we trust he will furnish us with such a in we are considerably prejudged, by a tedious shadow or penumbra, will strike the earth in the measure of resignation of all that we have to his restraint, and to free us of our present bonds, and disposing, that we should not count anything too of any incumbrance that may have a tendency dear, when it comes in competition with his honour hereafter to [render] our waiting on, and wort this place the sun and moon will appear to be just and our duty to him. But we shall not wish any shipping our God in an acceptable manner, and in contact at sunrise. The centre of the shadow in present authority to be instruments thereof, following our lawful occasions to provide for will enter the earth in the north Pacific Ocean seeing the Lord hath said to his people, He that our families, as becomes men fearing God, and lat. 6° 39' N., lon. 162° 53' E., at 6h. 55m. mean honouring the king.

the faith, and those fearful of suffering, inquired refer to the councils' consideration the case of the eye of a spectator at that place. Moving theae

The council at Edinburgh did not choose to

#### (To be continued.)

Selected.

#### PRAYER. I ask thee not to make less weary

- The waste through which my pathway lies, I would but feel that path, though dreary, Is leading onward to the skies.
- Guide me, my Father ! if before me
- The angel of thy presence go, I will not shrink, though clouds are o'er me,

And round me gather'd many a foe.

I do not falter at the distance That parts me from my heavenly home : Weary as seems this earth's existence, I know 'tis bounded by the tomb.

Nor do I dread the ills that gather, Thick "from the eradle to the grave,' Not from earth's cares and griefs, my Father, Do I implore thy power to save.

Only from this-this darkness brooding O'er every path of life 1 tread,-And from the gloomy fear intruding That Thou my spirit hast not led.

I seek thy aid; I ask direction; Teach me to do what pleaseth Thee,-I can bear toil,-endure affliction,

Only thy leadings let me see.

Saviour ! Thou knowest that earth is dreary. For thou hast trod its thorny maze; Guide me through all its wanderings weary ;

Keep me forever in thy ways. Oh God! my God! make no delaying!

Haste Thee to help me when I cry! Oh let me hear thy Spirit saying, "This is the way | Thy Guide is nigh !"

Guidance and strength ! for these imploring, Jesus my prayer ascends to Thee; Lead me through life, that I adoring, May praise Thee through eternity.

#### For " The Friend"

#### The Solar Eclipse of Fifth Month 26th.

This eclipse will be the most remarkable of any that will have been visible in the Northern States for many years. As the moon's diameter will be an eclipse is termed an annular one; and though "May it therefore please the king's council seri- it is a less sublime, is a more beautiful phenomesouth Pacific Ocean, lat. 1º 25' S., lon. 176º 36 W., at 5h. 45m, mean time at Greenwich. At time at G., the centre of the moon, at sunrise, "Since it hath pleased the king favourably to being directly between the sun's centre and the ading the moon, and forming one of the find in so scientific a publication as the "Ameri-plendid phenomena in nature. The cen-can Almanac." by profession. Where there is little or no cause of outward le pursues its course over the Pacific, and the American continent in about lat. 48° 1 lon, 125° W. Thence its direction is a the N. of E., until it attains the lat, of 49° nich is its greatest northern limit.

wing then to the south it continues its path in the wilds of North America, and first is the United States near the Lake of the It then crosses Lake Superior, and it by the northern shore of Lake Huron. The Managers report : he southern border of Canada, and across er St. Lawrence, again enters the United in New York. After traversing the northert of that State, it crosses Lake Champlain ermont, approaching very near Burlington, c into New Hampshire, and passing near and Portsmouth in that State, and Berin the vicinity of Portsmouth, where it teris in lat, 36° 18' N., and lon, 51° 54' W. seen around the moon ; but as the distance he path increases, the ring grows gradually ver on one side, till it is finally broken by ges of the sun and moon coming in conn the southern side if to the north of the nd on the northern side if to the south.

following is a table of the latitude and ide of the central path for short intervals of e easily traced on a map.

			Lat	. N.	Long.	w.
8h	. 55m.	47''	$45^{\circ}$	31'	$134^{\circ}$	46'
9	01	47	46	26	132	10
9	07	47	47	13	129	27
9	13	47	47	45	126	34
9	19	47	48	30	123	32
9	25	47	49	00	120	17
9	31	47	49	<b>23</b>	116	51
9	37	47	49	38	113	01
9	43	47	49	<b>45</b>	109	19
9	49	47	49	42	105	09
9	55	47	49	27	100	41
0	01	47	48	58	95	52
0	07	47	48	12	90	34
0	13	47	47	03	84	37
0	14	47	46	<b>48</b>	83	34
0	15	47	46	33	82	30
0	16	47	46	17	81	21
0	17	47	45	59	80	11
0	18	47	45	40	78	58
0	19	47	45	20	77	41
0	20	47	$^{44}$	58	76	22
0	21	47	44	34	74	59
0	22	47	44	07	73	30
0	23	47	43	39	71	57
0	<b>24</b>	47	43	06	70	15
0	25	47	42	30	68	24
0	26	47	41	47	66	21
0	27	47	40	57	63	57
0	28	47	39	52	61	00
0	29	47	38	06	56	25

Boston, but should it be, the ring will be ine on the northern limb of the sun,

the Pacific Ocean in a north-easterly direc. differ 7 or 8 minutes from the times as given in tion served rather to keep alive and increase the e centre of the shadow will arrive at a that almanac for 1831, in the Boston Almanac fire of honest zeal for the Truth, than to extinbout 500 miles west of the mouth of the for this year, and from our own computations; a guish or diminish it, so that they were preserved bia river, lat. 45° 31' N., lon. 134° 46' W., difference which cannot be wholly attributed to from the lukewarmness which seems now to a the sun will be centrally eclipsed on the the use of any improved tables; and if it be an abound in the church, whose greatest enemies an ; a ring of light of considerable width error, is one we should have hardly expected to are, in many instances, those of its own household

Lynn, Mass., Fourth mo., 1854.

For "The Friend."

W. B. O.

Association of Friends for the Free Instruction of Adult Coloured Persons.

To the Association of Friends for the Free Instruction of Adult Coloured Persons,

That both Schools were duly opened on the evening of the 3rd of Tenth month last, at the usual place, on Raspberry street, under the charge of the same Friends who acted as Principals last season, with the usual number of Assistants.

On the evening the Schools were opened, 32 men and 73 women were enrolled as scholars, the State of Maine, enters the Atlantic The female department rapidly filled up; that for men more gradually, but steadily.

The Schools were kept open five evenings in places situated on this path, a perfect ring each week, until the 28th of Second month, when they were closed for the season.

The whole number of men entered as scholars was 131, and of women 248; the average attendance of the former for the season was  $42\frac{1}{2}$ , and of the latter nearly 58. The order in both Schools was satisfactory, and the industry of the teachers gave strong evidence of their interest in the work before them. A lively interest also appeared to before the control of which its progress over the after the central eclipse on the meridian, in some instances a marked degree of progress was made.

The Moral Almanac and a selection of Friends' tracts were distributed among the scholars, and a few copies of the New Testament were procured and sold to them at a reduced price.

At the close, numerous observations made by the scholars, evinced their sense of the usefulness of the Schools, and it is to be hoped the benefits resulting therefrom may increase.

In conclusion, we would express our belief, that if Friends would manifest their interest by more frequent visits, the stimulus of such encouragement would prove decidedly advantageous to the Schools,

Philada., Third mo, 7th, 1854.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Secretary .- Charles J. Allen.

Treasurer .- John C. Allen.

Managers .- Nathaniel H. Brown, William L. Edwards, Francis Bacon, William H. Burr, Anthony M. Kimber, Edward Sharpless, Samuel things our endeavour would be, to conform to the Allen, Samuel Woolman, William L. Baily.

#### For "The Friend."

#### The Benefit of Affliction.

the superficial observer, that the soldier of the inburgh Witness: cross had but little to endure; and this may be true as to outward suffering, when compared with first morning attendance at Dr. McCrie's chapel 0 29 47 38 06 56 25 doubtful whether the eclipse will be anno-beston, but should it be, the ring will be might finish their course with joy. Many of place, the effect of a recent change of weather, these suffered the spoiling of their goods, the loss and the doctor, whose voice was not a strong one, worthy of remark, that the times of the of outward libery, and even of their natural and who seemed somewhat annoved by the ruthof this eclipse, at Boston, at least, as given lives, rather than let fall the precious testimonies less interruptions, stopping suddenly short in the American Almanac for the present year, which had been given them to bear; and persecu- middle of his argument, made a dead pause.

suffering, the enemy is often busy within, causing in some a settlement at case, without the possession of truth, and in others a creaturely activity, under the profession of right authority, by which the work is greatly marred, to the unspeakable loss of these, and the honour of Truth. Outward knowledge, and creaturely zeal come to usurp the place of Divine light and authority; so that instead of the power, we have only the form ; and thus we become as those dwelling in the outward courts. The view of a state like this, as seen in the light of Truth, is cause of suffering to those who are capable of feeling for the affliction of Joseph-for the state of spiritual bondage, in the land of captivity, where the spirit of this world is in dominion; and as these are made willing simply and humbly to suffer with the suffering seed, they shall come to know of reigning with Him, who " hath chosen the foolish things of the world to confound the wise, and the weak things of the world, to confound the things which are mighty ; and base things of the world, and things which are despised, yea, and things which are not, to bring to nought the things that are."

It is by what we suffer that obedience is to be learned; and however lamentable it may be to behold the prevalence of worldly wisdom and fleshly zeal in the church, it is encouraging to believe that there remaineth a goodly number who have not bowed the knee to Baal, or kissed his image; but are concerned to maintain their allegiance to the Captain of our salvation, who continues head over all things to his own church, and will abundantly crown the faithful labours of his devoted children, enabling them to overcome all their enemies through faith in Him.

Let us then be willing to suffer the subduing of our own wills, through the chastening of his holy hand, that we may know of being united together in him, having fellowship one with another, in suffering as well as rejoicing. Then having no end or will of our own, we should be unitedly engaged in advancing the one cause, for which we profess to labour, having for the aspiration of our hearts this simple prayer, "Thy will be done." We should not then be found hastily moving in our own wills, and thereby offering the sacrifice of fools in our religious meetings, either for worship or discipline-having learned for ourselves that "obedience is better than sacrifice, and to hearken than the fat of rams"-neither should we suffer ourselves to be idlers, when secret or open service was required at our hands; but in all will and mind of Truth, so that no discord or jarring should be known amongst us.

A Word on Coughing in a place of Worship. -We copy the following from an autobiography In this day of outward ease, it might seem to which Hugh Miller is now publishing in the Ed-

"A simple incident which occurred during my

When people are taken greatly by surprise, they Divine nature, and so cannot but witness redemp- upon us a church to bear a testimony against he pin drop.

his speech with a suppressed smile; 'I see you miss of it : but the principle of life which is from been made in this country and in other nation can be all quiet enough when I am quiet.'

rebuke; and as cough lies a good deal more under this are the mysterious images and idols, and and many of the nations of the civilized work the influence of the will than most coughers sup- subtile workings and devices of the canning one, are now, to a large extent, delivered from a pose, such was its effect, that during the rest of to take up the mind with somewhat which ap- guilt of the African Slave Trade,-a trade which the service there was not a tithe of the previous coughing,"-Presbyterian.

#### For "The Friend."

unto the Father, but by me.'

This our early Friends knew to be a living gospel truth, and by humbly yielding to the internal operations of light, grace, and the Holy Spirit life and pleasure from the fire and sparks of their sympathy, and that we may behold the increase of Christ in their hearts, they were enabled to dis own kindling and blowing up, which the mind of it amongst all men everywhere. cern between light and darkness, and between that is blinded by him, can hardly suspect that it is

venly light, as a free gift from God, to discover eye than the true seed itself, (for that is the least the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ there is a the darkness, turn man's heart against it, and lead of all seeds, makes the least show of any,) but respect of persons; He tasted death for even him into the way and path of life. Now as Satan hath not the same nature, virtue, and power, man; all distinctions of country, tongue and w rules in the principle of darkness, and there is the Ah ! the Lord God of tender merey help all the our, are merged in the immeusity of that love in power of death therein; so God rules in the prin- poor souls that breathe after him, that they may which the Father has sent the Son to be the S ciple of light, and there is the power of life and not be thus deceived. And those that are thus viour of the world. Wherever the religion of the redemption manifested by God therein; for this deceived, and in the snare of the enemy, (and do Gospel of Christ obtains its proper place with principle is of the Father, of the Son, of the not witness the faith which hath the Son's domi us, it softens our hearts; it brings man into & Spirit; yea, the Father, Son, and Spirit are in nion in it, and gives victory over sin, Satan, and low feeling with his fellow man; it brings him this principle; and here the soul meets with them, the world, and wherein the blood of sprinkling, regard every man as a brother, and to look up and is brought into union and fellowship with which livingly washeth, is felt in the light of life, the nations of the earth as all of one family them, and feels the everlasting arm revealed and wherein the redeemed walk to the praise of their Amongst the millions of mankind there is not exstretched forth for its delivery from corruption and Redeemer,) the Lord guide them also to that beneath the notice of our Father who is in he the captivity thereof, into the liberty of the sons wherein all deceits are made manifest, and where ven : if we be partakers of his love, it leads us in of God: and he that is here, meets with the sub- the truth, which is of the Son, is made to shine in pity for the forlorn, the helpless and the oppres stance of things, and that which all the types of such who were once in the barren places, and in ed; and it constrains us to do what we can be the law shadowed out; meets with the one offer- the thick darkness, but now are light in the Lord, mitigate the pain and to assuage the sorrows d ing, the cleansing which is thereby the imputa- and who have a dwelling-place with the Lord in those who are in suffering, to befriend the friend tion of righteousness, or of faith unto righteous- his light, which is the pure and everlasting habi. less, and to labour for the improvement of the ness; yea, and with somewhat more, even with tation.' ' Amen.'-Penington's Works, vol. 2, the overlasting righteousness itself brought into second edition, page 123. the heart, and dwelling there; insomuch as his nauro is changed, (truly changed), his spirit changed, his mind, heart, soul and conscience To SoverRefers AND THOSE IN AUTHORITY IN earth, The condition of the nauves of Africa, a spots and the Ethiopian's skin washed away, the deceitfulness of the heart removed, and the new garments of righteousness, life, and salvation put on in the stead thereof; so that he is unclothed From the Yearly Meeting of the religious Society of nent, have again awakened our sympathy. of the evil, unholy nature and spirit, and clothed with the Spirit of the Lord: for Christ is really made unto him wisdom, righteousness, sanctification, and redemption. How is that ! Why he to a sense of the cruelty and wickedness of the tions which take upon them the name of Chris that was once a fool, is now made wise unto God, African Slave Trade, and of the injustice of hold- the utter incompatibility of Slavery with the Di and the things of his kingdom, by the mystery of ing their fellow men in Slavery, they were strength- vine law, "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thy his Son's life and power revealed in him. He is ened to act upon the conviction wrought on their self;" "All things whatsoever ye would that me a child of wisdom, and he hath heard the wisdom minds: they set at liberty those they held in bond-should do to you, do ye even so to them :" thes of his mother, and learned wisdom of her. So age, and in their faithfulness they enjoyed the were the precepts of our Lord. He spoke putting on Christ, who is the righteousness, being answer of a good conscience towards God. In never man spoke, and of his words he declared ingrafted into him, being brought forth in him, that love which comes from Him their hearts "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but m he partakes of the sweetness and fatness of the were enlarged in love to their neighbour, and they words shall not pass away :" they are the law of olive-tree, and is renewed into the image of the could not rest without endeavouring to bring God's righteousness to all generations. We sub true righteousness and holiness, and drinks in others to that sense of justice and mercy to mit whether, without breaking this law, it be pos the virtue and life of the precious promises, which the Lord had brought them. From that sible for man to hold or to claim a right to prewherein and whereby he is made partaker of the time to the present day we have felt it to be laid perty in the person of his fellow man; whethe

cease to cough-a circumstance on which he had tion from the earthly corrupt nature. Now it is sin of Slavery. evidently calculated. Every eye was now turned not any striving, believing, or obedience of man's We have believed it to be our Christian dury to towards him, and for a full minute so dead was own spirit, which can effect this; he may will represent the wrongs inflicted upon the people a the silence, that one might easily have hoard a strongly, he may run hard, and yet never obtain ; Africa, and repeatedly to plead the cause of h he may so east himself upon the mercy of God, Slave in Addresses to our own Government. W "1 see, my friends,' said the doctor, resuming and hope concerning his morey in Christ, as to rejoice and are thankful at the progress which ha God, and faith in God from that principle, without in this cause of righteousness. Hundreds "There was not a little genuine strategy in the thil effects this, and no other doth. But out of thousands of slaves have been restored to libera pears as substantial and truly excellent, but is not the Congress of Vienna, in 1815, pronounced so indeed. His birth hath desires after the king-dom, (and makes no question, but it shall be his.) Europe and afflicts humanity;" and for the mowills, runs, strives, believes, hopes, prays, reads pression of which laws have been enacted. B Jesus said unto his disciples, 'I am the Way, Scriptures, observes duties and ordinances; and our hearts are sorrowful in the consideration the and the Truth, and the Life; no man cometh in these they meet with a wrong knowledge, a this traffic is still carried on to a large exten wrong sanctification, a wrong joy, a wrong can- and that a vast amount of the population of d fidence and assurance, a wrong rest and peace, in western world is still subject to the cruelty m which there may be a great warmth, and seeming the wrong of Slavery. We desire to cherish the the good seed and the evil, and the effects of both not true; yea may be taken with it, and strongly in every place beholding the evil and the good if followed. Isaac Penington says, 'There is a principle of it above that, that is indeed the true. This, this secret thing, whether it be good or whether it darkness in the hearts and minds of men, which is the great mystery of iniquity, which hath great evil. The families of the earth are all of m is as a seed or root of corruption in them, bring- subtlity of deceivableness in it, to pick up and blood; all partakers in the same corrupt name ing forth in them fruits of sin and unrighteous-ness unto death. steal in a false image and likeness thereof, which subject to infirmity, disease and death, and u And there is also a principle of the pure hear may have a more glorious appearance to man's amenable to the same judgment after death.

S. L.

New Jersey, Fourth mo., 1854.

THE NATIONS OF EUROPE, AND IN OTHER affected by the continuance of the Slave Trade PARTS OF THE WORLD WHERE THE CHRIS- and that of the Slaves in North and South Ame TIAN RELIGION IS PROFESSED.

Friends of Great Britain and Ireland, held in Lon- believe it to be a duty laid upon us to plead the don, 1849.

One God is the Creator of us all; his eyes an condition of the most degraded of our race.

We are now assembled in our Yearly Meeting for the promotion of charity and godliness amongs rica, and on the islands adjacent to that Conticause of these our fellow men. We submit to the It having pleased the Lord to bring our fathers consideration of all those in authority in the na things, violate the law of the Lord and be

v. Men are still to be found so hardened rica. rt, so bent upon the gain of oppression, and live to behold his children subjected to the every slave that he holds in bendage. degradation and oppression as himself.

lessing of the Lord resteth upon him who, ng the evil which attends his neighbour's life, is stretching forth his hand for the rehis poverty and distress; and his blessing n those who, like the patriarch of old, are ing into the sorrows and hardship of the searched out."

n alone, and the victims of the African State, treated as the property of another. it is in Jesus. y be a man fearing God, and desiring to ve himself a disciple of Christ-we believe aracter as a Christian, and however adothing : he is still a slave, and the law allows othing to look to in life but hopeless, help-

ing the supreme authority of this law, man spring dear to him as his own flesh ; but he knows in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toy or sell his brother; whether he can with not the day nor the hour in which he may be torn ward men." rom those who labour for him that which is from his wife, or in which his children, at their nd equal; whether the forced and uncom- tender age, may be snatched away, sold to the ed labour of the Negro Slave be not the man-trader, and carried into far distant captivity. ng of this law; in short, whether any man So long as Slavery is upheld by law, we can have of the nations of men can, in any one of no security for the extinction of a trade in slaves, Such are the contingencies of the system under every modification of which it is capable, that, the space of three hundred years, the trade until Slavery be abolished, men, women and ves has been carried on from Africa to the children will, we fear, be imported from Africa. te shores of the Atlantie; and this traffic in and he bought and sold like the cattle of the field; rsons of men is still prosecuted with unre- and the barbarities of the Slave-market will conand unmitigated cruelty: year by year tinue to pollute the towns and villages of those ess multitudes are torn from all that they islands in the West Indies in which Slavery lear in life, to pass their days in teil and exists, and in the slaveholding countries of Ame-

The subject is so vast and of such manifold roid of all that we deem the common feel- atrocity, we think, that even the history of the f humanity, as to spend their time and tal- whole world does not furnish a parallel to its pursuit of this criminal commerce. We crime. We deem it scarcely possible for a man r to enter in detail upon the large variety of the most comprehensive mind fully to possess the we often had the "guarhibas," or hewing the standard of the st iniquity. But we trust we do not take too doth know : none but the Infinite Mind can comupon ourselves, in asking those whom we prehend the individual and the aggregate sufferddress, to open their ears to the groaning ings of those subjected to these enormities. God oppressed, and to give themselves to sym- alone can reach the heart and awaken the conwith their sufferings; to think upon the science. It is our strong desire,-we speak with nd rapine, and bloodshed, attendant upon reverence and fear,-it is our prayer, that He pture of Slaves in the interior of Africa - may bring every one to a sense of his own share what they are made to endure in their tran- in the guilt, and that, ceasing from his iniquity, the coast and in their passage across the the condemnation resting upon the man-stealer ; and not to shrink from making themselves and upon those who trade in the persons of men, nted with the horrors and the loathseme- may no longer attach itself to any one bearing f the Slave-ship; to follow the poor, help- the name of a Christian; and that the Slavehold many of the scientific men of the present age, it noffending Negro, if he survive the suffering er, whether he be more or less involved in the sin voyage, and to think upon his condition of oppression, may be brought to act in obedience discovery which has been introduced by our neighlanded upon a foreign shore, and entered to the law of impartial and uncompromising a life of hard and hopeless servitude-it may equity, and, without hesitation and without delay, be worked to death in his early manhood, restore to immediate and unconditional freedom the ocean, and also to know of what it is com-

ssed is the man that considereth the poor, the mercy of God to our souls we trust we are the mercy of God to our souls we trust we are government surveying brig, called the Delphin, prepared, in some degree, to appreciate the means. This brig, which is employed under the act of which, in his wisdom and love, He has provided Congress, in connection with the scientific refor the redemption of the world, and the reconcil- searches of Lieutenant Maury, of the National ing of man to Himself. In the word of ancient Observatory, at Washington, for the purpose of prophecy, Christ was promised, that in Him all entering into a series of meteorological observathe families of the earth might be blessed. We tions and discoveries, left Chesapeake Bay on the the fatherless, and those that have none to cannot but entertain the opinion that the enlighten- 31st of May, and has completed a perfect line of nem. "The cause which I knew not," said ment of multitudes of the inhabitants of Africa, soundings across the Atlantic to Rockule, off the and their participation in the privileges and the west coast of Scotland. The difference between sympathies are awakened not for the native consolations of the Christian religion, have been each place of sounding, averaged about 100 much retarded by the evil deeds of many who miles. Trade, but we feel for those who are living have gone among them; and especially that the bouring in a state of Slavery, who were cruelty and wickedness of the Slave Trade have which, about a parallel of forty-five in a southa Slavery, and possibly may die subject to done much to keep them in ignorance of Him who west direction, an elevation was discovered on the vation and its hardship. In those countries died for them. In that love which extends over bottom of the occan, of about 6000 feet, the soil ich this system is upheld by law, man is sea and land, and seeks the happiness of the whole indicating a fine yellow chalky substance, mixed led to the condition of a beast of burthen, human race, we make our appeal to those with with a small portion of the finest sand. After garded as an article of merchandize. The whom it lies; and respectfully press upon them leaving the Azores, the Dolphin took a westerly has nothing in life that he can call his own; to take their part, in accordance with the peacea direction, still succeeding in discovering the boiysical powers, the limbs of his body, belong ble religion of Christ, in removing every impediation. Steering north, she made a direct line to ther; it can scarcely be said that the facul, ment out of the way, that, through the grace of the "three chimneys," where, at the depth of his mind are his own. All that distin- God, the African, of every tribe and every tongue, 1900 fathoms, bottom was also discovered. At s him as a rational creature is, by the law may be brought to the knowledge of the Truth as this point, Lieut. Berryman, in charge of the ship,

'May it please the Lord Almighty to bless those ledged. May his wisdom preside in all their counof their actions. May the Prince of Peace, Christ specimens of the soil which has been discovered Jesus our Saviour, be honoured wherever his name at their various places of sounding, and which will riendless Slavery. Endowed by his Maker is known. May his holy religion obtain its right- be laid before a committee of scientific men at rapacity for enjoyment, like other men he ful influence in the earth; and the people become Washington, for the purpose of analyzation. social affections; he may be honourably prepared to offer praise to God in the language

Signed in and on behalf of the Meeting. GEORGE STACEY, Clerk to the Meeting this year.

Nightly Serenade .- Every night, while in the upper part of the river, we had a concert of frogs, which made most extraordinary noises. There are three kinds, which can frequently be all heard at once. One of these makes a neise something like what one would expect a frog to make, namely, a dismal croak ; but the sounds uttered by the others were like no animal noise that I ever heard before. A distant railway train approaching, and a blacksmith hammering on his anvil, are what they exactly resemble. They are such true imitations, that when lying half-dozing in the cance, I have often fancied myself at home, hearing the familiar sounds of the approaching mail-train, and the hammering of the boiler-makers at the iron works. monkeys, with their terrific noises, the shrill grating whistle of the cicadas and locusts, and the peculiar notes of the suacuras and other aquatic birds; add to these the loud, pleasant hum of the mosquito in your immediate vicinity, and you have a pretty good idea of our nightly concert on the Tocantins .- Wallace's Amazon and Rio Negro.

#### DEEP OCEAN SOUNDINGS.

As this subject now engrosses the attention of may not be uninteresting to know the results of a bours on the other side of the Atlantic, for the purpose of testing the existence of a foundation to posed. There has, for several days past, been The Gospel of Christ is precious to us. Through lying in the Southampton waters, an American

A line was run to the Azores, to the North of finding the position of the weather was decidedly unfavourable to a continuation of their research, who reign, and those who are in authority, in made sail and came into Southampton. The ere are such: whatever the consistency of every nation in which Christianity is acknow- greatest depth at which bottom was reached, was 3130 fathoms, in lat. from 41 to 43, lon. 51 to in the cultivation of his mind, all avails cits, and the law of his righteousness be the rule 56. The explorers have brought home with them

The temperature of the water was also tested d, and in married life surrounded by off- uttered by the Heavenly Host-" Glory to God at various depths; specimens of which have also

depth, and force of the current in different parts Now that she has gene, I am happy in spirit, but of the occan, all of which have been carefully in the flesh I am very sad. The flesh will not be noted, for the purpose of being fully discussed and put down, and parting grieves one very much. explained. The Dolphin intends returning at the lt is strange, that while I know that she is cerlatter end of the week, and should the weather tainly at peace, and that all is well with her, I permit, will take a line of sounding to the eastern should yet be so sorry." edge of the Azores, that being a portion of the Atlantic which has at present remained unexam- grieved for his loss, he replied, "You should reined. Of course a further explanation of the joice that I have sent a saint to heaven; yes, results of this expedition, will not at present be two." (Elizabeth and Magdalena,) He spoke given, as the whole of the matter collected, is be- very carnestly to his friends, " My child is sent ing carefully preserved for the uses and explana- away, body and soul, and our Father in heaven tion of the gentlemen at Washington .- English has two saints from my body. If my Magdalena paper.

the history of the Reformed Churches of France in the Lord. Who dies so, has certainly everlasthas lately been made by M. Eugene Hagg, of ing life; and I would that I and my children and Paris, in the public library of Geneva. It is the all of you might go, for evil times are coming." manuscript history of French Protestants in the various places whither they fled for refuge, a work deepest grief, and Luther comforted her most afcomposed about a century ago by Pastor Antoine fectionately. "Dear Kate, remember that where Court. As is well known, Court was one of the she has gone she is very well, but flesh and blood men whose faith and zeal principally contributed do as flesh and blood; it is the spirit that is full published, in 1760, a History of the Camisards, just as they fall asleep." but he had not time to bring to light his great work, L'Histoire du Refuge. In 1784, after the death of Court de Gobelin, son of Antoine Court, the unedited manuscript of this work was lost, and from that time no trace of it could be found. It is, therefore, a most unexpected circumstance that it has at length been discovered amongsi other papers deposited in the library of Geneva. It will be curious and interesting to compare L'Histoire du Refuge by Court de Gobelin with that published by M. Weiss, who had not seen the former, and to see how each confirms the other, up to the time when that of M. Weiss necessarily He saw several girls sheared, one after another,

### LUTHER IN AFFLICTION.

The following account of the manner in which Luther bore the loss of a beloved child, is taken from a translation in the New York Christian Inquirer. We have here a fine example of religious domestic character of the Reformer.

In her fourteenth year, Magdalena was taken by her heavenly Father from her earthly parents. Courageously and steadily she passed through death, and Luther at the bedside of his dying child was the same here that he appeared before the Electors and the Diet. During her illness he said, "I love her very much, but, Father, if it he thy will to take her hence, I bow entirely to thee." Standing by her bed, he said, " Magda- land, has given a description of a new system of lena, you are happy to stay with your father here, and willing to go to your Father there.' And she said, "Yes, dear father, as God wills it." Then he said, "Dear child, the spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak;" and turning around, he snow and salt, as in Fahrenheit's, is objectionadded, "I love her very dearly; if the flesh is so able, as these do not indicate the same tempera-strong what will the spirit he?" As she became ture, except under the same atmospheric presweaker, and was dying, he fell upon his knees at sure. The graduation proposed by Dr. Slack, her bedside and wept bitterly, and prayed God to which he calls the "United States Thermomedeliver her. Soon after she breathed her last in ter," seems to remove all the objections. He her father's arms.

tear himself away from the coffin in which the divisions in Fahrenheit. Thus, boiling water is child's body had been placed. He stood by it, 114 degrees above, and freezing 66 degrees

been preserved. During the whole of the obser-vations, particular attention was paid to the width, will rise again and shine like a star, yes, a sun, ance.—Late Paper.

When his friends told him that they were could return to life and bring me the wealth of the Ottoman empire, I would not have her. O, French Protestants, -- A precious discovery for it is well for her! Blessed are the dead who die

The mother was plunged by this event into to sustain Protestantism in France, during the of praise and is willing. Children do not argue, reign of Louis XV., when its legal existence was but believe as they are told; all is simple with interdicted, and the chiefs of the Reformed them; they die without pain or anguish, and vol. 27; from Amy C. Hoopes, Pa., S2, vol. 27. Churches were either banished or dead. Court without contention with death or bedily distress,

Hair .- A writer in a late number of the London Quarterly Review, furnishes the following information on this subject :--- " London imports about five tons of human hair annually. Black hair comes mainly from Brittany and the south of France, where it is collected principally by one hair merchant, who travels from fair to fair, and buys up, and shears the crops of the neighbourhood damsels. A traveller in Brittany describes the peasant girls as attending at the fairs with their beautiful tresses, perfectly willing to sellout. leaves behind that of an historian who died in 1781.—Evangelical Christendom. the shears, with their caps in their hands, and their long hair combed out, and hanging to their waists. By the side of the dealer was placed a large basket, into which the successive crops of hair were thrown, each tied up in a wisp by itself. For a head of hair about twenty cents in money is given, or a gaudy handkerchief. The hair is the finest and most silken that can be produced. resignation, and an interesting comment on the Light hair comes from Germany, where it is collected by a company of Dutch farmers, who go over to England for orders once a year. And, who knows from what source come these pendant tresses, gleaming in the gas light, with which our blooming Eves aptly entangling their snaky coil with their own, tempt our eligible Adams."

New Thermometer .- Dr. Slack, of Rhode Isgraduating the remoster prior of a new system of back on seven during the same seven, for the seven graduating thermometers, which he proposes to introduce directly to public notice. The fixing West Chaster on the card area to most the seven during the seven du of the zero point at the freezing of water, as in Reaumur's and the Centigrade, or at the cold of takes "blood heat," as the starting point, and On the day of the funeral Luther could not then reckons up and down, according to the

## THE FRIEND.

#### FOURTH MONTH 22, 1854.

The Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia has beer in session through the week up to the time of on paper going to press. The unusual storm which prevailed on the Seventh day of last week, and on the First and Second-days of this, prevents some from reaching the city in time to be present at the opening of the meeting. The meeting how ever, is large, and the business has so far betransacted with much harmony.

On page 254, will be found the Address which the Friends from England, who left in the steam Atlantic on the 15th instant, have been engage in distributing throughout the United States.

#### RECEIPTS.

Received from G. Michener, agent, O., for Wm. Baile Sen., S12, to 52, vol. 26, for Jos. Talbot, S3, to 52, vol. 26; from Saml. B. Smith, agent, O., for Saml. Smith \$2, vol. 27, Jos. Wilson, \$2, vol. 27, and J. M. Smith \$1, to 52, vol. 27; from Edmund Davis, N. J., \$5, to 5:

A Female Teacher is wanted as an Assistant in the

A remail leadner is wanted as an Assistant in b Raspherry street Coloured School for Boys. Application may be made to John Carter, Na le South Tweith street; William L. Edwards, No. 37 Am street; or John C. Allen, No. 179 South Fifth street.

#### WEST TOWN BOARDING SCHOOL

The Summer session of the school will commence a Second-day, the 1st of Fifth month next. The pair will be conveyed by railroad to West Chester, whe conveyances will be in waiting to take them and the baggage to the school, on the arrival of the morning and afternoon cars, on Second-day, the 1st, and Thir day, the 2d of Fifth month. The cars leave the day south side of Market street above Eighteenth street (formerly Schuylkill Fifth street,) at 71 o'clock, a. a and 4 o'clock, P. M. The agent of the school will be the railroad depot on Second and Third-day afternoon and will furnish pupils with tickets, and accompar-them to West Chester. Those who go by the mores-train will be furnished with tickets by a person in a tendance. To those who procure tickets as directe the fare from Philadelphia to the school, including by gage, will be one dollar, which will be charged to the scholar at the school. All baggage should be disting ly marked West-town, and with the name of the owner nd should be sent directly to the railroad depot. A plications for admission must be made to Joseph Sur don, Superintendent at the school, or Joseph Scatte good, Trensurer, No. 84 Arch street, Philadelphia.

The West-town office is at Friends' bookstore, Na. Arch street, where all small packages for the pupils is before 12 o'clock on Seventh-days, will be forwards denore 12 o clock on Seventh-adays, will be forgative All letters for the pupils and others at the school, she be sent by moil, directed to West-town Boarding-Sok-West Chester P. O., Chester Ca., Po. Postage should pre-poid, and packages should be distinctly marked w put up in a secure manner, so that their contents will a be liable to be lost by handling. The stage will les West Chester during the Summer session, for the schu The fixing West Chester on the same days, to meet the aftern cars to Philadelphia. The fare for each passenger and from West Chester by the stage, will be 25 When special conveyances at other times are provid at the school, an extra charge will be made.

West-town, Third mo., 1854.

MARRIED, at Friends' meeting-house, Burlington, J., on Fifth-day, the 13th inst., RICHARD J. ALLSS, West-town, Pa., and MANY, daughter of the late Thom Datton, of the former place.

PRINTED BY KITE & WALTON, No. 3 Ranstead Place, Fourth above Chesnut street

## FRIEND. THE

## A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

## L. XXVII.

#### SEVENTH-DAY, FOURTH MONTH 29, 1854.

#### NO. 33.

#### PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

e two dollars per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions and Payments received by

JOHN RICHARDSON. NO. 50 NOATH FOUATH STREET, UP STAIRS.

PHILADELPHIA.

ge to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months. in advance, three and a quarter cents; to any the United States, for three months, if paid in , six and a-half cents.

From the New York Spectator.

#### GEOGRAPHICAL SCIENCE.

ts from the Address delivered by M. F. RY, at the annual meeting of the New Geographical and Statistical Society, on vening of the 16th of last month,

#### (Continued from page 250.)

vely bay. "We ascended," says Lieuten-

he ocean by a strait, ranging from ten to that lake far above the surface of the sea. miles in width, and forty fathoms in depth."

may expect therefore, in the course of the next commercial route to Cathay, three years much valuable information concerning ing U. S. brig Dolphin, from the neighbourhood surpassed. of Newfoundland to that of Ireland. That line ancisco, or of Naples, or of Rio, nor your victors in his battles of heroes in his cause ?

nt, of the Mississippi, in a private letter, the army and other branches of the public service research and discovery. And which of these exthin about seven miles (in a straight line) have not been idle at home. The Coast Survey peditions has not the public mind followed with than any foreign vessel had ever previ- ilemen are familiar with the value of its labours, be it said, not one! The popular will is in favour cen. This occurred after the reception and therefore it is only necessary in this connec- of them all. ch I will speak presently); and as every- tion, to refer to it as an establishment that has ad gone on very successfully, the Commo-d not wish to do anything that would mili-knowledge which it is the especial object of this inade their advances, served to extend the horia not wish to do anything that would mile knowledge which it is the especial object of miss indice were advanted, served a version of the indice were advanted of the indi epting Rio and San Francisco. Thirty- of geography with an important discovery. You the La Plata. The Amazon is at our own doors, twenty-five miles in diameter, surrounded know it has been said that the bottom of Lake and we begin with it. I shall only allude to one nerous snug coves and most lovely shores, Huron, especially, was far below the level of the other, which cannot fail to commend itself to the sins not a single island except close along earth. Macomb informs me, that nowhere in good offices and favourable consideration of this ders, and seems perfectly clear from ob- that lake has he been able to find water more Society, and that is, the exploration of the valley ons of any kind to navigation. It connects than 420 feet deep, which places the bottom of of the Amour, in Muntchouria. This river, I be-

constructing a chart of that harbour. Ring- engaged in bringing up its results. Besides these That was before modern science and enterprise ith his squadron, has, just about this time, there are various parties at work exploring routes could have been brought to bear upon it; conse-I fairly upon the field of his operations, across the wilderness for the great Pacific rail quertly, unless a party be sent to explore it from includes the North Pacific Ocean, with its way. Lieut, Williamson is ou the Pacific slope, some of the Stutes of Christendom, it will continue straits and guells. That is the largest sur-running his lines with the spirit level and the is resent darkness for other centuries, and the straits and guern on winder any flag. And never theodolite. Governor Stevens is at the North, in almost every point of view, "ays Findlay, the sent to be straits and guern on the straits and guern of the straits and guer y nation sent forth an expedition in the Lieut. Whipple is at the South; and Gunnison- in his Directory for the Pacific Ocean, published of science better fitted and found than that alas I poor Gunnison—was in the middle. Sci- in 1851, "the Amour is the most valuable stream or accurate work and practical results, it ence has its achievements, and peace its triumphs, in Northern Asia. Of all the larger ivers of that th it all the means and appliances that gov- yet how much does it sometimes cust to win them i at in the indulgence of an enlightened liber. Lieut, Bellot, of the French navy, upon the ice of into a navignble part of the universal occan. It rould suggest, or that science, ingenuity, the Polar basin, Lieut. Gunnison, of the American is, in fact, the only highway of nature that die improvements of the age could bestow. army, upon the great "divide" which separates reetly connects the central steppes of Asia with juadron consists of five vessels. He is the waters of the Atlantic from the waters of the the rest of the world. But the political arranged by a corps of young and accomplished Pacific, have each fallen victims in the cause of ments of man have decreed otherwise; and at this s who have entered upon their service con that science whose achievements we celebrate, moment the Amour is infinitely less useful as a Though far apart, they were fellow labourers in channel of traffic than almost any one of the land-

These constitute the elements of success. We the same cause. They both were in search of a

Nor should I omit to mention among the valuthe North Pacific Ocean; for discoveries and re- able labours of the officers of the army, the very sults as fast as made and obtained, are to be sent successful and interesting exploration of the Zuni home to the Hydrographical Burcau of the Navy for publication. Thus we have, or will have, to party. Much of the ground that this officer traenrich our archives, De Haven and Kane in the velled over is new. Besides these, Fremont and frozen sea; Strain and Herndon, with Gibbon, his Beale, have also been striving with the Indians, companion, in the Torrid zone; Perry and Ring-gold in the East; and Page and Gilliss, and "divide," the latter with that daring and gallan-McRae, in the West. Nor should I forget the try which has challenged our admiration on forline of deep sea soundings, especially, which was mer occasions, the former with a degree of zeal run last summer, by Lieut. Berryman, command- and energy that has seldom been equalled, never

We owe to him much of our geographical inhas important and practical bearings upon the formation concerning that region of the country, question of a submarine relegraph between Europe and he has made contributions which have been and America. There is bottom for it. But while acknowledged and appreciated wherever geograthe navy has been thus occupied in winning lauphy is cultivated as a science. An enthusiastic rels as green, may I not say as green, because amateur, that brave explorer is now there at his modore Perry, with his accustomed ener they are worn in times of peace, and in the cause own risk and expense, for the purpose of solving s already had surveys made of several im of knowledge and of truth, in the advancement of certain questions which in his former expeditions places in the East, among them, the har science, and in aid of that progress which is up he was unable to decide. From this hasty review Jeddo, which is described by his officers ward and onward.-may I not, therefore, say as of what has been recently done, and of what is of the boldest and most beautiful sheets of GREEN as any with which it is possible for the doing for geography, by the government and the n the world, not excepting the harbour of hand of grim-visaged war to deck the brows of people of the United States, it appears that few countries have ever at any time been able to boast But while the navy has been thus busied abroad, of more activity in this department of scientific o, carrying from 40 to 17 fathoms water is a long-established institution. A report of its interest, and pleasure and profit? To the hon-way. This was nineteen miles nearer the proceedings is annually made to Congress. Genour of our free institutions, and of a free people,

> But though much has been done, these reheve, belongs to Russia, though its navigation The Mexican Boundary Commission is busily was ceded to China, by Peter the Great, in 1689.

Amour was given, it is understood, for the privi- but give me to be with a broken-hearted Chris- and 300 were for a school in the Island of J lege of holding a fair at Kiakhta, or establishing tian, and I prefer his society to that of all the maica. a factory at Pekin, which, according to Sir George rest. In these days there is too much of talking Simpson, has turned out a poor compensation for about roligion, and too little of religion itself."the loss of this valuable artery to Central Asia; Charles Simcon. and by which cession the Russian possessions of Kamschatka and the islands beyond are reduced to half their value."

The researches concerning the winds and the currents of the sea, which have been carried on at the observatory, enable me to say, that the climate of that river basin corresponds to that of our lake basin, including the valley drained by the St. Lawrence, the Hudson, and the rivers of year. the New England States generally. And what the commerce between these States and river basins with Europe is, such may be, and, in time, will be the commerce between the Amour and the Pacific States of this Union. China is in a state of revolution ; and one of the first things after the revolutionists get firmly seated in power, will be, no doubt, an attempt on the part of the United States to form a commercial treaty with that people upon more liberal principles. And that this treaty might be made with eyes open, how important is it that our diplomatists should have full and complete information as to that immense Amour country, as to the navigation and navigability of that river, and as to its present capabilities and future capacities for trade and commerce. It is to be hoped, that the enlightened statesman at the head of the Navy Department, will, ere long, feel himself ready to set on foot such an expedition. (To be continued.)

Oils .- The scarcity and high price of all kinds of nnimal oils, have within a few years past called into requisition and use the various kinds of vegetable oils, especially those derived from rosin. The uses to which this oil is already applied are innumerable, and a great number of patents for improvements in its manufacture and purification have been granted. A process has been recently brought out, first in France, lately in the United States, by which the rosin is made to yield a substance resembling tallow in many respects, which can be advantageously and cheaply applied for the lubrication of heavy gearing, and other coarse machinery. This process has not yet been made public .- Annual of Scientific Discovery.

Coal and Iron Trade .- This State is emphatically the great storehouse of the Union, in the way of coal and iron. In the ten following counues are located the principal iron works :

Berks county has	44 iro	n work	s.
Lancaster,	30	do.	
Clarion,	30	do.	
Huntingdon,	28	do.	
Blair,	27	do.	
Chester,	25	do.	
Venango,	21	do.	
Columbia and Montour,	20	do.	
Centre,	20	do.	
Armstrong,	18	do.	
The following table show	ws the	fixed	capi

employed in ten counties :

Alleghany, \$1,837,000 Armstrong, 1,388,000 Lancaster, 1,273,000 Chester, 1,248,000 Berks, 1,231,000	Columbia, 1,107,000 Blair, 922,000 Huntington, 896,000
Total, \$6,977,000	

"I have been in the company of religious pro-

locked rivers of Siberia. The navigation of the fessors, and have heard many words about religion : tral Book Committee of Indiana Yearly Meeting:

For "The Friend."

184,241

#### TRACT ASSOCIATION.

At an annual meeting of the Tract Association of Friends, held Third month 29th, 1854, the following Friends were appointed to fill the respective offices of the Association for the ensuing Penitentiary, Moyamensing Prison, and the scho

Clerk .- Nathan Kite.

Treasurer .- Joseph Scattergood.

Managers .- John C. Allen, Edward Richie, Horatio C. Wood, Samuel Bettle, Jr., William H. Brown, Israel H. Johnson, Charles J. Allen, Joseph Walton, Samuel Allen, Anthony M. Kimber, Charles Jones, John L. Kite, William Kinsey, Jr., James Kite, Richard Randolph, Jr.

#### ANNUAL REPORT.

To the Tract Association of Friends.

The Managers present the following Report, viz.:

There were on hand, Third month 1st,

1853,		-	-	- Tracts,	182,83
And there	have	been	printed	since,	98,12

280,951 Making, . Of these there have been distributed,

Leaving on hand on the 1st instant,

Of the number distributed, there was taken by one Auxiliary, 367; for the inmates of Moyamensing Prison, and others in the lower parts of Philadelphia, 1,774; for the Eastern State Penitentiary, Almshouse, and House of Refuge, 531; for First-day schools, the Borough of Germantown, and other places within the county of Philadelphia, 1,851; among Universalists, Infidels, and Profane Swearers, 2,207; in coloured schools and among coloured people, 667; at soup-houses, 350. 200 were taken by two Presbyterian clergymen; 720 by the Young Men's Home Missionary Society; 300 were placed in public schools; and 100 were given to boys collected at the corners of streets. 800 were distributed in hotels, and 435 in private families; 300 on ships and ocean steamers; 200 were granted for the use of the Arctic Expedition ; and there were taken for general distribution, principally in the vicinity of Philadelphia, 19,658. 190 were for West-town Boarding School : 601 were for Libraries among Friends at Westchester, Plymouth, Moorestown and Woodbury. For the supply of schools and other purposes in Chester, Delaware, Backs, Susquehanna, and other counties in the State of Pennsylvania, 3,402; at Cape Island, and other places on the sea-shore, in the Pines, and elsewhere in New Jersey, 3,638; among passengers on steamboats their proceedings in time for the Annual Meeting and railroad cars in different States, 754; for New England, without designating particular ital States, 785.

242 were for the State of Maine; 375 for Ver- Society, he was much gratified by the receipt mont and Canada West; for New York City and State, 3,855; State of Delaware, 730; District of Columbia, 170; for First-day schools, &c., in Indians, men of understanding, who discover Virginia, 556; 1,751 in Maryland; 1,000 in concern for the situation of their country. Whi North Carolina; 2,115 in Ohio; Indiana, 1,040; sitting in her parlour one day, unusually enjoyit Towa, 500; and for the Western country, including Missouri, 376.

17,270 were sold; and of the destination of 1,659 no record has been made.

One new Tract, entitled, "A Proper use of Riches, exemplified in the life of Richard Rey. nolds," has been added to the series since has report.

Nearly the whole of the edition of 7,575 Moni Almanacs printed for the present year has been disposed of, there remaining on hand but 125 on the 1st instant. The inmates of the Eastern State lars attending the evening schools for adult coloured persons in this city, were gratuitous supplied with copies of our Almanac. And 855 of the surplus stock of previous years, have been distributed as Tracts.

1.063 Select Readers, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, and 1.979 of our Series of Juvenile Books, comprising 19 varieties, have been disposed of; leaving or hand of the former, 1,147, and 16,098 of the latter ready for sale.

Matter for one other small book, composed of Short Biographical Sketches, has been prepared,

The Managers have also been engaged in preparing for publication, in the form of a small book, a condensed account of the life and religi-31 ous services of that eminent minister of the Go-20 pel, the late Sarah Lynes Grubb.

Our Treasurer has received donations and subscriptions to the amount of \$540 62 96,710

From sales of books, &c., 544 84

\$1084 95

The expenditures for printing, paper, binding, &c., including a balance due

the Treasurer of \$5 24, have been 988 59 And there was a balance in his hands

due the Association, on the 1st in-

stant, of

\$1084 96

Since the close of our fiscal year, the Treasurer has received the sum of \$500, a legacy from our late friend Margaret Sheppard, which we have directed to be invested on behalf of the Asso ciation.

Although we have not often the opportunity of knowing the effect produced on the minds of in dividuals by the perusal of our publications, w are nevertheless encouraged to persevere in the circulation, believing they have been of real ad vantage to many.

Signed by direction and on behalf of the Boan of Managers,

JOSEPH WALTON, Clerk.

Philada., Third mo. 15th, 1854.

It is the desire of the Association, that all out Auxiliaries should forward yearly statements of

Selected.

A short time before the death of Elias Boud 401 were taken by a Peace Society in Boston ; not, the estimable President of the American Bib a letter from a female, who residing to the wes ward, had met occasionally with some respectab an opportunity of mental rest, two visitors of u common interest made their appearance ; the fit 20,616 were taken for distribution by the Cen- was her old friend, the Delaware chief, the gre

are tongue ; he desired his friend to say, he the site chosen, not speak English. Bock-ou-jai-hai-lus tore communicative, but seemed dejected, noble and animated in his whole deport-" "And when shall I see you again," d the hostess, "Me old," said he, "me ie down," sprending his hand with a low ntal motion; then raising his eyes to heaad extending his hand to her, with devout sion, "but we shall meet with Jesus !"

ed by sympathetic ardour, and Christian is friend inquired, " Do you know Jesus ?" now Jesus-me love Jesus !" Then rising e visit; having a sweet conviction of the neither male nor female, barbarian, Scybond nor free,"

writer enclosed an hundred dollars for the nent, (particularly) of the Delaware transof the scriptures.

Jesus, lover of my soul, Let me to thy bosom fly, While the raging billows roll, While the tempest still is high :

Hide me, O, my Saviour ! hide, 'Till the storm of life is past; Safe into the haven guide; O receive my soul at last!

#### ie Black Wasp of Yan Diemen's Land.

he warm summer days, during our resiat Port Sorell, and more particularly in the gs, we had often noticed a large kind of ly darting in and out of the house with a harp, whizzing noise, and, on a more atobservation, we found a most tragic addinde to our list of antipodean contrarietiesg less than the discovery of a savage and nary war carried on by flies against spind pursued with such vigour that one would the Tasmanian flies were bent on avengof the spiders by the whole winged-insect all the world over.

had observed the forcible and noisy abducmany an unlucky web-spinner, before I le knowledge of the habits and practices of dark avenger .- Nine Years in Australia. sy black neighbours.

ze and shape they exactly resemble a large

uiai-hai-lus, who introduced his friend laid out his house in its interior. All the nests I these sentiments. Tati next gave as a reason in their return from seeing their great Fa- long, and rather less than an inch broad ; the exs they called the President. King Ka-box- ternal shape of the mansion, whether square, tri-mostly silent; when he spoke it was in the angular, or pentagonal, depending a good deal on

When completed, no aperture is left; but on being opened, three or four cells are usually found, two or three containing each a soft white chrysafter the cloth was removed, he said, "We alis in a cocoon of white web; and the largest apartment of the mansion is devoted to the purposes of larder, and is always found full of spiders, of all varieties of size, colour, and kind, all closely and neatly packed together, with their legs trussed up, so as to occupy the smallest possible space. The strangest part of the affair is, that the spiders are not dead, but remain perfectly soft and flexible in every part; and, on being exposed to the sun and air, and stirred, a feeble movement ne table, a solemn farewell closed this im- is evident in them, as though they were paralyzed or stupefied in some manner, so as to be unresistr of the declaration, that " in Christ Jesus ing victims and good fresh meat at the same time. The storehouse is thus well supplied, doubtless for the benefit of the chrysalis tenantry, on their awaking to the knowledge of life and appetite.

I have rarely been more interested by any new insect than by these black wasps, ungentle and not death .- Selected. ferocious though they be; for there is a daring, dashing energy and brisk industry about their ways and doings, that is very amusing and per-fectly original. The bee-dear little hard-working, persevering fellow that he is-can still afford Of Ministers and Elders, and other concerned members time for many a coquettish peep into blossoms and buds that he deigns not to taste; and, even when arrived at home with his two pannier baskets loaded with their heaped up golden treasure, can stay for a few moments, friendly hovering to the 28th of the Seventh month, and the Friends and fro, and pleasant exchanges of hum and buzz were brought from the prison before them. The with his helpmates. The ant whose ways of thrift and industry even Solomon bids us "consider and be wise," never takes a straight road, but with a bit of plunder in her nippers thrice her own size, runs hither and thither, up straws and round them? And whether they would give bonds not sticks, or may be into a labyrinth of a violet root, when she plays at bo peep with you for ten minutes before going forward again.

But the black wasp has none of these wandering weaknesses of character; solitary, stern, ruthless, and resolute, he goes about his work of tyrannies and grievances suffered at the cell-building and spider-catching. If you chance to be near his chosen place of abode, you may see him dart past with a bit of mud or a victim, and a shrill, sharp whizzing is continued for some seconds or a minute, during the operation of atisfactorily make out what became of them, packing away his load, when forth he darts again, frequent seizures made, apparently by the straight and swift as an arrow, and the next mo- had not been any seditious act proved against y, forbade the conclusion that they were ment very probably invades the peaceful retreat them, and they had been kept prisoners about th devoured ; but, by dint of sundry watch of some cobwebbed recluse, who until now, safe id pursuits of the flies, and by eking out from brooms and housemaids, has meshed and scing together my various small scraps of devoured his flies in comfort, but is at length in truth." Here the earl interrupted him, saying ation and discovery, I at length acquired a seized, trussed, and packed up, half-alive, by the again, "It is enough." He then said to the other

The Tahitian Parliament .- It is noted by h wasp, but are wholly black, and possess Bennet and Tyerman, that during the eight days able stings, a quarter of an inch long. They these extraordinary people sat in discussion, two very remarkable cells or nests of earth, speakers were never on their legs at the same king's councillors, but put you in mind, that the empered, and formed in layers of tiny time, and that an angry word was not once utter- day is coming, that both you who are now sitting uts, like a swallow's nest. Many of these ed. One of the subjects related to the question of as our judges, and we who are now judged, must laced in a small wooden out-house, between death or banishment for murder. Hitoit thought both stand before the judgment-seat of the great right studs and the weather-boarding of the that, receiving so much good from England, they Judge of heaven and earth, and therefore I wish neveral were formed on a shelf in the porch ought to do as England did. Utami thought this yo may so judge now, as that at that day yo some small pieces of wood lying heaped was going too far; he might be wrong, but this may have peace." The earl on this, said, "You r offered convenient nooks; and one wasp, was his thought. Upuparu considered that scrip- are not to be our lawgiver." John answered, ng to have a more costly lodgment than his ture authority, not English precedent, ought to "to's I only in all humility lay these things , took possession of a murschaum pipe-bich lay on the same shelf, and very snugly the assembly denoted that it was penetrated with the earl then inquired if the prisoners were all

Ka-box-ki; they had met her husband in have examined are arranged in the same manner, why he had held his peace so long, that he thought y, who had invited them to dinner. They the whole fabric being from two to four inches he might gather what had been growing in the breasts of his brethren; he was glad he had waited, because some thoughts had grown in his own breast, which he did not bring with him. He wished some one to show him the guide in the New Testament which authorizes the taking life for life. Pati next expresses that his breast is full of thought, and surprise, and delight in the circumstance of their taking sweet counsel together; thinking Tati has settled the question, for is not the Gospel our guide?

V- LISEU

One of the little men, a commoner or representative of a district, next presented himself, thinking, as no one else stood up, he would make his little speech, several pleasant thoughts having been growing in his breast, and all were allowed to throw their thoughts together, so that out of the whole the meeting might make those stand upright which were best, whencesoever they came. His thought was, that the offender being sent to a desolate island, and compelled to think for himself, it might please God to make the bad things of his heart to die, and good things to grow there. "But if we kill him," said he, "where will his soul go?" The law was made for banishment,

For "The Friend."

#### BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

## of the Yearly Meening of Philadelphia.

#### JOHN SKEIN. (Continued from page 252)

The commissioners assembled at Aberdeen, on Earl of Arrol addressing this little band in the name of the magistrates, told them, "they had called them again to know whether they were yet better advised, than when they were last before to hold any more meetings ?" To this John Skein made answer, that " the last time they were before the king's council, he being one of those accused for speaking in the meeting, desired the accusers might be asked, whether either George Keith, or himself, or any of them, had ever been heard to speak anything in the least tending to sedition, or to withdraw any of the king's subjects from their due obedience and subjection to his authority?" The earl replied, "It is enough : that matter was spoke to at our last sitting, and you were then found guilty." To this John answered, "there seven months for no other cause than meeting in a peaceable manner to worship God in spirit and commissioners, " My lords, I have delivered your minds, and therefore it is fit they should remove.' John Skein then added, "Though you now sit as our judges, yet I cannot forbear from the zeal of the Lord, and from that respect I owe you as the

of one mind? Alexander Skein made answer, "I hope there are none of us here that will be so unfaithful to our God, as to give any bond, whereby we should bind ourselves not to meet together and worship God. And withal I shall de- God in heaven? Is there no judgment day? Receive this as thou pleasest; but this I can are sire to lay this consideration before you, that Must man only die as the beast, and make no ac- I have wrote this in true love and respect bath there are none of our Friends, so far as we know, count how he hath improved his time in this thy soul and body, as likewise in obedience to h that are suffering on this account in any of the world, or how he hath answered the end of his Lord. What I have writ shall stand as a witnes three kingdoms but we. The king hath referred creation? If so, then I should think it no strange against thee in the day of account, and I shall b us to his council, and the council hath referred us thing, to see the so devoted to please the spirit of clear of thy blood. But it is the earnest prace to you here, so that ye have all the power of the this world,-this persecuting spirit both in thy- of my soul to the God of Power, that he may a civil authority to do with us as it shall seem right self and others. But if otherwise, and thou be- second it, as it may produce such fruits as me to you, from whom we may expect as much more lievest, as I desire to hope thou dost, that there is nost acceptable to God, and refreshing to h deration, as our Friends elsewhere have met with a just and righteous God, who seeth the actions people. I rest as formerly, however esteemed here But if it shall please the Lord to permit you to be of mankind, and who hath a book of remem- thee, the instruments of our sufferings, I hope He will brance,-and that the day cometh wherein that enable us to bear it with that patience and sub- which hath been done in secret, shall be proclaimmission that becometh Christians.'

missioners to speak, one said, " They plead them- conform to the deeds done in this body,-and that selves not guilty of seditious conventicles, as would man has something in him not common with the scem by what that young man spoke, whereas beasts, even an immortal soul,-for the salvation

could not help all the constructions of that kind his nostrils,-who is but as the flower of the field, or sort, for that it had been the lot of God's peo- is here to-day, and to-morrow is cut down. Now ple in all ages to have several misrepresentations I say, it cannot but seem strange to me, and to cast upon them; but we hope we shall behave all God's people, that a man who believes these ourselves so peaceably and dutifully, that where things, dare, however great his power he in the for conscience sake we cannot give active, we outward, venture on such actions as thou hast done shall give passive obedience,"

smells of disloyalty. It seems then, you will not mand, as it is recorded in Matt. v. 44: 'But 1 give bond." To this, warmed with an honest zeal, say unto you, love your enemies, bless them that John Skein answered, "Let never that day dawn curse you, do good to them that hate you, and in which we shall be so unfaithful to the Lord, pray for them which despitefully use you and But if any should prove so, let neither the king persecute you.' Now I warn thee, that thou nor his council trust that man, for he that is not ' Seek not to cover this and such like rigorous faithful to the Lord, will never be faithful to his practices, lest thou add to thine iniquity." king and country."

but as they were going, Arrol addressing Alex- thou proceedest as thou dost, shall not cover thee ander Gellie, one of the prisoners, said, "The from the hand of that God, who hath said con-Quakers' loyalty is a qualified loyalty." Alexan- cerning his people, 'He that toucheth you, touchder said in answer, "he understood not that loy- eth the apple of mine eye.' Wherefore let not

ment until the fines should be paid.

Aberdeen, was more cruel towards the prison- persocuting antichristian spirit in England, Ire- ton. The depth of water on the shoals van ers than he who had preceded him in that station, land, and New England too, where some suffered from three to twenty fathoms, with a heavy matching the state of the s He curtailed the indulgences which had previously mariyrdom for his name's sake. As we continue rent running. The vessels are anchored with been granted them, and threatened to dismiss the faithful in owning Him before men, so he shall good scope of cable out. Halibut are caught mi under officers from appointment, because they had not been as rigid as he had commanded them.

On the 21st of the Eighth month, the public authorities commenced collecting the fines which the palm-tree, the more that devils and men en they can obtain from 12,000 to 30,000 ibs. in the had been imposed on Friends. From Thomas deavour to oppress us in our public testimonies hours. had used infinites in our product in the second of the second se were carried to the cross to be publicly appraised innocent people, and let not the enemy within, rooms were lost on George's, probably by having he followed them, and finding the appraisers fix. nor his instruments without, drive thee farther on the well-rooms stove in by heavy seas ; and in ing prices below their true value, he testified in this path, wherein thou art walking, lest thou that, these kind of craft are abandoned altogene against the wrong done him,-and then kneeling be found a fighter against God,-and then God and the halibut are now kept on ice, in the be down, he prayed to his Father in heaven that he will fight against thee, and thou shalt not be hon- each vessel using up several hundred tons of it would forgive them. This although performed in ourable; for God hath said in the scriptures, 'He in the course of the season. a meek, Christian spirit, was highly offensive to will honour them that honour him; but on the the Provost, who committed the injured man contrary, they shall be lightly esteemed of that ger, hard labour and expense, than any of ne riords, no commet de more au offensive to the disionary him? So repent, and be warned from fishing i so much so, that the business is coaffic soher citizens, and brought the following letter to the Lord; despise it not, though it come through to the Gloucester fishermen alone. him from John Skein.

"Aberdeen Prison, the 25th of the Eighth month, 1676.

"Provost,-Read and seriously consider, seriously without passion or prejudice. Is there no ed as on the housetops, and that there is an after-The Earl of Arrol calling upon the other com- reckoning, and that man must receive his reward, the law concludes their very meetings seditious." of which he ought to be more concerned in pleas-On this Alexander Skein observed, "They ing of God, than of any man, whose breath is in this day, to cause or suffer a man to be imprison-The Earl of Arrol rejoined, " Qualified loyalty ed for no other cause than obeying Christ's com-No excuse will stand thee instead in the day of the The prisoners were ordered to be taken away; Lord; and the power and influence, by which alty which was not qualified with the fear of the self-seeking clergy, nor their emissaries, sow The Gloucester, Mass., people are proceeding pillows under the arm-holes, as the false prophets the halibut fisting on "George's Shoals," be did of old to those in authority, by telling thee, ispring, with renewed vigour. There are are The commissioners then decreed that if the that we are not the people of God; for know as about seventy-five sail of vessels engaged in a fines were not paid by the prisoners by the 5th of suredly, that it is, and hath been, the word of the business, and in a few weeks there will be twice the Eighth month, that so much of their property Lord to me, with others of my brethren, since we that number. The schooners are clipperbut should be seized and sold as would satisfy the came in here, that as there is no variableness nor from 80 to 100 tons burthen, and carrying cer claim, and that they should be kept in confine-|shadow of changing in him, so he shall be the numbering some twelve men each. The hall same to us, as he hath been to our brethren and are caught on the George's Shoals, a few mil George Skein newly appointed Provost of sisters in the time of their sufferings under the from Gloucester, and about 180 miles from Be own us, not only before our very persecutors, but a good stout cod line and hook, baited with he also in the great and terrible day of the Lord, be-fore His Father and his angels. We shall be as each. If the fishermen meet with good as

a weak instrument. If thou dost not mind, all. Some of the Gloucester fishermen have pro-

thy endeavours in this persecuting way shall be tend to the filling up of the cup of thy secret and public sins, and thou shalt wish thou hadst dier beyond seas, and never seen thy native country Thy true and faithful friend,

JOHN SKEIN,"

('To be continued.)

What Ardent Spirits has done in the United States in Ten Years.

1. It has cost the nation a direct expense of \$600,000,000.

2. It has cost the nation an indirect expensed \$600,000,000.

3. It has destroyed three hundred thousand lives.

4. It has sent one hundred thousand children to the poor-house,

5. It has consigned at least one hundred and fifty thousand persons to the jails and peaitent aries.

6. It has made at least one thousand maniac 7. It has instigated to the commission of one thousand five hundred murders.

8. It has caused two thousand persons to conmit suicide.

9. It has burned or otherwise destroyed, property to the amount of ten millions of dollars.

10, It has made two hundred thousand with ows, and one million of orphan children,-E. ward Everett.

#### From the Boston Travelle. THE HALIBUT FISHERY.

The halibut fishery is attended with more di

the halibut fishery all winter; but the majo-ject. I have derived much alleviation from acute and the other deaf and dumb. The latter was o not start until February. There is great r of anchoring a vessel on the shoals, on nt of the coming up suddenly of heavy and storms, from which there is often no e from foundering, but by cutting away the and running hefore the gale. Then again, all of the vessel is often completely encased he ice, with the sails and the rigging in the condition.

nd property in the George's Shoal fishery. ins think that the vessels while riding at ancome together in a storm, and are foundered ch accidents ; while others are of the opinion he vessels are run down by large ships crossheir paths in the night time and in thick wea-

and a sharp look out for the fishing schoonthis season of the year while crossing the

n of the year is brought to Boston market; essels arrive at the north side of Commerwharf, their halibut being purchased by Hol-, Smith & Co., who are the principal dealers ston. The halibut is here packed into sugar s, and sent all over the Union. At the preime the fishermen obtain a pretty good price, Portsmouth, and New York.

he vessels engaged in the business will stock, n average, about \$2000 during the spring. or two of the Gloucester crafts have stocked 0 on one trip this spring. The fishermen are engaged in the halibut fishery earn their

#### From the Leisure Hour. Old Humphrey on Miligations.

good and pleasant subject is a great advanto an author. When he has to tell his reader elcome truths, and to oppose his opinions and rejudices, it is sad up-hill work; but when, h he can take his reader with him, willing to le slope, all ease and effortless : down such a would I now go, discoursing on the subject of our position. itigations.

he great lexicographer tells us that a mitiga-

drously leg-wise, leg-considerate, and leg- found." pathizing : this is one of the collateral advan-

season I take a cup of cocoa, having a fire in my bed-room all night. I have bought a pony phacton, so that I can ride out daily and get fresh air. Now, if you cannot make a good paper on this subject. I shall think it your own fault, and perhaps give you an unmitigated admonition."

Though my good friend has, in this part of his pucester has suffered greatly by the loss of letter, confined himself to a few only of the things that minister to his comfort, in another part he are various opinions in relation to the loss alludes to other sources of relief, and among sels while engaged in this business. Many them to the kind hearts by which he is surrounded. So far from quailing at his conditional threat, I am hopefully looking forward to a ride with him in his pony phaëton, fearless of his " unmitigated admonition

Rightly considered, this subject of mitigations Every large vessel should keep a good is a very consolatory one. In the days of my tions. childhood, I was once much interested in listening to the remarks of an American. "Our country, said he, "is much infested with poisonous repone week. All the halibut obtained at this where rattlesnakes abound, rattlesnake herb grows, so that when bitten by the snake we chew the herb and are healed." This struck me at the time as a very merciful provision ; but I need not pause to inquire into the truth of the allegation, having a much surer declaration in the Holy Scriptures of the merciful mitigations of our heavenly Father : " Cast thy burden upon the Lord, t large fleet is on the ground, the price will rough wind in the day of the east wind," "No cless materially lower. When Boston market, chastening for the present seemeth to be joyous, nes overstocked, the fishermen go to Port- but grierous; nevertheless afterward it yieldeth rough wind in the day of the east wind." " No if we cannot say, the peaceable fruit of righteousness unto them which are exercised thereby."

Forty years ago I knew a friend who was then in the full possession of all her faculties. She was wedded to one of the worthy of the world, who sometimes, when giving a lecture on geology y, and we hope that they will be well re- to his friends, would playfully observe, in allusion ed by obtaining good fares and good prices; to his partner, who was from Cornwall, that there is any one class of labouring men in though the specimens of British gems on the table England who earn their money at great were not without their value, he had in his posand with more toil and suffering than any session a Coruish diamond of much greater value by it is the halibut fishermen. weeks ago, I found her quite blind; but she was not without her mitigations. She had learned to read her Bible in raised letters with her finger; she was looking forwards to a glorious abode, where the Lord would be her light, and her God her glory; and she sweetly observed to me, in a spirit of thankfulness, and not of repining, "At kind-hearted spirit, he hits on a subject in iny time of life, you know this affliction cannot be a long one." This is the way to meet our trials, leased or profited, it is like going down a to ameliorate our afflictions, to get all the comfort we can from our mitigations, and to make the best

Soon after this interview I visited the chamber of one whom for five and thirty years I had known is an "abatement of anything penal, harsh, as a trusty and faithful domestic. Heavily afflict-naful." I shall apply the word as a reliever cd with cancer, she was, as she believed, on the ssener of the mental and bodily afflictions very verge of an eternal world, but she was not hich humanity is liable. A letter from a without her mitigations; she had kind friends and id, which now lies before me, has drawn my necessary comforts; she was perfectly resigned ghts to this subject. Would that I could do to the righteous will of her heavenly Father, and stice ! Would that I could comfort the hearts looked alone, as a sinner, for salvation to the thousand afflicted ones, by opening their "Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the to discern the manifold mitigations which world." I left her, saying to myself, "When the pund them. One part of the letter runs waves of Jordan rise around me, may my feet also be found on the 'Rock of Ages,' and my Since I have been a cripple, I have become heart be fixed where true joys are alone to be

It was but yesterday that an account was re-Humphrey must write a paper on this sub- terview between two females; the one being blind, thousand pairs of boots or shoes in the house,

pains from the electric chain. I get good spring introduced to the former as one who had never water, and take it freely at night; and twice in that heard a sound; neither music, nor the melody of birds, nor the voice of affection, nor the words of holy writ, had ever entered her car. The blind listener to this account lifted up her hands in thankfulness and unfeigned sympathy, saying, "I have heard all these sounds," and then deeply bewailed the sorrows of her more afflicted sister. But now, she that was deaf and dumb, shaking with emotion, for her eyes had been fixed on the lips of the blind speaker reading the meaning of her words, in her turn declared with thankfulness, speaking with her fingers, that her affliction was not half so heavy as was supposed. "If," said she, "I have heard no sounds, I have been mercifully kept from the evil and impurity of a deceitful tongue." Thus did these afflicted ones diminish their trials by dwelling on their mitiga-

Being "born to trouble as the sparks fly up-ward," afflictions must and will come to us all; it becomes us all then to look to our mitigations. e trips to George's are generally made in tiles, but we are not without our mitigations; for I take it for granted, reader, that you have some open or secret cause of sorrow; some hope that you cannot attain; some fear that you cannot avoid; or some care that is difficult to endure. My advice is, whether your affliction be a light one or a heavy one; the head-ache or the heartache; a fractured limb or a wounded spirit; a suffering body or a desponding soul;-look to your mitigations. Be assured we are sadly over-\$7 per hundred; but as the spring opens, and he shall sustain thee." "He stayeth his rating our burdens and underrating our benefits,

> "Though round us a shower of afflictions may fall, Our manifold mercies outnumber them all.

The patriarch Job sets us an excellent example of falling back on our mitigations ; for he seems to have kept a sort of debtor and creditor account, not only of the present but of the past. He looks not at a part of God's dealings with him, but at the whole, and exclaims : "What! shall we receive good at the hands of God, and not receive evil ?" Are we doing as Job did, thankfully remembering our past mercies, and setting them against our present trials? This, whether we adopt it or not, is a wise course, an upright course, and the only course we ought to pursue.

Neither past mercies, present mercies, nor future mercies should be forgotten in the long list of our mitigations; nor should we think lightly of newly discovered alleviations, professional skill, medicine suited to our case, kind ministerial aid, the visits of affection and friendship, the gentle voice that soothes our griefs, and the kind hand that smooths our pillow. When our trials are sharp, it is a comfort to know that they will be short; and, let the worst come to the worst, we can look beyond them.

But, after all, our best mitigators will ever be God's word, God's promises, and God's presence. Having these, in all our weakness we may wago war with every trouble; whether it be care, povcrty, sickness, pain, or deuth.

"Men, brethren, kindreds, people, tongues, and nations, Count up your mercies and your mitigations.'

Anthony Benezet .- An acquaintance of his, relating to him in conversation, that he had recently heard of a person in whose coffers after death, many thousand dollars in specie were found, Benczet expressed great sorrow at being informed of the circumstance, and begged of his friend to give as little currency as possible to the fact ; adding, that he thought "It would have s of lameness; but now for the mitigations. lated to me, by an eye-witness, of an affecting in been quite as reasonable to have had as many

whilst the poor were suffering with bare feet, for place, this sum has become absolutely the pro- of the cost of repairs and other necessary expenses the want of them."-Selected.

## FRIENDS' ASYLUM.

Thirty-seventh Annual Report of the Managers of the Asylum, for the Relief of Persons Deprived of the Use of their Reason, Philadelphia.

The Managers present their Thirty-seventh Annual Report,

The number of patients in the Institution on the 1st of Third month, 1853, was 56; since which 40 have been admitted, making the whole number under care during the year, 96. Of these 31 have been discharged, and 8 have died. Of those discharged, 15 were restored; 4 were much improved ; 6 were improved ; and 6 without improvement.

There were in the family on the 1st instant 57 patients, of whom 5 were considered restored-4 much improved-9 improved-and 39 stationary. The monthly average of patients in the House during the year, has been about 58.

The year which has elapsed since the last meeting of the Contributors, has not been marked by events of unusual interest; but the Institution entrusted to our management has, we believe, been maintained in a state of efficiency at least equal to any former period; and the best efforts of our able and experienced Superintendent, have been exerted on behalf of the patients committed to his care. His Report, which is herewith submitted, will furnish a more full account of the state of the Asylum, the condition of the various classes of patients, and of the means employed to promote their restoration. Among these means, appropriate occupation and attention to every circumstance conducive to the general health and comfort of the inmates, being considered highly influential.

The Treasurer's yearly statement exhibits a balance due by him to the Contributors on general account, of \$326,22;-on account of interest arising from the bequest of our late friend George Williams, \$105.12, and that of John G. Hoskins, \$233.34, and an unexpended balance of the legacy of our late friend Beulah Sansom, of \$52.01.

From the report of the Committee on Accounts, it appears that the Expenditures during the past year have been as follows, viz.:

For Farm and Family,	\$7520	82
Salaries and Wages,	4027	42
Medical Department,	258	94
Incidental,	93	62
Annuities,	320	79
	\$12,221	50

The amount charged for board, &c. of patients, is \$11,775.69; and there has been received for interest and ground rents, \$567.90, making a the year, of \$122.09,

The Farm has yielded 112 bushels of wheat, 300 bushels of potatoes, 38 large wagon-loads of hay, 17 hogs weighing 3018 pounds, a number the use of the family, and a considerable quantity of butter; and from the garden there has been vegetables.

early part of the past year, presented \$500 to butions, the interest from which should be applied ing in the Physic Gardens, where he observed the Asylum, conditioned for the payment of an towards paying a part or the whole of the expense very fine pomegranate tree, cut almost through annuity of \$30. Her decease having since taken of such patients, as well as in defraying a portion the stem, near the root. "Sir," said the gar-

perty of the Contributors.

The Executors of our late friend John G. Hoskins, have paid over to our Treasurer the amount the low rates which are now charged. Then of the legacy bequeathed by him for certain specific purposes, subject to the annual payment of \$60, in trust for a relative of the Testator, during ly bestow a portion of the means entrusted to the life of the party. The funds so paid over have been invested in Bonds and Mortgages, and amount of poignant distress and suffering, among amount to \$6550.

The proper application of the income arising the formation of such a fund," from this legacy, so as to carry out faithfully the benevolent intentions of the Testator, has claimed the careful attention of the Managers; and in determining the question as to what classes of persons were rightfully entitled to the benefit of the fund, the opinion of able counsel has been obtained. It has been concluded to apply the income of this legacy, and also that of our late friend George Williams, towards paying the whole, or part of the board and maintenance at the Asylum of patients in limited circumstances-the individuals being in membership, or making profession with Friends.

Among the gratifying evidences of the interest felt in our Institution, may be mentioned the subscription for a considerable amount of the Stock of the "Frankford Plank Road Company," made by several liberal individuals, on account of the anticipated advantage the road will be to the property of the Asylum. Some of the Stock so subscribed for has been presented to the Contributors; and means have also been furnished the are comparatively few who are aware of the or-Managers, to subscribe for additional Stock in the Road, to the amount of nearly \$500.

It is pleasing to observe, that the pecuniary means of the Institution entrusted to our care, and its consequent capacity for usefulness, have and declared itself independent. Shortly after increased, rather than diminished during the year; when Cromwell threatened to send a fleet and yet we have still to regret the want of a more ample fund, the income of which may be applied to the general expenses of the Institution, and towards reducing the charge for board of patients to return in the ship with the messenger, and be in restricted circumstances.

The expenses of a properly conducted Asylum for the Insane, are necessarily large, and the actual average cost in numerous cases cannot with propriety be charged. The views expressed on tude for the loyalty of Virginia, he caused her this subject in the Thirty-sixth Annual Report, appear to be so just and appropriate, that we feel at liberty here to adopt and repeat them, hoping they will claim the serious attention and consideration of our friends, many of whom we gratefully term. Copper coins of Virginia were issued even acknowledge, have on various occasions manifested much kindness and liberality towards this Institution, which, it should be remembered was Ireland, and Virginia. the first of the kind established in the United States

"When insanity attacks the head of a family, perhaps with a number of children depending on his exertions, with but slender means of support, and these suspended by the calamity which has total of \$12,343.59; and showing a balance in befallen them-the cost of boarding the invalid in is applied is somewhat curious. Put up in cates favour of the Institution from the operations of an Institution where he can have proper attention and enclosed in waxed cloths to prevent evapo and skilful and judicious treatment, is a heavy burden, and we believe often induces a delay in regions, where dissolved in weak alcohol it fursending him there, which prolongs the duration nishes the best of burning fluids,-a great saving of the disease, and greatly diminishes the proba- being thus effected in freights, risks, &c,-Ann. of calves, and a good supply of poultry. It has bility of recovery. Some touching instances of also furnished a sufficiency of milk and cream for this kind, where great efforts have been made and many privations endured, in order to enable families so circumstanced to maintain a patient in the obtained the usual abundant supply of excellent Asylum during the period necessary for restoral secret conflicts of mind, and had to meet with getables. Our late esteemed friend Ann Mifflin, in the Board, that a lund might beformed by liberal contri- and that under these trials he was one day walk

of the Institution, so as to enable the Managers to admit this afflicted class at a price, still lower than are perhaps few objects upon which those who are blessed with plenty could more advantageous their care, or where it would relieve a greater a worthy and highly respectable class, than i

John and Margaret Wistar having resigned the places which they had acceptably filled as Stew. ard and Matron, and no suitable Friend and his wife having offered to succeed them, Elizabeth R Hopkins was appointed Matron. The duties of Steward have been performed by the Superintendent, with the aid of a clerk.

The Managers surrender their trust with feel, ings of satisfaction, in the belief that their en deavours have tended to mitigate the sufferings of a number of our deeply afflicted fellow-creatures; and they are cheered with the confidence, that the blessing of Divine Providence will continue to attend all rightly directed efforts for the relief of the afflictions incident to our common humanity.

Signed on behalf and by direction of the Managers,

#### CHARLES ELLIS, Clerk.

Third mo. 13th, 1854.

Origin of the term "Old Dominion,"-There gin of the term which has so long and so generally been applied to Virginia. It originated thus: During the Protectorate of Cromwell, the colony of Virginia refused to acknowledge his authority, army to reduce Virginia to subjection, the alarmed Virginians sent a messenger to Charles II. who was then in exile in Flanders, inviting him king of Virginia. Charles accepted the invitation, and was on the eve of embarkation, when he was called to the throne of England. As som as he was fairly seated on his throne, in graticoat of arms to be quartered with those of Eogland, Ireland, and Scotland, as an independent member of the empire-a distinct portion of the "old dominion." Hence arose the origin of the as late as the reign of George III., which bore on one side the coat of arms of England, Scotland,

Napthaline, formerly a chemical product of great rarity, is now extracted in considerable quantities, from the refuse coal tar of gas works. This substance in external appearance greatly resembles purified stearine, and the use to which it ration, it is sent to California and other distant of Scientific Discovery.

It is said of the well-known Richard Cecil, that while he was at college, he had many deep and

ng a striking illustration to his mind, he ome comforted and instructed, saying, he If the books he ever read, "Whom the Yearly Meetings respectively, oveth he chasteneth .- Selected.

m Carriages in Common Roads .- The ability of substituting steam power for on common roads, a writer in the Courier rquirer affirms, has been demonstrated in nd, where its use has been prevented by the ion of the agricultural interest, those enit may be, in the breeding of horses. Such ion in this country would be ineffectual, effort is soon to be made, it is said, to ine steam carriages for ordinary land carriage. isher, of New York, has invented several le improvements in the construction and stock.company, with a capital of \$100,000, manufacture of his machines. He alleges can stop his carriage, or turn it, in less han a horse vehicle of equivalent weight wer, and that it will also wear roads much A trial will be made publicly, when the tre in proper condition for the purpose.

stable Monsters,-Oregon seems to rival alifornia in the productiveness of the soil, e mammoth size to which vegetables attain. n is made by the papers of a huge cauliraised opposite Portland, weighing forty. unds, and the world is challenged to beat it. Chenoweth writes from the Dalles that he owing in his garden a cabbage which he has ly measured, and found it to cover a space ed in a circumference of nearly fourteen ing four feet and six inches in diameter. lid head is twelve inches in diameter. He that the whole would weigh over fifty . The seed which produced this plant was vn until the 21st of May, and the head will lyattain to sixteen inches in diameter. In the arden he has grown turnips, many of which ten pounds; and watermelons and tomatoes ng, both in size and flavour, the best that he en in the Mississippi Valley-all being of t crop, without ploughing or spading, the g and tending having been done exclusively light Yankee weeding hoe, and a garden

Cuban Slavers .- The New York Herald -"We are informed that no less than vessels are fitting out in different ports of or the coast of Africa, the object being to nd return with negroes; also, that seven have sailed within six or eight weeks from ore, Boston, and New York, with the direct on of being employed as slavers."

## THE FRIEND.

FOURTH MONTH 29, 1854.

Yearly Meeting was sitting when it went the decision of the meeting. s. The meeting was unusually large, being ed at any time since the separation in respectively.

on his inquiring the reason, "this tree used 1827. There were but two ministers in attendt so strong that it bore nothing but leaves, ance with certificates, both from Ohio; each havherefore obliged to cut it in this manner; ing a companion. On Second day morning after the care of the Yearly Meeting, was read. It London, Dublin, New York, Baltimore, North open the greater part of the year, with about also the printed general epistle from London ; and arned more in these circumstances than a committee appointed to prepare epistles to those

In the afternoon, the representatives having united in proposing the continuance of William Evans as clerk, and S. Hilles as assistant, they were appointed to the respective stations.

Three cases of appeal from the judgment of the Western Quarterly Meeting were attended to. All the cases, by the consent of the appellants and respondents, were referred to one committee; they were similar in character, and had excited no little interest on account of their connection Friend and family suitable to take charge of the with the newly broached notion of spiritual manifestations by the departed.

and women Friends appointed last year, in conseement of such carriages, and is now raising Rahway Quarterly Meeting, to visit that meeting faithful discharge of the duty devolved upon them, and its subordinate branches, and extend such advice and assistance as appeared to them needful, and to furnish the Yearly Meeting with their judgment as to what course had better be pursued on account of the reduced state of that Quarterly Meeting. The committee had given due attention to the service, but deemed it unadvisable to make a final report at this time. It was continued to give further attention to the case.

A committee was appointed to examine and settle the Treasurer's account, and report the sum of the report be printed and circulated. to be raised for the ensuing year.

the consideration of the state of its subordinate to go to school, and the manner in which they branches and members as exhibited by the replies sent up to the Queries. It was favoured with great solemnity throughout; much feeling and concern were manifested on account of the defieiencies existing, and many of the causes leading West-town; 151 at schools taught by members, thereto were pointed out, and increased zeal awakened to incite both meetings and individual members to renewed faithfulness in coming up in the by members; 32 were taught at home; 164 were performance of their respective duties consistent at family schools; 307 were at public or district with the high profession made by our religious schools, and 53 temporarily absent from school. Society. A committee was appointed to prepare a minute setting forth the exercise that prevailed upon the subjects of extravagance and show in the manner of arraying the dead, in the preparaion and costliness of the coffin, and in the conducting of funerals; also against our members interring in burial grounds, not under the charge of the Society, and where monuments are allowed education, where they would be screened from the to be erected; and advising both meetings and evils of pernicious associations, and kept under members to carry out the ancient testimony of the Society against grave-stones. It was likewise directed to prepare a minute on the subject children to the district schools. The subordinate of hireling ministry, cautioning all against encour- meetings were desired to keep this intereating aging or in anywise sanctioning a man made and subject under care, and to forward to the next paid ministry.

After reading and considering the fifth query, received heretofore. the meeting adjourned.

In the alternoon the consideration of the repart of the sitting; after which three separate reports from the committee appointed on the appeals, ur last number we mentioned, that Phila-two Friends appointed to inform the appellants of ing over the meeting, and a lively interest was

Fourth-day morning .- The Friends appointed persons than we remember to have seen of the judgment of the meeting in their cases

A report from the committed charged with the gradual civilization of the Indian natives, under nen it was almost cut through, then it be-the usual preliminary business, the epistles from appeared from it, that the school had been kept bear plenty of fruit." This explanation London, Dublin, New York, Baltimore, North open the greater part of the year with chemic Carolina, Ohio and Indiana, were read, as was thirty scholars on the list, and an average number of ten had been boarders in the family. During the last autumn, sickness had prevailed throughout the neighbourhood, bringing death and great distress into many families. Several of the Indians were carried off by it, and the valued female head of Friends' establishment being also removed by death, it became necessary to close the achool for a time. Since the epidemic passed away, the school has been resumed, and promises well. The Indians were favoured with good crops in the last season, which they secured well, and have had ample supplies during the winter and spring. A farm and school, are still wanted.

The minutes of the Meeting for Sufferings set-A report was read from the committee of men ting forth its proceedings during the past year, were read, and their labours approved by the uence of an application from Shrewsbury and Yearly Meeting. They were encouraged to a in standing forth in the defence or promotion of the doctrines and testimonies of the Society, and in pleading the cause of the oppressed.

The report, contained on their minutes, of the book committee excited a lively interest in the meeting, and in consideration of the importance of spreading the approved writings of Friends, in order to promote a knowledge of the principles and testimonies of the gospel as held by our religious Society, it was directed that an abstract

The reports, from the Quarterly Meetings re-Third-day morning .- The meeting entered on specting the number of children of a suitable age are disposed of in that respect, were read. The whole number of children reported was 1440. Of these 438 attended schools under the care of Monthly or Preparative Meetings; 225 were at but not under the care of any meeting; 14 at Haverford ; 53 were at private schools not taught

> The meeting was encouraged in the belief, that the concern manifested by it for the right education of the children of its members, had been productive of decided benefit. A renewed exercise prevailed that all the members might duly appreciate the importance of rightly training their children at home, and of selecting schools for their literary religious guardianship and restraiut. Friends were advised to avoid as far as practicable, sending their Yearly Meeting reports, similar in kind to those

The Quarterly Meetings having forwarded reports on the use by the members of spirituous maining queries and answers engaged the greater liquors, it appeared that there are still fifty-four within the limits of the Yearly Meeting, who have used it occasionally during the past year as a were read, each confirming the judgment of the drink, and five who have handed it to others. Quarterly Meeting; they were united with, and The reading of this statement brought much feelmanifested that the pernicious practice should be entirely banished from among all its members. d by a greater number of middle aged and yesterday reported having informed the appellants As patient labour had effected so much in promoting this desirable end, it was concluded to recommend the subject again to the close attention

may strive to incite those members who give and to accomplish the intention of the Yearly cause for uncasiness to increased watchfulness Meeting in its establishment. against tampering with the article in any way ; to send up reports upon the subject next year.

Fifth-day afternoon .- The committee having charge of the boarding-school at West-town, made a satisfactory report, from which it appears there has been a large number of pupils at the school by the meeting. during the past year, averaging 108 boys and 105 girls, and that the family has been blessed with a remarkable degree of health.

the scholars, which occur semi-annually, had shown a commendable improvement on their part, while the continued care and industry of the teachers, together with the general good order and harmony Queries, it was concluded to have all three printmaintained in the family, afforded satisfactory ed separate from the extracts, and sent down to evidence that the concern of the Yearly Meeting the subordinate meetings to be distributed among was in a good measure being carried out, and that the children placed in the school were receiving a solid literary education, under a discipline and surer's account, made a report which was apsupervision calculated to instil correct principles proved, and directed to the attention of the Quarand habits, and to prepare them for usefulness in both religious and civil society.

upwards of twenty thousand dollars ; the receipts for board and tuition, from the farm and other sources, left a balance in favour of the concern of more than fourteen hundred dollars. Between seven and eight thousand dollars have been borrowed to stock the farm, &c., (which however lieve under a humbling sense of the unmerited pays no interest,) and there is a floating debt of a extension of Divine regard and assistance, which little over three thousand dollars. It appears probable that the whole amount of indebtedness out its different sittings. To meet at the usual will be gradually extinguished by the resources of time next year, if consistent with the Divine will. the Institution, should the number of pupils continue ns great as it has been during the past year. The committee is desirous there may be an increase of care on the part of those placing children in the school, to comply with the terms, as regards the payment of the amount charged, at the time specified.

In order to obviate the inconvenience and risk attending the lighting of the school-rooms and other parts of the house with burning fluid, it was concluded to make an effort to introduce the manufacture and consumption of gas. Accordingly, a voluntary subscription was opened, and sufficient funds being obtained, the necessary works are now in progress, and it will not be long before the whole establishment will be lighted throughout with gas. From the same liberal source, the means have been furnished for fitting up twenty bathrooms, provided with hot and cold water, for the use of the boys, (the girls having been previously supplied,) and for erecting new waterworks, by which an abundant supply of pure water will be obtained.

The new barn was finished in time to receive the crops of last season, and the committee is about to have a suitable milk-house erected over the spring between the farm-house and school.

The present mode of managing the farm, so far meets the expectation of the committee, and appears likely to be attended with a larger profit, and a greater improvement of the land.

It being found that the time heretofore allowed in the Spring and Autumn for vacation, is too short to permit the necessary cleaning and repairs of the house to be effected, or to afford sufficient relaxation to the officers, teachers and pupils, the committee proposed that each vacation be extended to four weeks, to commence at the elose of the ensuing Summer session.

The report was satisfactory, and the proposition to extend the vacation was approved; and the committee encouraged to give close attention to from Wm. Picket, \$2, to 32, vol. 28; from J. Patten, \$1,

A memorial from Evesham Monthly Meeting, respecting Hinchman Haines, was read and directed to be recorded.

A minute in reference to interments, gravevards, tombstones, &c., was read and united with

Sixth-day morning .- A minute on the subject of hireling ministry was read and approved. In consideration of the importance of the subjects The examinations into the studies and progress of treated of in this, and in the minute read at the last sitting, and also of those embraced in the minute of the Clerk, embodying the exercise of the meeting when considering the replies to the the members.

The committee appointed to examine the Treaterly Meetings.

Essays of epistles to the Yearly Meetings of The total disbursements in the year had been London and Dublin, and to those on this continent with which Philadelphia Yearly Meeting corresponds, were read, approved, directed to be signed by the Clerk on behalf of the meeting, and forwarded to their respective destinations.

The meeting closed in solemn silence, we behad been manifested from time to time through-

#### ITEMS OF NEWS.

The Arabia steamship brings Liverpool dates to the 15th inst.

The news from the seat of war are very confused,they indicate a sortie from Kalafat, and a sanguinary engagement at Hersova, in both of which the Turkish army appear to have had the advantage. The operations of the allied fleets in the Baltic had been impeded by the breaking up of the ice. The Russians have en-tered Servia. The city of St. Petersburg has been brilliantly illuminated, and Te Deum has been sung in their places of worship, in honour of the Russian army having crossed the Danube.

GREAT BRITAIN .- The upward tendency in flour and cotton continues.

SPAIN .- The Spanish Government has ordered reparation for the damage done in the "Black Warrior" affair, and has censured the authorities at Havana for their acts.

JAPAN .- The Japan ports are to be open,- the time when, not yet announced. UNITED STATES .- The Gadsden Treaty has been

ratified by the Senate. Benton has made a powerful speech against the Nebraska Bill.

Pennsylvania .- Deaths in Philadelphia last week, 217. No news of the "City of Glasgow." Flour market quiet, but firm at the advanced prices. Two dollars a bushel for red wheat, two dollars five cents for white.

New Jersey .- Several wrecks have taken place on the const, attended with the loss of two or three hundred

New York .- More than two millions of gold from California arrived on the 25th instant. Deaths last week,

California .- Unfavourable news from the mining districts. Duels, murders, &c. abound.

#### HAVERFORD SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

The stated annual meeting of the Haverford School Association, will be held at the committee-room, Arch street meeting-house, on Second-day, Fifth month 8th, 1854. at 4 o'clock, P. M.

CHABLES ELLIS, Secretary.

#### RECEIPTS

of the subordinate meetings, in order that they promote the welfare of this interesting institution, to 52, vol. 27; from James Schooley, lowa, \$10, to 52, vol. 27; from Jame vol. 27.

> A Female Teacher is wanted as an Assistant in the Raspberry street Coloured School for Boys.

> Application may be made to John Carter, No. 105 South Twelfth street ; William L. Edwards, No. 37 Arch street ; or John C. Allen, No. 179 South Fifth street.

#### WEST TOWN BOARDING SCHOOL

The Summer session of the school will commence m Second-day, the 1st of Fifth month next. The pupil will be conveyed by railroad to West Chester, conveyances will be in waiting to take them and the baggage to the school, on the arrival of the mom and afternoon cars, on Second-day, the 1st, and Third day, the 2d of Fifth month. The cars leave the deno south side of Market street above Eighteenth street (formerly Schuylkill Fifth street,) at 74 o'clock, L.E. and 4 o'clock, P. M. The agent of the school will be a the railroad depot on Second and Third-day afternoon and will fornish pupils with tickets, and accompany them to West Chester. Those who go by the morning train will be furnished with tickets by a person in a tendance. To those who procure tickets as directed the fare from Philadelphia to the school, including bugage, will be one dollar, which will be charged to the cholar at the school. All baggage should be disting ly marked West-town, and with the name of the owner and should be sent directly to the railroad depot. An plications for admission must be made to Joseph Spot don, Superintendent at the school, or Joseph Scatter good, Trensurer, No. 84 Arch street, Philadelphia.

The West-town office is at Friends' bookstore, No. 8-Arch street, where all small packages for the pupils left before 12 o'clock on Seventh-days, will be forwarded All letters for the pupils and others at the school, should be sent by moil, directed to West-town Boarding-School West Chester P. O., Chester Co., Pa. Postage should be pre-paid, and packages should be distinctly marked and put up in a secure manner, so that their contents will me be liable to be lost by handling. The stage will lear West Chester during the Summer session, for the school on Second, Fourth, and Seventh-days, on the arrival of the afternoon cars from the city, and from the school to West Chester on the same days, to meet the afternoor cars to Philadelphia. The fare for each passeagers and from West Chester by the stage, will be 25 cent When special conveyances at other times are provided at the school, an extra charge will be made.

West-town, Third mo., 1854.

DIED, on the morning of the 15th inst., of typh pleurisy, at his residence, in Moorstown, New Jamp Eperszar Romans, a member and minister of Chem Monthly Meeting of Friends, in the 78th year of his go of this dear Friend it may be said, that through it washing of regeneration and the renewing of the Hel Ghost, he became a firm and upright pillar in the mil tant church, and being concerned to dwell deep, his er was divinely anointed to see the mournfully degenera condition of our beloved Society,-under a sense which he was unable to join with anything which h believed would tend to lower the standard of Trati thereby bringing upon himself much reproach, which he endured with meekness, being made willing to sa fer for the sake of Him who had redeemed bi and sanctified him .- Though his ministry was not with eloquence of speech, it reached the Witness for Trui in the hearts of the hearers, not only reproving the mu of siu, but speaking a word of encouragement to the sincere seeking traveller Zionward .- His mind had bee much withdrawn from the world for some months part and on his being attacked with illness, there se nothing for him to do, but endure the pains of the body which he did with remarkable patience. On his physical cian inquiring how he felt, after remarking that he so posed he was asking after the body, he observed, respects my mind, I have never felt greater peacs and quiet." On another occasion, he said, "I have had sense of this for several weeks, and can say as to " prospect of leaving this world, there is no cloud in : way ; all is peace ;" and having filled up his measure suffering, he was sweetly released, leaving to his su viving family and friends, the evidence that he is num bered among those of whom it is said, "Blessed ap holy is he that hath part in the first resurrection; such the second death hath no power, but they shall b priests of God and of Christ, and shall reign with him

PRINTED BY KITE & WALTON. No. 3 Ranstead Place, Fourth above Chesnut street.

## ' - - -FRIEND.

## A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

## L. XXVII.

#### PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

e two dollars per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions and Payments received by

JOHN RICHARDSON. NO. 50 NORTH FOURTH STREET, UP STAIRS, PHILADELPHIA.

ge to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, i in advance, three and a quarter cents; to any the United States, for three months, if paid in six and a-half cents.

From the New York Spectator.

#### GEOGRAPHICAL SCIENCE.

is from the Address delivered by M. F. Ry, at the annual meeting of the New Geographical and Statistical Society, on vening of the 16th of Third month.

#### (Continued from page 258.)

re has been set on foot during the last year, r move by the United States, which, in the ent of many, is calculated to have importd wholesome bearings upon the physical ence at Brussels, which was held by inviof this government, and in which were real maritime powers.

ence around the table at Brussels, had for Let us have specimens-was the cry. bject, to convert every well-appointed ship sails across the ocean, into a floating obn attempt, a well-directed attempt, has been to bring the sea regularly within the do-of philosophical research. But the atmos-rembraces the land as well as the sea. It nole, and as such, its agencies, its phenoand its laws ought to be studied. And why not the same concert of action and uniy of observation, which Holland and Denand Spain and Portugal, Sweden, Russia, Brussels Conference, to extend to the sea should not the same uniformity and cone extended also to the land?

s now proposed to convoke in Brussels a al Meteorological Congress, which shall t of one or more delegates from every Chrisation, and that it shall be the duty of this blage to devise a plan of meteorological re-, which, including both sea and land, may e universal. Quetclet and Kreil, Hanstein, er, Buys, Ballot, Airy, Secchi, Lamont, Sa-James, and Jansen, and Beechey, with a f others, have expressed themselves in favour ies to which the investigations made by the "It is not probable that these animals lived at that henceforward we should view the surface of

SEVENTH-DAY, FIFTH MONTH 6, 1854.

Navy, touching the phenomena of the sea have the depths where these shells are found, but I rngiven rise, a new department of science has been ther think that they inhabit the waters near the added to the stores of human knowledge. Per-haps the expression is too strong; therefore, 1 the bottom. With reference to this point, I shall will say, the corner-stone for a new department of be very glad to examine bottles of water from science has been laid, and I quote Humboldt for various depths, which were brought home by authority,

branch of science has recently sprung up on this study them carefully. \* \* The results alside of the water. It is styled Physical Geogra- ready obtained, are of very great interest, and phy of the Sea, and to the American Navy he have many important bearings on geology and ascribes the honour of originating it. As some zoology. of the first fruits of it, I have the pleasure of exhibiting to you two plates, one showing the shape to collect soundings with Brooke's lead in all parts of the basin which holds the waters of the Atlan- of the world, so that we can map out the animaltic. earth's crust, which is under the water, what a also to collect mud from pancake ice, &c., in the map of the country is to its mountain ranges and polar regions-this is always full of interesting other contrasts on the same solid crust above the microscopic forms." sea level. The other is a vertical section from one side of the Atlantic to the other. These two to form but a slender clue, indeed-do these little delineations are the results of deep-sea soundings mites of shells, by which the chambers of the made by officers of the navy. These soundings deep are to be threaded, and mysteries of the ocean were at first unsatisfactory, because the plan upon revealed ; yet, in right hands and to right minds, which they were conducted, never contemplated they are sure guides to both light and knowledge. phy of the world. I allude to the Maritime bringing up the plummet; indeed, to bring it up from great depths was considered impracticable; of these specimens is, that all of them are of the therefore, there was an uncertainty about themted, in the persons of twelve delegates, the there was a feeling in the public mind of vagueness with regard to their results. How do you four elements of the old philosophers-fire, earth, labour of those twelve men, as they sat in know that the plummet has reached the bottom?

In this stage of the undertaking, a clever young officer, passed midshipman J. M. Brooke, who bry, and to unite the whole sea-faring world was at the time serving with me at the observa-te general system of physical research, and tory, came to my relief, and supplied by his inwas at the time serving with me at the observagenuity the very desideratum which was so much occupied by his remains. Though not invariably wanted. He arranged a deep-sea sounding appa- the case, yet this rule, to a certain extent, is true, ratus, so that when the plummet struck the bot- and will, therefore, answer our present purposes, tom, the plummet would become detached from which are simply those of illustration. the line, leaving attached to it a small iron bolt, which would bring up specimens from the bottom. Last Summer and Fall Lieut. Berryman, of the Dolphin, gave this apparatus a fair trial, and that of the coral reef or island with the dimensions brought up with it specimens from the bottom at of the whale. The graveyard that would hold y, Belgium, Prussia, England, and the the depth of 12,000 feet. Samples of these spe-the corallines, is larger than the graveyard that cimens were sent to Professor Bailey, of West would hold the elephants. Point, for examination under his microscope. He kindly undertook the study of them, and as his whose remains Brooke's lead has brought up from letter, reporting the result, is short, perhaps you the bottom of the deep sea, probably did not live will permit me to read it :-

"West Point, November 29th, 1853. examining-yet, thanks to Brook's contrivancy, below, after death. we have it clean and free from grease, so that it But for it to commend itself to the favour- can at once be put under the microscope. I was would seem, are about to teach us to regard the onsideration of this Society and to its active greatly delighted to find that all these deep sound- ocean in a new light. Its bosom, which teems tant and useful results. Nor does it call chiefly made up of perfect little calcareous shells now seem, as obedient to the great law of change as

the Dolphin, and any similar materials, either According to that great and wise man, a new 'bottom,' or water from other localities. I shall

"I hope you will induce as many as possible, This delineation is to the solid part of the culi as you have the whales. Get your whalers

Truly, these results are suggestive; they seem

The first noticeable thing the microscope gives animal, not one of the mineral kingdom.

The ocean teems with life, we know. Of the air and water, perhaps the sea most of all abounds with living creatures.

The space occupied on the surface of our planet, by the different families of animals and their remains, is inversely as the size of the individual.

The smaller the animal, the greater the space

Take the elephant and his remains, or a microscopic animal and his, and compare them. The contrast, as to space occupied, is as striking as

As Professor Bailey remarks, the animalculæ or die there. They would have had no light there, and their frail little textures would have "My Dear Sir,-l am greatly obliged to you been subjected in their growth to a pressure upon for the deep soundings you sent me last week, and them of a column of water of 12,000 feet high, I have looked at them with great interest. They equal to the weight of 400 atmospheres. They are exactly what I wanted to get hold of-the bot- probably lived and died near the surface, where tom of the ocean at the depth of more than two they could feel the genial influences of both light miles! I hardly hoped ever to have a chance of and heat, and were buried in the lichen caves

Brooke's lead and the microscope, therefore, it rt, it is only necessary to say that the ings are filled with microscopic shells; not a par-sition is one which promises many highly ticle of saud or gravel exists in them. They are no wrinkles, makes no impression, are, it would upon the government or individuals for any (Foraminifera), and contain also a small number is any department whatever, either of the animal expenditure. As a consequence of the dis- of siliceous shells (Diatomaceae).

#### NO. 34.

## THE FRIEND.

the sca as a nursery, teening with nascent organ- ment was required. Peevishness or ill-temper provide for them a home, out of the reach of want ism; its depths, as the concerny for families of and rhubarb were associated in their minds always or oppression. living creatures that outnumber the sands on the as cause and effect .- The Doctor. The following Tables have been carefully preseashore for multitude.

Where there is a nursery, hard by there will be found also a graveyard; such is the condition of the animal world. But it never occurred to us before, to consider the surface of the sea one wide nursery, its every ripple as a cradle, and its bot- the duty of the Superintendent, in compliance tom as one vast burial place.

On those parts of the solid portions of the earth's crust which are at the bottom of the atmosphere, various agents are at work, levelling both upward and downward. Heat and cold, rain and sunshine, the winds and the streams all assisted by the forces of gravitation, are unceasingly washing away the high places; and as perpetually filling up the low.

But in contemplating the levelling agencies that are at work upon the solid portions of the crust of our planet, which are at the bottom of the sea, we had come almost to the conclusion, that these levelling agents are powerless there.

In the deep sea there are no abrading processes at work ; neither frosts nor rains are felt there ; and the force of gravitation is so paralyzed down there, that it cannot use half its power, as on the dry land, in tearing the overhanging rock from the precipice, and casting it down in the valley below.

When, therefore, I was treating of the basin of the Atlantic, the imagination was disposed to regard the waters of the sea as a vast cushion, placed between the air and the bettom of the ocean, to protect and defend it from these abrading agencies of the atmosphere.

The geological clock may, thought I, strike new periods; its hands may point to era alter era; but so long as the ocean remains in its basin-so long must the deep furrows and strong contrasts boldly rugged. Nothing can fill up the hollows there; no agent now at work, that we know of, able gift of reason. can descend into the depths and level off the floors of the sea.

#### (Conclusion next week.)

"One night more," said a pious and very poor man [Thomas Hegg] when suffering grievously from a mortification of the leg, "one night more, and I shall be beyond the clouds." "I am afraid you are very ill," said his kind friend at another time, "but I trust you have no fears respecting your future happiness, should it please God to summon you to appear before him." He opened his eyes, and distinctly said :---

"Fed by his hand supported by his care,

I scarce can doubt : why then should I despair ?"

It was remarked to be an inconceivable blessing to have the Son of God for our friend ! "It is, it is !" said he in a tone and manner that indicated that he was accustomed to look to God through that Divine Mediator, and that he was practically acquainted with the truth of that scriptural declaration, " To them that believe Christ is precious." -Selected.

Cure for 111-Temper .- A sensible woman of "the Doctor's" acquaintance, the mether of a young family, entered so far into his views upon may be done to improve the condition of some which he took pride in doing in the best manner this subject, that she taught her children from who may be considered hopelessly insane, and After a period of probation, he was regularly dir their earliest childhood to consider ill-humour as are mentioned here, because the wants of this charged, and has now been employed, for acad a disorder which was to be cured by physic. Ac class are still very imperfectly understood, a year, as carpenter to the Institution; is active cordingly, she had always small doses ready, and There are hundreds of patients of this description industrious, and rational, earning for himself the little patients, whenever it was thought aced. in our country, who are greatly in need of Hos-ful, took rhularb for their crossness. No punish-pital accommodations; and it is surely a duty to able member of our Asylum community.

FRIENDS' ASYLUM.

#### SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

The period has again arrived when it becomes with the rules of the Institution, to present to the Managers his Annual Report.

On the 1st of Third month, 1853, there were fifty-six patients remaining in the Asylum; since which time forty have been received-making ninety-six in all, who have been under care during the past twelve months. The largest number on the list at any time was sixty-two; the lowest fifty-two; and the monthly average was fifty-eight and four-twelfths. There has been but a small portion of the time throughout the year, that one or both sides of the House have not been as fully occupied, as was consistent with the com fort of the inmates. During the past three months, every room in the female Wards has been constantly occupied, and a number have also been furnished with comfortable temporary accommodations elsewhere.

benefits of the Asylum since the date of the last vere physical disease, which terminated fatally Annual Report, is greater by sixtcen, than during shortly after their admission, and three were rethe year previous. Rather more than one-hall, (which is about the usual proportion of recent been allowed to test the effects of their treatment cases received into our Hospitals,) have been leaving twenty-three, who, during the course of cases of less than one year's duration. Of these, the year, have been subjected to an uninterrupted we have had the satisfaction of seeing a large course of curative treatment. Of this number, proportion leave the Institution, restored to the thirteen have been discharged, twelve of whom full possession of their mental faculties. Among were restored, and one was much improved, and the patients who have long been afflicted with In ten remain; three of whom are restored, one a sanity, as well as those of more recent date, we convalescent, and six are more or less improved long as the bottom is covered with blue water, so have had a number of cases of much interest, to and present favourable indications of recover, whom the benefits of the Institution have been Thirteen cases of more than one year's duration in the solid crust below, stand out ruggedly and strikingly apparent; two of whom, contrary to have been under special curative treatment our expectations, have been restored to the invalu- of whom five were restored, three were improved,

> case of a female member of a highly respectable years and a half, has been an inmate of the le family, whose friends, from a mistaken motive of stitution, the greater part of which time was pass kindness, had kept her at home for thirty years, ed in a most distressed condition of apparently during which time she had been insane. For hopeless insanity. About a year ago he been many years she had not left her room, and from to improve, his excitement gradually subsiding want of exercise had nearly lost the use of her until he gained sufficient control over himself a limbs, so that she was in a truly helpless condi-engage in the occupation of drawing. At present tion when brought to the Asylum. Happily, her he is quite free from any manifestation of insue friends were able and willing to furnish every ity, is active and industrious in his habits, and thing that could be required for her comfort and there appears every reason to anticipate his per improvement, and in the course of a few months, manent recovery, the only remains of his former by persevering efforts to induce her to use exer- disease being an irritable condition of the nervos cise, she was able to take daily walks through system, which it will require time to remove, be the grounds, and was so far improved in every fore he will be able, with safety, to leave the respect, that she could associate with her fellow sheltering roof of an asylum. Another case o patients, and take manifest pleasure in their so- recovery, worthy of particular notice, is that of ciety. They will also recollect the cases of the middle aged man, a carpenter by trade, who, lo sisters who were brought to the Asylum on the about twelve years, had been a constant source same day, two of them having been insane for of anxiety and distress to his friends. He was many years, the other being a case of recent under treatment for nearly a year before an occurrence. The latter has recovered, and the signs of improvement were manifested, at the co former have so far improved as to conduct them- of which time he was induced to take a part " selves with propriety, and to spend the time use the labour of the patients in the garden. Il fully and agreeably to themselves, which formerly soon began to improve and show a desire for a was passed, at best, in discontented idleness.

pared, giving the statistics of the Institution for the past year.

#### RECAPITULATION. Remaining Third month 1st, 1853, -56 Received since. 40-9 Discharged or died, 39 Remaining, -57-96 Of the thirty-nine patients discharged, there were Restored, 15 Much improved. Improved. Stationary, 6 Died. . 8-9 Of the fifty-seven remaining, there are Restored, 5 Much improved, 4 Improved. 9

39-5

Stationary,

Seven recent cases were under treatment at the time of the last Annual Report, and twenty-three have been received since. Of these last, however The number of patients who have received the four were of patients who were affected with se moved by their friends before sufficient time has and five were stationary. Among the patients of The Managers will also doubtless recollect the the latter class is a young man who, for fire gular employment. He was then taken to the The above are encouraging instances of what carpenter's shop, and work put into his hand

s, there was no prevalence of diarrhœa or 3s. 4d. affections of a like character, and the pamonths, there has been observed among of our old residents, a tendency to depresf the vital powers, manifested by a feeble ution and impaired appetite and digestion, ing the liberal use of tonics.

gratifying to be able to report the finances Institution in a prosperous condition. Its from the board of patients has been nearly nt to meet all the expenditures, including derable amount laid out for various improve-

ew force-pump has been erected, for furiz the Institution with a more abundant supusly in use. The capacity of the reserwas increased, by the addition of two new poses. An apparatus for warming the parbecupied by the female patients, and the Institution, and by the Institution itself, to ock of the Frankford and Germantown Road Company, was an important aid tothe completion of an undertaking which, by sons of the year, promises to be a valuable ement. The fence bordering the road has emoved, and its place supplied by a new ade of strong pales, five feet in height, ex. the most peaceful times. g along the whole front of the premises, he exception of about five hundred feet, a stone wall is being made. Outside of lisade a graded sidewalk extends the entire e, which might be planted with trees, and

[Remainder next week.]

#### For "The Friend."

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

sters and Elders, and other concerned members of the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia.

## JOHN SKEIN.

(Continued from page 260.)

t. George Melville, who had authority to n°the goods of Friends, having applied to

Melville proceeded for a week or two in his rejected the proposition with indignation. and all others, with one exception, were career of persecution, and was suddenly stopped, om fevers of any kind. During the last by fear of other messengers of the law, who were seeking to arrest him for a just debt. Early made by many citizens to the magistrates, that in the Tenth month, however, having in some to save their lives, which the physicians declared measure entered into terms with his creditor, he were in apparent danger by their close confinereturned to levying fines on Friends. On the ment, they might be removed to a large room 5th, he took from Alexander Skein, cattle to about in the chapel. But the Provost and bailiff oppoatwice the amount of the fine. The next day after, ed the mensure. The bailuff said, "he would taking the cattle to the cross to be valued, finding pack them like salmon in a barrel; and though no one disposed to buy them, he had them killed they stood as close as the fingers on his hands, and their flesh expessed for sale on the public shambles. But he was disappointed. The inha- they had not room in the chambers, they might bitants who had declined buying them living, lie on the stairs." The stairs which he suggested generally refused to buy them when dead, and he found he had brought them "to a bad market." water than could be obtained by the means On the 19th, he again went to John Skein's shop, and took away about £100 worth of the goods, in power on behalf of the prisoners; and when under pretence that the former seizure was insufto five thousand gallons, which has been ficient. On the 23rd, he took the goods to the missioners again met at Ellan, many persons imply sufficient for a two days' supply for cross, it being market day, to have them appraised. The cross was opposite the prison, and Patrick Livingstone and James Halliday, from the winers' Office has also been put up, which has dow of the room where they were confined, obgreatly to the comfort of our inmates. A serving what was going on, so spoke to the peosubscription by the Managers and friends ple, that no man could be found who would council, however, directed that several, amongst appraise the goods so unrighteously distrained. Indeed, the confinement of Friends at this time in that prison, did tend to the spreading of the Truth. The street in front was very much crowded on be under confinement, and not at liberty to hold ing the Asylum more easily accessible at market days, and those Friends who were concerned to preach the everlasting gospel from the windows, had much larger auditories than they under penalty of fine and imprisonment. When would have had in their own meeting houses in

Early in First month, 1677, complaint having enjoined, we shall act as we see proper. been made to the commissioners of the preaching of Friends from the prison windows at Aberdeen. direction was given to remove five of the prisoners to a place out of the town, called the chapel. make an agreeable promenade for the These five were Patrick Livingstone, George the day after the commissioners had set at Ellan, Keith, Robert Barclay, John Skein, and Alexander Jaffray,-prohably those whose exhortations deen brought before them, issued an order which, to the people they most feared, would tend to after some general directions, commanded the make Quakers of them. The Provost and bailiff " magistrates of Aberdeen to provide the prisoners of Aberdeen did not relish this order, which they with convenient rooms for their imprisonment, so thought would give the prisoners removed there as that they may be accommodated with necesbetter accommodations. They delayed obeying for a time, but at last submitted, only substituting David Barclay for Patrick Livingstone. Those tention sprung up between the sherilf and the sent to the chand, however, were still subject to magistrates. They directed him to take the prisent to the chapel, however, were still subject to magistrates. many privations and cruelties incident on the illwill of the Provost and bailiff. They were put council bore date after the other, and pressed the mmissioners for further direction and power, into a little cold narrow place, which had a great magistrates to obey. The dispute grew warm, ed it on the 24th of Eighth month, and on door opening to the Eastern ocean. The room and neither would touch the prisoners. Whilst th proceeded to act under it. With twelve was scarcely more than sufficient to hold their they were entering formal protests at law against s and two messengers he went to the shop of beds, and there was but one very small window each other, the Friends finding themselves at libkein, and though there were goods in sight to it, which admitted so little light, that the pri- crty, although as yet nominally in bonds, inase than three times the value of the fine, he soners could not at any time see to eat their pro- much as neither sheriff nor magistrate would take ded there was not enough there, and pro- visions, without a cundle, unless the great door charge of them, "went before a public notary, to the dwelling-house. Here he was re- was open. At the time of epening the door, a and entered their protests respecting the proceedentrance. On this he sent to the Provost, servant usually swept out the room, and because ings, and thereupon also protested, that themselves thority to break open the doors, but before to give him room to work, some of the prisoners were freemen, and should pass away on their uisite permission came, night put a stop to at times stepped outside the door, the Provost lawful occasions. occeedings. In the morning however, he gave the keeper a sharp rebuke for letting them h in the shop to answer the claim, and if fires, in a little place under the room they occu-hould break open the house, the magistrates pied; but he durst show them no favour without Joseph Besse s

general health of the family has been ex- incurred. The magistrates on this advised Mel- being made for them by the man who had charge during the greater part of the year. Not- ville to leave the house, and to seize on the shop of the room, the Provost chid him rudely for preunding the continuance of hot weather last goods. He obeyed their direction, taking goods suming to mention such a thing. And on a sugong beyond the period to which it usually which, by their own valuation, amounted to £130 gestion of another window being made which would admit light into the room they occupied, he

5-6-851

Those in the Tolbooth at Aberdeen were still more barbarously treated, and application was yet they should have no more room; and that if as a lodging place were very steep, and so narrow that it was difficult for two to pass on them.

Several remonstrances were addressed to those on the 3d of the Second month, 1677, the comappeared before them who gave testimeny to the cruelty with which Friends were confined. The bailiff endeavoured to excuse the proceedings at Aberdeen, on the false pretence that they had no room to afford them better accommodation. The whom John Skein was one, should be taken to Bamff. The balance of the prisoners were to be sent to their own dwellings, where they were to meetings in their own houses, or attend any meetings which those in authority deemed unlawful, set at liberty under the order, they answered, "We accept our liberty, but as to the restrictions

Those who were imprisoned at Baniff were delivered to the sheriff to be taken there, and were in his custody when the following circumstances occurred. The king's council at Edinburg, held having had the hard usage of the Friends at Abersaries."

When this order reached Aberdeen, a hot consoners to Bamff, he insisting that the order of

Thus John Skein and his companions went to attended by smiths with hammers, ready to have that liberty of a few minutes breathing of their places of abode, or wherever they saw fit, e his will. But James Skein who had fresh air. There was a chimney to the room, on the 9th of Second month. The Friends conad his actions in this matter, went to the and although it was subject to smoke, the prison-rates who were assembled, and entered a ers needed some fire. They applied to the gaoler the vindictive spirit roused against them was not protest, importing that there were goods for liberty to store some turf or peat for their allayed, and suffering appeared to be the portion

Joseph Besse says, "It was a received obserexpect to be accountable for the damage permission of the Provost. On an application vation among this people, that during the time of

their spirits were continued cheerful, praising the people in religiously assembling to worship God, merely because we see them perform some casu Lord in the midst of their most grievous afflictions, to be such as their utmost force and cruelty could acts of charity, which the spirit of the world en but also their bodies kept in health and strength, not conquer, forbore at length to repeat their contrive to make extremely compatible with a ro under the most unhealthy confinement, beyond truitless attempts, and quietly permitted what luptuous life; and the cost of which, after all all human probability or expectation. And even they were fully convinced their power was unable bears but little proportion to that of any one vice the malice of their adversaries became, against to prevent." their own wills, subservient to the spreading the doctrine of Truth, which they were called to bear, and even their close imprisonment, on purpose to prevent their preaching, was made a means of many blessed opportunities, to promote what was the aim and design of their adversaries therein to hinder. And that during this persecution, their appointed meetings in that town were not only constantly held at the usual times, but greatly increased in the number of persons attending them ; for the women, whose husbands were frequently shut up in prison, failed not, with their children, to assemble themselves together for the worship of God at the stated time and place. Which constancy of theirs, with the accession of other persons out of the country, and the returning of the prisoners as soon and as olten as any of them were released, so far disappointed the persecuting magistrates, that they were not able to prevent the holding of any one of the public assemblies of this people, during the whole course of this persecution.

"Moreover the sufferers, to their exceeding great consolation, did especially remark, that to encourage them to be faithful and constant, the power and influence of the Spirit of God was in a more than ordinary manner manifest among them, insomuch that their prison-house was turned into an house of prayer and praise, and the aboundings of the love of God did enlarge their hearts, and enable them to utter and sound forth his Truth to the reaching and convincing of many souls, and even to the amazement of their enemies; until at length the hands of their persecutors became weakened, some of them being removed by sudden death in an exemplary manaer, and the priests George Meldrum, John Menzies, and William Mitchell, one of them by death, and the other two by law, deprived of their power, and silenced from preaching ;- the Lord of Hudda, who had threatened by his own authority to pull down their meeting-house, turned out of his officer of chancellorship,-and James Sharp, the Bishop of St. Andrews, so called, whom the magistrates of Aberdeen made use of as their principal instrument, by his power in council, to crush the Quakers, and suppress their meetings, most inhumanly and barbarously murdered by some wicked presbyterians, who waylaid him as he passed by in his coach and six, and assassinated him, calling him an apostate, a betrayer, and a persecutor.

"This remarkable concurrence of so many unusual and extraordinary events which belell the When sickly thoughts or jarring nerves invade principal instruments of their sufferings, was ob- My morning sunshine or my evening shade; served and acknowledged by those who in Chris- When the dark mood careers without control, tian constancy and patience under oppression, O Lord, whose word is power, whose gifts is peace, quietly expected the Lord's appointed time for Bid my spent bosom's lides and tempests cease: their deliverence, as manifest tokens of his dis- Bid thy blest Jesus walk a stormier sea pleasure revealed against their opposers, and gra-dually tending to restrain the remainder of men's wrath against the imposer and in dual wrath against the innocent sufferers, and in due Work my soul's faith from out my hody's fears, season to obtain their relief; which was shortly And let me count my triumph in my tears after effected."

On the 4th day of the Ninth month, 1679, the religious meetings of Friends at Aberdeen, were for the last time disturbed, and many Friends luxury, the costly diversions, and the intemperate Thee. Assist me to hear all, until thou art plea among whom John Skein was one, were taken to dissipation in which numbers of professing Chrise ed to say, it is enough." Again, "Grant me prison. In three hours they were all discharged, tians indulge themselves, can any stretch of can-little of thy peace, O Father, and faith and t

their deepest suffering at Aberdeen, they found assemblies were held at Aberdeen without moles-the favour of Gol attending them, and His hand tation from the magistrates, who, having abun- things," enable us to hope and believe that all and of providence preserving them, so that not only dentity proved the patience and constancy of this lactuated by a spirit of Christian benevotered (To be continued.)

Selected.

HAVE I DONE WHAT I COULD!

- I cannot draw the warrior's sword ; t would not if I could-
- 1 may not give the thunder word, To drench the field with blood : But 1 may act a warrior's part, Within that listed field-the heart.

My path leads not through foreign lands, O'er mountain, waste, or lea; I wander not with pilgrim bunds;

Nor care the world to see There may he gems of art in Rome, But I have choicer gems at home.

I cannot plead with fervid tongue, Nor strike the minstrel's lyre

Or blend its magic tones with song, To set the soul on fire ;

- But I may breathe a still small voice. To make some aching heart rejoice.
- 'Tis not for me to paint the scene, The artist's brush portrays-The laughing hill, the meadow green,
- The sun's cloud-softened rays; But, surely, I a sketch may paint Of scenes to glad yon lonely saint.

The sculptor's chisel is not mine. Nor mine to mould the clay : Or make the Parian marble shine

As with Promethean ray; But is there no rude shapeless heart

On which to try the sculptor's art?

I am not skill'd to heal disease, To set the fractured limb ;

I cannot strait the crippled knees, Or clear the eye-ball dim ;

But I may ply that art divine, The art to pour the "oil and wine."

I have not wealth, nor power, nor skill, To broadcast all around ;

The world's wide field I may not till, Nor sow its fallow ground But little spots are here and there, Which I may weed of grief or care.

The man of learning and of parts Soars far above my path I cannot cope with stately hearts, Who scorn my emher hearth;

Be mine while in this dreary wild The lot to bless the poor man's child.

PRAYER FOR THE ILL AT EASE. And fear and faintness gather on my soul Lord Carlisle.

Besse adds, "From which time their religious dour, can even that tender sentiment by which tience; O my sweet Saviour, whether in life

or even vanity !- Selected.

From the Annual Monitor for 1854.

### JOSEPH WATSON.

Joseph Watson, of Cockermouth, an elder, de censed Twelfth month 28, 1852, aged 68 years

This dear Friend, whose peaceful close wa an recording, filled, for many years, the station of a elder in the church, well esteemed, fully alive a its duties and responsibilities, and mindful of th apostolic exhortation, "Take heed therefore up yourselves, and to all the flock over which the Holy Ghost hath made you overseers,"

He had very humble views of his own Chri tian attainments, and was fearful of any mer being ascribed to the creature, often expression with much feeling, that to him belonged nothing be blushing and confusion of face; " To the Lord alm belongeth righteousness." During a protracte illness, and gradual prostration of bodily strengt he had at seasons to experience depressing fee ings, and some mental conflicts; but through a he found a sure refuge in the free mercy of Go in Christ Jesus, which enabled him to hold fa his confidence, and to possess his soul in patience and in meek and hopeful trust. On one of the occasions, he was heard thus to supplicate: " my Savour, be thou my rock and my refuge Thou art riches in poverty, a never failing he ia every time of need."

At another time of great exhaustion, he calm observed to his surrounding family, " The doctor can do nothing for me, but there is a great Phy sician who can. Yes, 'there is balm in Gilea there is a Physician there;'" and then he ferver ly prayed, "O God1 send thy guardian angel conduct me across the billowy waters; and whe I pass through the dark valley, enlighten me wi thy countenance, and land me on that happ shore, where all is peace, and bliss forevermore Again, when in great suffering, he exclaime "Oh ! what shall I do ?- rest myself on the boso of Jesus.'

Reviving a little, he gave explicit directions r specting some outward arrangements, and the added, "I have nothing more to say, nothin more to think of but my adorable Redeemer, at I believe I can fully adopt the language; ' My de partner will be cared for, my children provid for, and there is a place prepared for me-place of rest." Then, addressing his dear wi and children, he said : "When this does ta place, I know it will be painful to you, but I ho you will be resigned with a Christian resign tion."

To a near relative he said : "I have often : traverse dreary deserts; but at other times, Ia favoured with sweet ghmpses of Canaan. I wi we could all be more concerned to number o blessings, than to murmur at our trials ; how mu better it would be for us," After sending m sages of love and encouragement to his abse friends, he thus supplicated for himself, "O pleased to send me a little help out of thy sand If we look around and mark the excesses of ary my gracious Saviour! Help is laid up

my and extol Thy name, who, with the Son alove alone art worthy, through the countaes of eternity !"

t yet sufficiently brought down into the eref humiliation."

Ird and Saviour! In the evening he said, called. ive now a pleasant prospect; I feel a little more pain, no more suffering; but all joy, God and the Lamb. No need of the sun, ed of the moon, no need of the stars, for the of the Lord doth lighten it, and the Lamb light thereof,"

while afterwards he said, "I have been fad with a glimpse of the saints clothed in white ents, and I feel that through adorable mercy, I be permitted to join them in singing eternal s."

er sending messages of Christian counsel to dear triends, he said, "I do feel desirous of ying too much, but I do not wish to carry ing away with me that I ought to express. a hope, that I may, through the unbounded y of God in Christ Jesus, my adorable Reer and Intercessor with the Father, be receivto rest; but mind it is all through the mercy d in Christ Jesus; 1 have nothing, it is all rcy.

hen rapidly sinking, he was heard to say, where am I ?- on my heavenward journey ; little before his close, he thus supplicated, nighty Father, may it please thee to take me yself; but O give me patience to bear all, o wait thy time." Soon after he peacefully d away.

#### For " The Friend," CHARITY AND FORGIVENESS.

e noble testimony which was borne in our Yearly Meeting to these cardinal and essenirtues, will not, it is hoped, be soon forgotten, hey lie at the very foundation of Christian vship and unity, and are perfectly compatible firmness in opposing error. The endeavour mprehend and perform the things of the Spi-; and the jarring effect thereof has been le us effectually to oppose the current of pure curiosity."

than pain or otherwise, enable me to say, error. Love and good-will must mark the course A Brief Account concerning the People called by blessed will be done." Wist often concerned to approach the Divine mation in the church. These are the warpons of sul as an humble suppliant for pardon and the Christian's warfare, whereby through faith he inness, a clear sense of the mercy of God in is enabled to triumph over all the power of death i Jesus extended to him, prompted the ejacuand darkness, not only in himseli, but in the "Praises! O to praise, adore, church.

It is gratifying to behold the apparent increase of love and forbearance among our members, and it is to be hoped that this may continue, until. with month 23d. In the evening after a through the effectual working of the Spirit of great suffering, he said, "I am alraid I grace in our hearts, we may become united in grace in our hearts, we may become united in of us) had long waited for his appearance and the one body, of which Christ only is the head. If we are preserved in patience under the trials by the following morning he was engaged through which we are called to pass, on account ublication, that his sins might be blotted out, of the departures from primitive faith, and willing is confidence a little renewed. How com- to forgive, even as we are forgiven, the fruits of to the weary, exercised pilgrim, to feel in the of extremity, that the prayer of faith is in the hastoning of the time of rejoicing in the egarded with acceptance by a compassion- openess of feeling and purpose to which we are

As it has been by little and little, that some raged. Amidst all our trials and sufferings, have swerved from the faith once delivered to the s One who is able to save, and mighty to saints, by leaning to their own understandings. r, to the uttermost. To think of the love of so the restoration of these will be a gradual work ar Saviour! to come down to die for us which can only be effected by patient and forinners." After a few more conflicts of na- bearing labour, the result of which is already few more trials and provings of faith, the manifest in the measure of harmony now prevaof Truth and righteousness in the earth.

We are constantly assailed by the spirit of the world, tempting us to forsake our first love, by conforming to the doctrines, manners and fashions of those who have not been redeemed therefrom, so that from our warfare there is no discharge, but we are to use all diligence to make our calling and election sure, redeeming the time because the days are evil. "Greater is He that is in us, than things to his own church,

But there is a faith which is overcome by the without respect of persons. And in the fostering of this outward faith, the love of the creature comes to usurp the place of that true love to God which would enable us to do his will in singleness of heart, loving Him above all, and our neighbour as ourselves.

observatory of Toulouse, has communicated the ages. It is no other than that which Christ himfollowing note to the journals of that place; "The self abundantly preached, who preached the kingearth is at this moment entering into one of the dom, who preached the Truth which makes free, numerous meteoric circles, the existence of which and that under many parables and resemblances ; has been for some years admitted by astronomers. sometimes of a little seed, at others of a pearl or It will remain there until the 14th or 15th instant, hid treasure; sometimes of a leaven or salt, and Some of the planetary corpuscules, near which again of a lost piece of silver, &c. Now what is we are about to pass, are of very considerable this, and where is it to be found ! What is this dimensions; one of them, for instance, as large which is like a little seed, a pearl, &c. What is a the wisdom of the creature, has always as the Capitole of Toulouse, was, in 1807, turned the field 1 is it not the world, and is not the an occasion of concern with the upright in from its route by the action of the earth, and fell world set in man's heart? What is the house in America. At other times, in 1801, 1803, which is to be swept, and the candle lighted in ? ly lamented in our religious Society; but 1807, 1813, &c., their passage munifested itself is it not that house, or heart, where the many inauthorized and unlawful strivings of the by showers of dust or fragments of stones. These enemies aro? A man's enemies, south Christ, are of man against it, never have, and never can exceptional falls will, however, only produce very those of his own house. Indeed the testimony owned. "The wrath of man worketh not insignificant effects on the carth; and the neigh- concerning this was precious to us; but the findighteousness of God;" and nothing short of bourhood of some small stars which we approach ing and experiencing the thing testified of, to be ure and peaceable wisdom of Truth, can ever need inspire us with no alarm. It only excites according to the testimony, was much more so.

Quakers, in reference to Principle, Doctrine, and Practice ; as held and maintained by them unitedly at their origin. Written about the year 1676, by ISAAC PENINGTON, n minister amongst them.

"Thus saith the Lord, Stand ye in the ways, and see, and ask for the old paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls." -JEREMIAU vi. 10.

We are a People of God's gathering who (many had undergone great distress for want thereof.

QUEST .- But some may say, What appearance of the great God and Saviour did ye want?

Ans .- We wanted the presence and power of his Spirit to be inwardly manifested in our spirits, We had (as I may say) what we could gather from the letter, and endeavoured to practice what we could read in the letter: but we wanted the power from on high, we wanted life, we wanted the presence and fellowship of our Beloved : we wanted the knowledge of the heavenly seed and kingdom, and an entrance into it, and the holy dominion and reign of the Lord of life over the flesh, over sin and death in us.

QUEST .- How did God appear to you?

Axs .- The Sun of righteousness did arise in rospect of the heavenly City opened before lent. But notwithstanding the favourable change us, the day spring from on high, the morning when he thus gave utterance to his feelings: which is progressing, our only safety is in constant did visit us, insomuch that we did as really tinual watchfulness unto prayer, lest we enter see and feel the light and brightness of the inward and harmony; all singing praises to the into temptation, and thereby retard the advance day in our spirits, as ever we left the darkness of the inward night.

QUEST .- How did God gather you ?

Ans .- By the voice of his Son, by the arm of his Son, by the virtue of his Son's light and life inwardly revealed and working in our hearts. This loosed us inwardly from the darkness, from the bonds of sin and iniquity, from the power of the destroyer, and turned our minds inwardly towards our Lord and Saviour, to mind his inward he that is in the world," and He will give us the appearance, his inward shinings, his inward quick-victory over all enmity as our confidence is in enings; all which were fresh from God, and full Him alone, so that in the bond of perfectness we of virtue. And as we came to be sensible of may become one in Him who is head over all them, join to them, receive and give up to them, we came to partake of their virtue, and to witness the rescuing and redceming of our souls thereby, world, in which we are led to seek honour one of So that by hearing the Son's voice and following another, preferring the praise of men to the testi- him, we came to find him the way to the Father, mony of a good conscience, which can only be and to be gathered home by Him to the Father's maintained, by keeping a single eye to the Truth, house, where is bread enough, and mansions of rest and pence for all the children of the Most High.

Now, as touching the blessed principle of Truth. which we have had experience of, and testify to (for how can we conceal so rich a treasure and be faithful to God, or bear true good-will to men?) it is no new thing in itself, though of late more clearly revealed, and the minds of men more The Meteoric Circles .- M. Petit, director of the clearly directed and guided to it than in former And this we say in perfect truth of heart, and in

ever tries, shall find this little thing, this little power inwardly in the hearts of his. So that in furnishes us with a key to the explanation of the seed of the kingdom, to be a kingdom, to be a minding this, and being faithful in this respect, great historical problem which has hitherto define penel, to be heavenly treasure, to be the leaven of we mind our peculiar work and are faithful in that solution. We can now understand how Belains life, leavening the heart with life, and with the which God hath peculiarly called us to and re- zar, as joint king with his futher, may have been most precious oil and ointment of healing and quireth of us. salvation. So that we testify to no new thing, Secondly. There is not that need of publish by the combined forces of the Medes and Person but to the Truth and grace which was from the ing the other which formerly existed. The histo- and may have perished in the assault which a beginning; which was always in Jesus Christ our rical relation concerning Christ is generally be- lowed; while Nabonidus, leading a force to the Lord and Saviour, and dispensed by Him in all lieved and received by all sorts that pretend to relief of the place, was defeated, and obliged a ages and generations, whereby He quickened, re- Christianity. His death, his miracles, his resur- take refuge in the neighbouring town of Baragoe newed and changed the heart of the true believers rection, ascension, and intercession are generally (or Birs-i Nimrud,) capitulating, after a short me in his inward and spiritual appearance in them, believed by all people; but the mystery they miss sistance, and being subsequently assigned, accord thereby destroying their enemies, and thus delive of; the hidden hie they are not acquainted with, ing to Berosus, an honourable retirement in Car ering them from them. For INDEED THERE IS but are alienated from the life of God, in the midst NO SAVING THE CREATURE, WITHOUT DESTROY- of their literal owning and acknowledging of these ING THAT IN THE CREATURE, WHICH BRINGS things. SPIRITUAL DEATH AND DESTRUCTION UPON IT. Israel of old was saved by the destroying of their knowledge of the mystery, is not sufficient to outward enemies; and Israel now (the new Israel, bring them unto God; for many set up that which the ioward Israel) is saved by the destruction of their inward enemics. Ohl that people would come out of their own wisdom and wait for God's wisdom, that in it they might come to see the glory, the excellency, the exceeding rich virtue and treasures of life, that are wrapped up in this principle or seed of life; and so might receive it, give up to it and come to partake thereof.

And as touching doctrines, we have no new doctrines to hold forth. The doctrines held forth in the Holy Scriptures are the doctrines that we believe. And this doth farther seal to us our belief of this principle, because we find it a koy by which God openeth the Scriptures to us and giveth us the living sense and evidence of them in our hearts. We see and have felt in it to whom the curse and wrath belong; and to whom the love, belong; and we have been led by God's Holy the saints.

Head-notions do but cause disputes, but heartknowledge, heart-experience, sense of the living power of God inwardly, the evidence and demonstration of his Spirit in the inward parts, put an end to disputes, and set mon upon the inward tra- dad, under date January 25th, of the present year, vail and exercise of Spirit, by that which is new and living, which avails with God. Now whereas many are offended at us, because we do not have recently made in Babylonian history, and sar, or Nergal-Sharezer, who succeeded his bro more preach doctrinal points or the history of which is of the utmost importance for scriptural ther-in-law, Evil-Merodach. His genealogy is Christ, as touching his death, resurrection, ascen- illustration. sion, &c., but that our declaration and testimony is chiefly concerning a principle to direct and ing the winter, in conducting the British Museum 'Chief of the Magi,') as in Jeremiah xxxix. 3, 13. guide men's minds thereto; in order to give a excavations in Southern Chaldaea under my su-The son of Nergal-Sharezer, Laborosoarchod, plain account of this thing, as it pleaseth the perintendence, has lately disinterred a number of who reigned only nine months, has left no re-Lord to open my heart at this time in love and clay cylinders in the ruins of Um Queer-(the cords; but of Nabonidus, the last king, who, ac good will to satisfy and remove prejudices where ancient Ur of the Chaldees, and near the modern cording to Berosus, was placed on the throne by they may exist: thus it is in brief-

ledge of things) and that which he hath given us memorial of the works executed by Nabonidus, exposed during a recent fall of the river, and the to be still of is the mystery, the hidden life, the (the last king of Babylon,) in Southern Chaldan, bricks of which the wall was composed were inward and spiritual appearance of our Lord and They describe, among other things, the restora-found to be uniformly stamped with his name and Saviour Jesus Christ, revealing his power inward tion of temples, originally built by the Chaldean titles. Tablets also dated at various periods of ly, destroying enemies inwardly, and working his monarchs, at least 1000 years previously, and his reign up to the sixteenth year (according to work inwardly in the heart. Oh! this was the further notice the re-opening of canals dug by history he reigned seventeen years,) have been joyiul sound to our souls, even the tidings of the Nabopolassar and Nebuchadaczzar. The most found at Borsippa and at Warka; and the cylinarising of that inward life and power which could important fact, however, which they disclose is, ders and clay barrels, recently excavated by Mr. do this. Now this spiritual appearance of his, that the eldest son of Nabonidus was named Bel- Taylor amid the ruins of Ur, promise to furnish was after his appearance in the flesh and is the shar-ezar, and that he was admitted by his father a complete record of his domestic history. His

most tender love to the souls of people, that who- even the appearance of Christ in his Spirit and undoubtedly the Belshazzar of Daniel, and these

Thirdly. The knowledge of these, without the they gather and comprehend from the relation concerning the thing, instead of the thing itself, and so never come to a sense of their need of the thing itself, nay, not so far as rightly to seek after it.

very high in religion, in a way of notion and available for the verification of this portion of his practice, without acquaintance with the Rock of tory. Of the time of Nabopolassar there are a Ages, without the true knowledge and understand- few tablets in the British Museum which were ing of the foundation and corner-stone. My found at Warka, but they furnish no historical meaning is, they have a notion of Christ to be the data. Of his son Nebuchadnezzar (or Nabuka rock, a notion of him to be the foundation stone; durussur, as his name is written in Babylonian but never come livingly to feel Him to be the the monuments are most extensive. The slab in rock, to feel him to be the foundation stone, in- the Museum of the East India House gives a mi wardly laid in their hearts, and themselves made nute account of the various works executed by the living stones in Him, and built upon Him, the King at Babylon and Borsippa :--further details, main and fundamental stone. Where is this to referring to other parts of Babylonia, are furnish mercy, peace, blessings, and precious promises be felt but within? And they that feel this with- ed by a cylinder, now in the possession of Si in, do not they feel Christ within ? And can any Thomas Phillips, and the inscription upon which Spirit and power, through the judgments to the that feel Christ within, deny him to be the strength was published a few years back by Grotefend, at mercy and to the partaking of the precious pro- of life, the hope of glory within them? Well, it Hanover. Materials, in fact, exist in the Muss mises. So that why should we publish any new is true, once again " The stone which the builders ums of England, France, and Germany, for comfaith, or any new doctrines? Indeed we have refused" (Christ within, the builders of this age none to publish; but all our aim is to bring men refuse) "is become the head of the corner," who Nebuchadnezzar, though unfortunately up to the to the ancient principle of Truth, and to the right knits together his sanctified body, his living body, understanding and practice of the ancient apos- the church, in this our day, more gloriously than tolic doctrine and holy faith, once delivered to in the former ages and generations, blessed be a record will, it is to be hoped, reward the exer the name of the Lord.

(To be concluded.)

#### Recent Babylonian Discoveries.

Writing to the London Athenaum, from Bag-Colonel Rawlinson says:

"I hasten to communicate a discovery which I

Arab capital of Sook-ess-Shookh on the Eu- a revolution at Babyloo, we are now finding relies First, that which God hath given us the expe-phrates.) Two of these cylinders have already in ull quarters. The walls of Babylon on the rience of (after our great loss in the literal know-reached me, and I have found them to contain a river face, erected by this king, were completely standing and lasting dispensation of the Gospel, to a share in the Government. This name is eldest son, as I have stated, was named Belshare

Governor of Bubylon, when the city was attacked mania. By the discovery, indeed, of the name of Bel-shar-ezar, as appertaining to the son of Nabonidus, we are, for the first time, enabled to reconcile authentic history, (such as it is related by Herodotus and Berosus, and not as we find it in the romance of Xenophon or the fables of Cie sias,) with the inspired record of Daniel, which forms one of the bulwarks of our religion.

" It may be further of interest to your numer ous readers, if I append a briof sketch of the me morials of the later Babylonian monarchs (subs And so many are builders, and many built up quent to the taking of Nincveh) which are not piling a full account of the domestic history of present time no record has been discovered of his foreign wars. The discovery, however, of such tions now making by the Assyrian Fund Seciety, Of Nebuchadnezzar's soo, Evil-Merodach, th only relic which I know is a weight in the form of a duck, brought by Mr. Layard from Nineveh. and now lying in the British Museum (Layard's 'Nin, and Bab.,' page 600). Many bricks have been lately found at Babylon by the French Commission, bearing the names and titles of Neriglisnot given, but he bears the same title of Rag-mag "Mr. J. Taylor, who has been employed dur- (not, however, certainly with the signification of vrian cylinders and monumental inscripwh's foreign conquests, and merely speak ally of his domestic history, the custom at

reserved by Berosus, and corroborated by nian chronology dates from the latter half wenty-third century B. C., and we are now hs who lived almost as early as B, C, 2000. ecise duration which Berosus assigns to zinal Median dynasty of Babylon, and to thians (?) who succeeded them, cannot be ined, as the numbers are in one instance il, and in the other wanting. The Chalnonarchy, however, which followed, was hed about B. C. 1976, and continued till 518, and it is to this interval of 458 years must assign the building of all the great f Babylonia and Assyria, in the ruins of we find bricks stamped with the names of aldæan founders.

remainder of the letter contains very valuta on the history and chronology of Baby-Chaldzea, and Assyria. In conclusion, inks of the Euphrates, by Mr. Loftus, at eh, and Warka, on account of the Assyrian Society, and by Mr. Taylor, at Um-Qeer, hahrein, and Nawaweis, on account of the tring the present season, materials will be d that shall enable us to classify the Kings Chaldæan dynasty, from B. C. 1976 to B. 8, with as much certainty as has been atin the classification of the Assyrian Kings . C. 1273 to B. C. 625, and that we shall ave an historical tableau of Western Asia ing up to the twentieth century B. C., or r to the exodus of Abraham from Chaldma, re determinate and continuous than has btained for the sister kingdom of Egypt comparison of the hieroglyphic records e thirty dynasties of Manetho. I am only ig the result of the labours of Mr. Loftus cious. r. Taylor to proceed to England with the As I the last two years' researches in Assyria abylonia, and I thus hope to arrive in Lonthe end of April or beginning of May."

#### From the Leisure Hour. "BLIND AS A MOLE."

bright sunshiny day "in the mcrry month ," a few years ago, I found myself, in comwith an old schoolfellow, scrambling all ...

Belshazzar), and that this prince or joint Arthur's Seat, and down on the other into the dived into the profundity of the soil. In his er yet been found in Babylonia or Chaldwa, each other across the clear blue field of heaven, try to forget the old saying, " as blind as a mole.

would trespass too much upon your valua. Castle. The attention of my companion was at- dropped quietly into the box, out of the mole's ze if I were to attempt to give an abstract tracted by a rustling noise close under his feet: the present state of our Babylonian and and making a by no means graceful descent to their perambulations again saw light at intervals, n knowledge, but a few remarks upon the the spot whence it proceeded, he noticed appearbogy may perhaps be of interest. There ing from a compact mass of stones and rubbish little doubt, then, but that the historical the hind-quarters of a dark rat-looking animal, which seemed violently convulsed by vain efforts enes, are substantially correct. Authentic to pierce further into the ground. To solve, if possible, his difficulty, I joined him, and seizing the stumpy tail, pulled from its dark and winding , both in Chaldæa and Babylonia, relics of retreat a struggling mole. Many of our country readers, when boys, may have thoughtlessly caught such by means of a trap-thoughtlessly we say, for the mole is not an animal to be foolishly destroyed, as it often has been. As suddealy as a greasy-tailed pig the animal slipped from my fingers, and before I could retake him, was half buried among the roots of the grass : but when swung comfortably in a pocket-handker-chief, escape was impossible, and home we went with our prize, which puffed and snorted in the worst imaginable humour.

friend, a temporary habitation was constructed for him, from an old tea-chest, on which was fitted a glass lid, with sufficient apertures to admit an abundant supply of air. A quantity of earth As our observations on dissection of the head en-Rawlinson states that: "As excavations served him for a bed, and worms, in dozens, conng now actively pursued in Chaldaea, upon stituted his daily rations. Could any reasonable mole desire more? And yet, on the third day from his capture, he was among the things which were !

Believing that some little interest may be taken Museum, there is every reason to expect even in a humble mole by the readers of the " Leisure Hour," I purpose to detail our observations, first, on his habits, and then on his structure. Determined to decide for ourselves, if possible, the much-vexed question of the mole's "eyes, or no eyes," we set about a scries of simple experiments to test our friend's susceptibility to light. Of course we had the authority of many naturalists in favour of his eyesight, and among the rest, that of old Buffon; but, unfortunately for the credibility of all his statements, we had also read in the same gentleman's work, that four hundred men breakfasted on the egg of an dodo, and this dreadful swallow made us very suspi-

As the box in which the mole resided was provided with a glass top, we could at pleasure keep him in comparative darkness, or shower in upon ful flesh, giving healthy strength to every action him a flood of light, by simply moving the gas of the body. The chest also is protected by a flame so as to have it shaded by the side of the thick and broad expansion of muscles. But, lackbox, or placed in full blaze above the glass. a day for the hind-legs, they are as poor as a When in the former state, the little nibbler de- rat's. Certain it is, that were the creature divided voured his supper of worms with great avidity, about the middle into two pieces, it would be diffiseeming to be as comfortable on the surface of the cult to get over the impression that the one part mould as if in his subterranean burrow; but no belonged to a larder resident, and the other to a ver an abrupt piece of rock which looks up sooner was the light brought to bear upon hum poor half-starved outenst. The aim in this un-one side to Edma's heary-headed guardian, than he displayed the utmost uncusiness, and equal distribution of flesh is very ovident. From

as really slain at the taking of Babylon by placid face of Duddingston Loch. The spot is to marches, also, which, by the way, though not so s ve may infer from finding in the lascrip- a certain extent historic ground, for along this full of grace as a dancing-master's walk, were Bisitun that the impostor who caused the little valley the young chevalier's army defiled in yet far from ungainly, he invariably appeared mans to revolt against Darius Hystapes, 1745, on their way to the field of Prestonpans. I cognizant of the presence of an opposing obstacle wy personated the heir to the throne, did cannot exactly say what was the aim of our walk : without coming in actual contact with it, and the name of the eldest son of Nabonidus certainly my friend had an eye to the picturesque, turned right or left, face about in quite a diganfied c-ezar, but of the second son, Nabukudu and inhaled many a good draught of light and style. In some instances the smell of the obsta-It is sufficiently remarkable, that while shade; while I picked up tiony morsels of grass cle might have been the indicator of its presence; and trashy-looking weeds, eyeing them with but in order to overrule this objection, a variety e especially devoted to a record of the greater glee than the Bathurst or San Francisco of objects were employed, as the human hand, a pilgrim fingers his jaundice-faced idol. Having piece of wood, a table knife, a bit of lookingno exclusive object in our ramble, we felt at liber- glass, a tea-plate, and several other articles; and h seems to have been exactly the reverse, ty to draw amusement and instruction from any- invariably with the same result: so that the next alogical or bana field historical document thing, whether from the cirrus clouds chasing time a man runs his head against a post, we will

geographical, statistical, sacerdetal, and or those noisy gentlemen the sable daws, career-tural descriptions abound. In the pursuit of his prey, we had another proof ing round the distant towers of old Craig-Millar of our friend's eyesight. A few worms were sight: they speedily crept into the mould, but in not unfrequently a few inches before Mr. Mole's nose; but woe betide the unhappy wight who did so I he was carefully watched until an opportunity occurred of getting him endwise into the sharp toothed jaws of his destroyer, when he was quictly munched up, just as a child would a stick of bar-ley-sugar. This last fact was one of the most interesting which came under our observation. Why, with his strong jaws and lancet teeth, he would not seize a worm by the side, as I have seen a waternewt do scores of times, and make his own of it, instead of allowing one after another to scamper off from between his very jaws, I cannot understand; but that such is the case I am well assured. Our verdict on the eyes of the mole amounts to this, that the mole does see, but that his range of vision is very limited.

Having thus declared that our friend has the power of sight, it would be still more satisfactory Anxious to watch the habits of our singular to find, if possible, his cyes. For this purpose a party of young naturalists sat on his body, while one, with all the sage demonstrativeness of a Cuvier, proceeded with the work of dissection. tirely agree with those of H. K. Creed, Esq., of Christ's College, Cambridge, and published by him in the "Naturalist," February, 1852, it will suffice to give his account. "Having lately," he says, " been carefully examining the eyes of the common mole, I find that the little black tubercules which are seen, on turning aside the hair, on each side of the head, have each an optic nerve communicating with the brain." This is sufficient proof that the reviled little animal in question enjoys the blessings of sight; for surely an All-wise Creator would never form an animal with all the apparatus for vision, and yct deny it the use of it.

Passing now from the eyes to the general structure of the mole, the first thing that strikes us on removing his coat is the extraordinary development of the muscles of the forepart of the body, in comparison with the hinder quarters. The arms, or fore-legs, arc short, stiff-looking appendages, and covered with what would seem to be a superabundance of flesh. This, however, is not the case; large as the quantity is, it is firm, usethe nature of the mole's habits, it requires prodigious strength in its fore-quarters, that it may overcome the many obstacles to its subterranean explorations.

Nor is the difference in the skeleton less marked. The bones of the hind leg exhibit no material difference from the corresponding bones in higher animals, being elongated and cylindrical in shape, as in the legs of a hare or rabbit. In the fore-legs, however, we have a structure which almost defies description, though we hope by aid of the accompanying skeleton to give some notion of its peculiarities. To begin with the scapula, or shoulder-blade, which in man and most other mammals assumes a somewhat triangular form, having two flat faces, one of which is ornamented with an apright ridge: this bone is familiar to every one who has picked the fiddle-hoae of a rabbit. In the mole the scapula loses its expanded form, and appears as a prismatic club, with three sharp edges, and furrows between them. Collar-bones attach the shoulder-joint to the breastbone, and are present only in a few of the lower animals, as monkeys, kangarous, bats, and two or three others. In shape, it muy be said generally to resemble Hogarth's line of beauty, being a long and beautifully curved bone; in our subject, however, its length is contracted, and its breadth increased, being a short thickened body, with greater breadth than length. Next look at the humerus : instead of a fine long cylindrical bone, a shortened, flattened, and sinuated piece of osseous matter is presented, with curves and points, and flats and depressions, sufficient to puzzle a mathematician. The aim of this wondertal formation of bone is the same as that of the large development of muscle; namely, to give sufficient strength to enable the burrowing creature to overcome almost any difficulties, and resist impending dangers. which would inevitably destroy an animal of another organization.

It is impossible, in contemplating the anatomy of such a creature, not to feel that it is as perfect in its kind as the gigantic elephant, or the wellproportioned horse; and that it as forcibly displays the power, wisdom, and goodness of the great and benevolent Maker of us all.

what the Lord may intend in temporal affairs, though He gives liberty to ask about them. Nearand views of His condescension and power experieaccd and realized by faith from genuine, solid, and comfortable communion with God. He will not move in the channels we prescribe-in what we guess at, and sometimes call impressions from Him, His ways are wrapt in mystery, wisdom and kept its route null it reached Brewster's station, und love, and cannot be traced by any lines we can draw.

A large establishment for the manufacture of will give employment to some three or four hundred operatives.

The experiment of making plate glass at Cheshire, Berkshire county, is said to be quite successful, and a revival in the glass business is the consequence. The proprietors of the glass works at Lenox are making experiments with the sand taken from the top of Washington Mountain, in Berkshire county.

## THE FRIEND.

## FIFTH MONTH 6, 1854.

The rains which occurred near the close of last month, proved more than ordinarily destructive in the great thoroughfares of travel in many parts of the country. The amount of water which fell in Philadelphia and its vicinity was between three and four inches, while further to the north, northcast and north-west, it is said to have been five inches. The Delaware has been greatly swollen. and great freshets have taken place in many of the streams in Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey, carrying away dams and bridges, and destroying a large amount of property. The dam on the Croton river from which the supply of water for the city of New York is obtained, has been so greatly injured, that it is feared weeks will be required to repair the damage, and in the meantime the city will be cut off from its accustomed supply of the necessary element. The authorities have forbidden the use of the water for factory purposes and wherever large quantities are required.

On the Pennsylvania Railroad a slide took place which detained the cars for several hours. On the Morris and Essex Road, a similar cause stopped the travel for a considerable time. On the New York and Erie Railroad great damage was done by breaks in the embankments, stones and earth washed on to the track, and bridges injured. The trains were either delayed or stopped altogether.

" A break occurred near Stainway, west of Delaware tation, and nine men were carried with it into the river. Seven of them were instantly drowned, and two were rescued by a boat. They were labourers on the road. It is probable that the road will be repaired, and that a train will leave this evening, but none will go west this morning."

"The New York Daily Times of yesterday, says: On the Hudson River Railroad very extensive land slides have taken place, which prevent the transit of the trains. Some time will necessarily elapse before the road will be again in good working order.'

#### From another source we take the following :

"Mr. Burchill left Albany at 4 o'clock on Saturday "I have learned not to draw hasty conclusions the usual number of cars, which were then filled with male passengers only.

"As the train progressed, the country could be obness to Him is the answer to prayer in all cases; and views of His contents on the travellers saw that many harms had been swept away, and that here and there large portions of fences had been destroyed. Trees were seen prostrate, and the cattle had retreated from the fields lying near the base of the mountains, owing to the impetuosity with which the swollen streams rushed down.

"However, the train did not meet any obstruction. which is within fifty-two miles of New York. Here if was found that fifty feet of the railroad track had been torn up, owing to the overflowing of the Croton river. and the cars were halted. The passengers got out in perfect good humour, and some commenced to look for sewing silk is about to be erected at Hartford. It shelter in the neighbourhood, whilst Mr. Burchill, necompanied by others, walked on to Purdy's station.

"At Purdy's station the water had torn up thirty or forty feet of track, levelled a large extent of wooden fence, and floated several houses. Some wooden shanties were completely carried away.

"At Newenstle, one mile south, the volume of water had been vastly increased. About one hundred and fifty feet of the iron track was completely uprooted. A large mill-dam, which was situated at a distance of a mile and a-half west from the road, had burst, and the tremendous rush of water which followed immediately submerged a large cotton factory, with four or five buildings, which were used for manufacturing purposes It could not be ascertained whether the houses were totally destroyed or not, as the scene at the place baffled any attempt at adequate description. Bales of cota general miscellany of agricultural, manufacturing, and

domestic implements, were seen floating on the surface of the agitated waters.

"Hartford, Ct., May 2.—The water continued to no here yesterday till 4 o'clock, when it came to a mad lt was then 20½ feet above low water mark, 2] here than in the great flood of 1801. In the eastern part of the city, Commerce, Front, Kilbourn, Ferry, Potter, E lery, and Charles streets, were covered with water the whole length. A large stone scow passed through Pros street, from one end to the other. Hundreds of family were driven from their dwellings, and several perwere drowned. Fish-boats floated through the stress and a great number of bridges were washed away greatly damaged. Some 2000 persons are throws o of employment by damages to factories, mille, &c. T loss in this city is estimated at \$100,000."

#### ITEMS OF NEWS.

By the Pacific steamship, Liverpool dates to the 19th ult. has been received.

ENGLAND .- Not much change in flour. Provisio market dull, with a heavy stock of park on hand. Stockport, there are extensive strikes ; from ten to twein thousand operatives have eensed work.

FRANCE .- Still further increase of the army and navy.

From the seat of war we learn that several engage ments have taken place, of little account, save in the destruction of human life, and the increase in miser consequent thereon. The English fleet have taken in Russian merchant vessels in the Baltic.

UNITED STATES .- Connecticut. - The Connection river is very high.

Pennsylvania .- Deaths in Philadelphia last week, 107. The flood in the Delaware has injured the canal from Easton to Bristol.

New York .- A land slide occurred at Brooklyn, which destroyed a house and the lives of two persons.

Ohio .- During the late extensive storm, the norther parts of Ohio were visited by snow, which lay 2 inches deep

Florida .-- Frosts on the 2d, 3d, and 4th of last most destroyed many of the early vegetables, and killed the cotton and sugar cane ; cotton has been replaated; the sugar cane will spring again from the root.

#### HAVERFORD SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

The stated annual meeting of the Haverford School Association, will be held at the committee-room, Arch street meeting-house, ou Second-day, Fifth mosth 8th 1854, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

CHARLES ELLIS, Secretary.

#### FRIENDS' ASYLUM.

Committee on Admissions .- Samuel Bettle, Jr., No. 10 North Tenth street; Charles Ellis, No. 95 South Erus street, and No. 56 Chestnut street; William Bettle, Sc 14 South Third street; John C. Allen, No. 179 Ser Fifth street, and No. 227 North Front street; Horatie Wood, No. 210 Race street, and No. 37 Chestnut sire William Thomas, No. 242 North Fifth street, and No. South Wharves; Townsend Sharpless, No. 187 As street, and No. 32 South Second street; John M. W tall, No. 161 Filbert street, and No. 138 Race street. Visiting Managers for the Month.-James R. Green

No. 510 Chestnut street. Thomas Evans, No. 180 Ard street. Samuel Bettle, Jr., No. 101 N. Tenth street.

Superintendent .- Dr. Joshua H. Worthington.

Matron .- Elizabeth B. Hopkins.

Digo, on the morning of the 11th of Fourth most 1854, at the residence of her husband, near Mooreton N. J., PARSCILLA W., wife of Joshua L. Harmer, in 20th year of her age. This dear Friend through it course of her illness, was favoured with much Christian the state of the stat resignation and patience, bearing her suffering with a murmur, and giving her bereaved relatives and frien the consoling hope, that she is now gathered with a just of all generations, in celebrating her Maker's print

at his residence in this city, on the 11th clim JUSEPH HOWELL, an esteemed member of the Souther District Monthly Meeting, in the 75th year of his at He endured the suffering which attended his short ness with much patience; and his peaceful close after the consoling belief, that through the mercy of God Christ Jesus our Saviour, he has entered into a mansiof eternal rest.

PRINTED BY KITE & WALTON.

No. 3 Ranstead Place, Fourth above Chesnut street

American Securities .- It is said that Louis Napoleon has lately invested between seven and eight millions of francs in various public securi- ton, chairs, wagons, uprooted trees, broken fences, with ties in New York City.

# FRIEND.

## A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

## XXVII.

#### SEVENTH-DAY, FIFTH MONTH 13, 1854.

#### NO. 35.

#### PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

etwo dollars per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions and Payments received by

JOHN RICHARDSON.

#### vo. 50 NORTH FOURTH STREET, UP STAIRS. PHILADELPHIA.

to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, advance, three and a quarter cents; to any e United States, for three months, if paid in six and n-half cents.

From the New York Spectator.

## GEOGRAPHICAL SCIENCE.

from the Address delivered by M. F. x, at the annual meeting of the New Geographical and Statistical Society, on ening of the 16th of Third month.

#### (Concluded from page 266.)

now seems that we forget these oceans d matter for the very purpose of filling down and empty into the sea. cavities below.

ins at the surface, and when they die, or marl beds, the clay in our river bot rge portions of many of the great basins es below the sea level.

e foraminifera, therefore, when living, ve been preparing the ingredients for the soil of a land that some earthquake or upin ages far away in the future may be east up from the bottom of the sea.

tudy of these "sunless treasures," recoveconomy of the ocean.

that exquisite system of physical machi- animalculæ. which the harmonies of nature are pre-

he equipoise between the solid and the plummet found them? atter of the earth is preserved.

admitted that the salts of the sea come

and which the rivers bring down to the sea.

The waters of the Mississippi and the Amazon,

This soluble matter cannot be evaporated, are to be revealed ? Once in the ocean, there it must remain; and as to become more and more salt.

matter mixed with fresh water, which, being Horn-of another, the Arctic Ocean, &c. The lighter than that of the ocean, remains for a con habitut and burial-place, in every instance, we siderable time at or near the surface. Here, the will suppose, are far removed from each other. microscopic organisms of the deep sea lead are By what agency, except through that of currents, continually at work, secreting this same lime and can we suppose them to come from the place of soda, &c., and extracting from the sea water all their birth, and to be transported to that of their ralculæ, that make the sea sparkle and soda, &c., and extracting from the sea water all their bit b life. They are secreting from its surt this solid matter, as fast as the rivers bring it burial?

tittle marine insects are building their of dead animals, and recognize in them the re- to say, they are physical facts; and in them, mains of creatures, which, though invisible to the therefore, there is knowledge. They are facts mains, in vast multitudes, sink down and naked eye, have nevertheless assigned to them a on the bottom. They are the atoms out most important office in the physical economy of ing or the rightly knowing of its inhabitants; h mountains are formed-plains spread the universe, viz., that of regulating the saltness and, therefore, renewed attention to this subject of the sea.

This suggests many contemplations. Among arth, are composed of the remains of just them, one in which the ocean is presented as a le creatures as these, which the ingenuity vast chemical bath, in which the solid parts of the ke, and the industry of Berryman, have earth are washed, filtered, and precipitated again interesting about the mysteries of the sea. There us to fish up from the depth of more than on solid matter, but in a new form, and with fresh is a longing desire to know more of them. properties.

fancies without foundations, but idle they are not, most careful examination of such matter, the I am sure; for when we come to consider the amount of human knowledge concerning nearly h so much ingenuity from the rich bottom agents by which the physical economy of this, all that portion of our planet which is covered by sea, suggests new views concerning the our earth, is regulated, by which this or that re- the sea must depend. sult is brought about and accomplished in this e endeavoured to show how sea shells beautiful system of terrestrial arrangements—we is therefore to be regarded as a valuable contri-

But whence come the little calcarcous shells ing the stock of human knowledge. which Brooke's lead has brought up in proof of reasures of the lead, and revelations of its sounding, from the depth of two miles and a of the American navy are peculiarly favoured. roscope, present the insects of the sea in quarter? Did they live in the surface waters imight. We behold them now, serving not mediately above? or is their habitat in some re- ments for sounding the ocean in its greatest depths,

In this view, these little organisms become douis live at the surface, and are only buried shell to its final resting place, would not, it may is by that government made their duty, as I am notiom of the sea, we may then view them be supposed, be very rapid. It would partake of sure it will be their pleasure, to use them. servators of the ocean; for, in the offices the motion of the sea-water in which it lived and

from the land, and that they consist of the soluble has enabled us to put tallies on the wings of the matter which the rains wash out from the fields, wind, to learn of them somewhat concerning "its circuits."

Now, may not these shells, which were so fine with all the streams and rivers of the world, both and impaipable, that the officers of the Dolphin great and small, hold in solution large quantities took them to be a mass of unctious clay-may of lime, soda, iron and other matter. They dis- not, I say, these, with other specimens of soundcharge annually into the sea an amount of this ings yet to be collected, he all converted by the soluble matter, which, if precipitated and collected microscope into tallies for the waters of the differinto one mass, would no doubt surprise and as ent parts of the sea, by which the channels through tonish the boldest speculator with its magnitude, which the circulation of the ocean is carried on.

Suppose that the dwelling-places of the little ble inverse are continually pouring in fresh sup-plies, the sea, it has been argued, must continue of the ocean, be ascertained, by referring to living types, to be the Gulf of Mexico-and of that from Now, the rivers convey to the sea this solid this part of the ocean, the regions about Cape

It is in vain to attempt to answer the cui bono Thus, we had up from the deep sca specimens in all the bearings of facts like these. Suffice it which concern our planet, and touch the well-beof deep sea soundings, and the specimens of the bottom that may be brought up, cannot fail to be regarded but with increasing interest.

There is something peculiarly attractive and

Man can never see, he can only touch the bot-Doubtless, it is only a re-adaptation, though it tom of the deep sea, and then only with the plummay be in an improved form, of old, and perhaps met. Whatever it brings up thence is to the effete matter, to the uses and well being of man. philosopher matter of powerful interest; for by These are speculations merely; they may be such information alone as he may gather from a

Every specimen of bottom from the deep sea, ine insects may, by reason of the offices are utterly annazed at the offices which have been button to the sources of human knowledge. And bey perform, be regarded as compensal performed, the work which has been done, by the it is, in the judgment of right-minded men, a glorious privilege to have an opportunity of increas-

As it regards the subject before us, the officers

They especially have the means and implecompensations by which the motions of mote part of the sea, whence at their death, the for collecting specimens from its bottom, as well er in its channels of circulation are regu- currents were sent forth as pall-bearers, with the as from its surface, and for trying its currents ut also acting as checks and balances, by command to deposit their remains where the and its temperatures both at and below the sur-

The means of doing this are not only placed at Id it be established that these microscopic bly interesting. When dead, the descent of the their disposal by an enlightened government, but it

I hope soon to have this interesting department they perform, they assist to preserve its died, and probably be carried along with it in its of the physical geography of the sea enriched, when the part of the sea enriched, and probably be carried along with it in its of the physical geography of the sea enriched, not only by specimeus of bottom and soundings, The microscope, under the eye of Ehrenberg, but with various other materials and data collectOceans, the China seas, and elsewhere.

There has been recently commenced at the Observatory, a chart which it may be worth while to mention, as it bears upon the subject before us. It is what may be called a topographical chart of idea of the storm as it was at Philadelphia. the sea. The object of it is, by means of the maing-lish, &c., are seen,

Foreign Immigration in 1853 .- The arrivals of foreign immigrants at the port of New York during the last year, as compared with previous years, is as follows :

	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.
January,	13.154	14,709	11,592	4,901
February,	3,206	5,170	5,342	11,958
March,	5,569	16,055	21,726	9,685
April,	14.627	27,779	28,193	23,283
May,	42,546	33,847	33,372	30,212
June,	11,762	34,402	40,225	45,578
July,	34,446	27,612	29,403	22,898
August,	18,092	30,251	34,513	33,632
September,	21.054	33,586	36,777	30,288
October,	23,260	21,497	17,765	23,201
November,	17,947	29,505	10.573	31,485
December,	6,533	12.117	16,511	17,824
Decembers				

In the following table, the emigrants arrived during the year, are classified according to nationality ;

Irish,		Germans,	119,64
English,		Scotch,	6,450
Welsh,	1,182	French,	7,470
Spanish,	659	Swiss,	4,60
Dutch,	1,085	Norwegia	ns, 371
Swedes,	1,630	Danes,	9-
Italians,	553	Portugues	e, 23'
West Indics,	34	All others	, 63
т	otal		284.94

For "The Friend."

The month just ended, as usual for Fourth Times of the 28th, has the following : month, has been one of changes. The fore part "Already had one storm scattered death and was rather mild and pleasant. The roads were ships in fragments along our coast, when, last even becoming pretty well dried up, and farmers had ing, another sent a vessel to the bottom of the Paul did not lose anything of the excellent know made considerable progress with their spring ploughing. Their oats were sown, and some had world had for many months been turned, with we no man after the flesh; yea, though waha even planted their corn as carly as the 14th. But cager expectation and earnest hope for the success known Christ after the firsh, yet henceforth two these were yet doomed to experience very im. of her caloric motive power. The storm which we him no more." If he did not know Car pressively, that a few days of genial warmth and commenced about 100 miles west of this, raged after the flesh, how did he know him? Why, pleasantness, furnish no positive proof, that win. furiously here at 5 o'clock, and as the Hot Air the Father inwardly revealed Him. He here ter's dreary features are no more to be observed ship Erricson was moving opposite what is him in his Spirit and power. He knew his do during that sensor. On the alternoon of the known as the Glass-house Dock, in Jersey City, inwardly, he knew his resurrection inwardly, 14th, it commenced raining, and continued with a squall struck her while the firemen were heavy knew the Spirit, the virtue, the power of it but little internission till next morning. On ing cinders out of a side port, which is a very wardly; he knew the thing in the mystery in Seventh-day the wind blew cold from the E, and large one, and heeled her down, putting her star- own heart. Ohl precious knowledge. Oh t N. E., and on First-day morning it commenced board under the water, which rushed in through excellency of this knowledge of my Lord No. Expland on Prince of the control of the port-hole and filled the vessel ere she could Saviour Jesus Christ! the country was visited by a snow-storm, almost be righted. She sank in about 8 fathoms water, outvieing for extent and severity any of our mid-and 300 yards from the Jersey shore. There dege without this? But what then? Do Imwhiter storms. The cars on the West Chester was considerable consternation on board for a deny or slight the outward? No; I have it bet railroad were detained a day on account of the time, but as she filled but gradually, the boats and I have the inward feeling of the Spirit of I drift; and those on the Columbia road were from the adjacent vessels were soon at her side, how it dwelt in him, how it wrought in him, a obstructed for some time.

the time it was falling, yet it attained an average feet under water."

ed by our ships afloat in the Indian and Pacific depth of about 15 inches, and drifted in places to many feet. The wind blew strongly from the N. some other vessels. In the city the effects of the E., in consequence of which, several vessels were storm were also very serious. The account usp wrecked on the coast, and 200 or 300 lives lost, the wind blew very suddenly about 5 o'clock in

terials which are allorded by the large corps of capricious temperature during the month of April, completely suspended. observers, who are co-operating with me in re- almost every variation in the weather within the searches concerning the phenomena of the sea, to limits of meteorological possibility, is looked for 452°, which is a fraction lower than for Form show those parts of the ocean where icebergs are with certainty and received with complacency. seen, where snow falls, where water spouts rise, But the snow-storm which commenced on the was from 27° on the 19th, to 81° on the 27h where drift wood is found, where sca-weed, fly- morning of the 15th was an astonisher. The Amount of rain and melted snow, 5,62 incheschange was almost too great for the mind to fully of snow, 16 inches. realize it.

"Forty hours of snow, intermingled with hail and cold rain, accompanied with a fierce northeaster, after watching the grass assume almost its brightest and greenest hue, viewing the swelling bulbs, and seeing every indication of the approach of summer's genial features, went beyond all anticipations, and upset all predictions concerning the weather. Those who braved the storm will not soon forget it. The wind whisked umbrellas from the hand and hats from the head. The Delaware was rougher than we have ever seen it. The wind lashed the waters into fury, and the waves dashed violently and heavily against the wharves. The ferry-boats were for a time unable to cross: but little damage was however sustained by the shipping, as the premonitions of the storm gave ample time for having the vessels secured. The storm was more severe than any that has occurred for many years. One of the attendants of 212,796 239,255 300,992 284,945 the storm was the appearance in the southern part of the city, of immense numbers of robins, which appear to have been blown from their shelter in some other region. Heavy snow-storms in the middle of April, seem however, not to be 4 very uncommon. It appears that the coldest 6 weather during the month is generally about the 0 16th."

It cleared off about noon Fourth-day, and 7 continued getting warmer till the 27th, when the 4 thermometer rose to 81°. About 4 o'clock P. M. 7 on that day, this place was visited by a thunder 0 storm,-but it was much heavier to the south and - east. Along the Delaware and parts adjacent, the 45 storm was very severe. The rain fell rapidly for an hour or more, accompanied by a very unusual amount of thunder and lightning. Many buildings were struck in different parts of the country, appearance of Christ in Spirit, comprehends it Review of the Weather for Fourth Month, 1554. and vessels capsized or foundered. The N. Y. other; and the other is neither lost nor denied, w

"Already had one storm scattered death and more clearly and abundantly. It was to be all Hudson, towards which the eyes of the civilized ledge of Christ, when he said, " Henceforth kor and all on board were put in safety upon the of what wonderful value all his actions and of Thus, although the snow was melting most of shore, leaving her with her upper deck about 4 dience were, in and through the virtue of t

Considerable damage was also sustained to The following from the Inquirer, will give some increased to a tornado, tearing off roofs, and do stroying portions of new buildings without min "Accustomed to look for change-skies and In consequence of the storm, telegraphing was

The average temperature for the month was month last year. The range of the thermometer

West-town B. S., Fifth mo. 1st, 1854.

TEMPERA-					
Days of month	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Circumstances of the we ther for Fourth mont 1554.	
1	35	54		Foggy-cloudy-clear.	-
2	29	38	331	Clear.	
3	24	41	321	Do.	
4	26	47	361	Some clouds.	
0	40	64	52	Clear and fine.	
456789	49	74	615	Do.	
- 7	58	68	63	Do.	
8	40	59		Do	
.9				Clouds-rain.	
10	56	114		Gust from S. W.	
$\frac{11}{12}$	38	50	44	Clear.	
12				Frost-clear.	
14	35			Clear. Do.	
15	25	40	40 30	Do. cloudy-rainy.	
16	20	32	301	Snowy-snowy.	
17	-30	-31	35	Do.	
is	20	41	361	Clear at 12 M.	
19	0.0	39	37	Clear.	
20	42				1
21	38			Clear.	
22	45	64		Showery.	
$\frac{23}{24}$	46		501		
24	36	65	501	Clear.	
25	49	74	614	Do,	
26	60	75	671	Shower last night-clear.	
27	57	81	69	Clear-thunder storm.	
28	46	36	51	Cold-rain.	
29	4u	48	-14	Do.	
30	43	50	461	Cloudy.	

A Brief Account concerning the People calls Quakers, in reference to Principle, Doctrine and Practice; as held and maintained by the unitedly at their origin. Written about the year 1676, by ISAAC PENINGTON, a minisc amongst them.

#### (Concluded from page 270.)

Fourthly. The mystery, the hidden life, the found in it, and there discerned and acknowledge it, and comprehends that which went before i

spirit.

re? Oh! then what is this! never was Him. abody so sanctified, so prepared; never e of it I for by the inward life and teachlod's Spirit am I taught and made able i it. Yet still it was a veil, and the mys- light. a thing; and the eye of life looks through shly part, wait upon Him.

new as to our practice, it is as follows: of the fleshly part, to hear with the new sire and seek after, blessed be the Lord forever, at God shall please to speak either in- And truly here, in the springings of love, and us.

praying, we wait to feel the birth of life is of the Father, and which the Father reathe in us; and so far as the Spirit of er breathes upon it, and it breathes to the own, but what the Father prepares and

though we do not pray at certain set times upon the Scriptures. ormerly were wont to do) yet we do not God the prayer which is from the birth l; but this we say, and sensibly feel, is a gift, and the ability thereof is in God's for we know not what to pray for as we or have we a power in us to pray when

Abraham's offering his son so precious in the same Life and Spirit wherewith Christ served to be kept in their parlour, where they can at all

linto the mystery, and passes through it, do, our heart is retired to the Lord, and we wait are collected in their respective day-rooms, and say, as to the outward, that it may be to feel everything sanctified by His presence and tglory in the inward. And here the flesh blessing; and indeed here, everything is sweet , the veil, is not lost, but is found and unto us. And in whatever God enables to do, we and many are undoubtedly benefited thereby. To its glory in the inward. Be not offend- narrowly watch to that direction of Christ, not to those who are capable of appreciating the pleaa, oh tender-hearted reader! for I write in let the left hand know what the right hand doth. gs that are true, according to the inward For we are nothing of ourselves, nor can do any- ties have been afforded during the winter evenand demonstration of the Spirit of God, thing of ourselves; therefore whatever is done in ings, of meeting together in the Matron's parlour, not so easy perhaps to be understood by us, as we feel the grace of God, the virtue and and passing the time in conversation. A number present; but in due time the Lord can power of His life working all in us, so it is still also enjoy the privilege of taking their meals with em manifest to thee, if thou in upright given us to attribute all the honour and glory the officers; and these occasions have not only I tenderness of heart, and in the silence thereto. And in this temper of Spirit, we find no been a source of gratification to the patients, but thing teo hard for us; for the strength of Christ is their company has been an agreeable addition to still at hand even in the midst of our weakness, the family circle. Twice during the year handear God, who made heaven and earth, and the riches of the kingdom are still at hand in some entertainments have been provided, through ower is over all, who hath caused the the midst of our poverty and nothingness; and the kindness of friends of the Institution, in which His Holy Spirit to shine in our hearts, His strength works, and our weakness doth not all have participated who were well enough to teaching us how to worship Him accept. hinder the glory of Him that works through it, leave the wings. These social incetings have Spirit and in Truth; which worship he So being exercised herein by a constant sense and uired of us, that we meet together so to daily experience that it is not by our willing or lose assemblies, which He has gathered running, according to our wisdom and strength to the entertainment of each other, and the genepower, and ordereth by His Spirit, either that we can attain anything, but by God's showe or sound of words, according to His ing mercy to us in Christ; we therefore daily ; so that our worship is a deep exercise wait at the posts of God's heavenly wisdom, to spirits before the Lord, which does not feel the gate of mercy and tender love opened to in exercising the natural part or mind, us, and mercy and love flow in upon us, whereby hear or speak words; but we wait, in we may and daily do obtain what our hearts de-

And truly here, in the springings of love, and in our own hearts, or outwardly through openings of mercy from our God, we have fellowwho speak with the tongue, which he un ship and converse with the Father and the Son, and teacheth to speak : thus our minds and one with another, in the Holy Spirit of Life, athered into the measure or gift of grace, and we testify of these things to others, that they s by Jesus Christ, we appear before our also might come into the same fellowship, and be d our God in Christ is witnessed in the of the same faith which flows from, and abides in, and makes living, in the power and life eternal.

The Lord guide all tender, breathing, panting spirits hither, that they may be satisfied in the goodness and loving-kindness of the Lord, and tain themselves, but who, when visited by a disso far we pray; and when life stops, we may eat abundantly of the fatness of his house, d dare not offer up to God any sacrifice and drink of the rivers of his pleasures, and not but may also cut off the source from whence wander up and down any longer in their own barren thoughts, apprehensions and conceivings

#### FRIENDS' ASYLUM.

#### SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT. (Concluded from page 267.)

ve will; but in the Holy Spirit, in His our inmates the same system of moral treatment quence of being unable to roceive them at a charge ig in us, is our ability; and we are to wait that has been fully described in former Reports, that would come within their limited means. If for the moving and breathing of His Spi- and embracing the various means calculated to it were in receipt of the income from a fund, such not to pray of ourselves, or in our own relieve them as much as possible from the burden as many similar Institutions possess, that could times, but in the Father's. And it is a of idleness, and to promote cheerfulness and con- be applied towards paying a portion or the whole thing to speak to God aright in prayer, tentment among them. The convalescent and of the board of patients of this description, its ust be silent before Him, and laid still and curable of both sexes have made free use of the benefits might be much more extensively conferlis presence, that the pure spring may open, Library and the means therein provided for their red on them than at present. breath breathe, and the pure voice issue entertainment. Exhibitions with the Magic Lanor God heareth not sinners, but the born tern have been frequently given during the win- throughout the country, has led to the inquiry that doeth His will. This must every ter, affording to all classes of our patients a means whether insanity has increased in a more rapid ness in his measure, as Christ witnessed of enjoyment much prized by them. A neat col- ratio than that of the population. This is a quese fulness; and there is no serving God lection of thirty volumes of books has been pur- tion which cannot at present, perhaps, be annor performing any duty or ordinance of chased, intended to form the commencement of a swered satisfactorily, but it may be well to look to Him aright, but in a measure of library expressly for the use of the female patients, to surrounding circumstances, if perchance we

times have access to it. These books have been So also when we read the Scriptures, our eyes selected with a view to the tastes of the class for accrifice offered. Oh! the infinite worth are towards the Lord, and we watch against our whom they are designed, being principally the own understandings, against what they could ga- works of lemale authors, or containing the lives ther or comprehend of themselves, and wait to of women noted in history. The benefits of occuthat glorious outward appearance and feel how He will open our Spirits, and what He pation have been fully shared by the male patients ation of the life and power of God in that will make manifest to them when opened, and if in the care of the walks, garden and grounds, and fesh (as in my heart I have often called He drop down nothing, we gather nothing, but if in labour on the farm; and by the females in nece life so to dwell in it, that it was even He give light, then in His light we see and receive dle-work, netting, and other more active and congenial occupations. On the afternoon of the So in eating and drinking, and whatever we First-day of the week, the patients of both sexes a portion of the Holy Scriptures is read to them. Nearly all of the patients attend these readings, sures of social intercourse, occasional opportuniafforded them much enjoyment, and the spirit with which the greater part contributed their share ral propriety of their deportment, manifested that the insane are by no means necessarily deprived of the capacity for social enjoyment.

The advantages of a mild system of treatment, carried out with the assistance of a sufficient number of competent attendants, have been evident in the good order and contentment that have been generally prevalent among our inmates, and the almost entire disuse of mechanical restraint. We have never considered it necessary or expedient to adopt a dress of any peculiar form or materials.

During the last twelve years ending with 1853, four hundred and twenty-one patients have been admitted into the Asylum; many of whom have been received at a charge considerably below the cost of maintaining them. Some of these belong to a class who are able, whilst in health, to mainease which not only increases their necessities, these necessities are supplied, are placed in circumstances of a peculiarly distressing nature. Instances are known to us, where families so situated have made great exertions in order to meet the expense of keeping their relatives in the Asylun, during the period necessary to effect their restoration. To this class the Institution has extended its benefits according to its ability, but is During the past year, we have pursued towards frequently obliged to reject applicants in conse-

The great increase of Institutions for the insane

affirmative of the question may be true. In the tive organs are thrown into a diseased condition, of the English Government, took possession of the statistics of Institutions for the insune, we find which, reacting on the niready sensitive and irri- New Netherlands. Thomas Delaval had been prominently exhibited as causes of the disease, table cerebral organs, is frequently the exciting New Amsterdam prior to this time, and it is the domestic trouble, loss of property, grief, anxiety, cuuse of an attack of insanity. The history of bable that he married among the Dutch, at less and disappointments of various kinds. The value, cases which have been sent to the Asylum within we know that his family grew up familiar many however, to be attached to these statistics is lessened from the fact, that they only refer to the of patients, who are rendered insune by the causes of them were members of the "Dutch Church" circumstances which are supposed to be the im- which have been thus briefly depicted, and as they mediate agents in producing the attack, while are in great measure within control, it is to be at Harlem, and attached to his city residence they take no note of the antecedents, which for a hoped that the warning which they afford may long time may have been laying the foundations not be in vain. of the disease. I believe the instances are rare, in which insanity is produced suddenly in a per- conduct of the attendants and others generally, gy and discretion, he was active in public affin. feetly healthy individual by any of these causes, who have been employed in the various duties of and was three times mayor. His son John but that previously to the attack there has been, the establishment, has been highly satisfactory, had brought up as a merchant, in which proin most cases, some deviation from a healthy and that a general feeling of harmony has per- sion he was successful. He owned a sloop, and condition of body and mind, which has been vaded the household. This can, indeed, scarcely brought about by the influence of the predisposing fail to be the case where all are duly sensible of 1681, John Delaval held lands on the Ruman causes of the disease. A fruitful source of insan- their responsibilities, and are united under a sysity is the neglect of that kind of training which, tem which acknowledges the direction of a single at the period when the mind is most capable of head. I am indebted to the Matron for valuable that he may have had a country house there. receiving them, aims at the inculcation of those services in the supervision of the domestic depart. Thomas Delaval died in 1682, leaving to his more principles of religion and morality, and the for- ment, and in the care of the female patients. The John and his daughters, (who were all marries mation of those habits of self-control, which are devotion of the attendants to their charge, and the emineat merchants in that place,) his estate, the surest safeguards against the evils of life, readiness with which, when occasion required, How often do we see children indulged by their they have sacrificed the hours usually devoted to Lloyd, so noted as Deputy Governor of Penns parents in every whim and caprice, or permitted rest, in ministering to the waats of the sick and to follow their own inclinations until their self- suffering, have been truly commendable. Our Story, a widow. He had a large family of the will gains such an ascendancy, that finally the thanks are due to those friends of the Institution dren by his first wife, some of whom had reached restraints, not less of moral principle than of pa- who have kindly aided us with donations for varental authority, are entirely set aside. Many rious purposes, especially for entertainments furare the young persons who thus enter upon the nished the inmates, which contributed so largely world, guided by no law, save that of their own to their gratification, and for an elegant volume perverse wills, or with tempers so vitiated by in- of Geological Reports for the Library. dulgence, that they are but poorly prepared to bear with fortitude, the adverse circumstances vidence, which we gratefully acknowledge to they may encounter. These evils are greatly have been extended over us in the past, we enter augmented by the reading of works of fictionof a positively immoral tendency-by which the the Asylum may continue to be an instrument of oldest daughter of that Friend. She however, imagination is fostered at the expense of the rea- blessing to the afflicted. son and judgment, and the sentiments and passions stimulated to undue activity. False ideas of men and things are thus engendered, in consequence Friends' Asylum for the Insane, of which individuals thus placed in a kind of opposition to the realities about them, become suspicious and misanthropic, and often fall victims to insanity. Of a somewhat similar character is the neglect of training the young to habits of industry in the pursuit of some occupation by which they may be able, without undue care and anxiety, to provide for themselves a maintenance, and secure a respectable position in society. How many young men are there whose parents, desiring for them some easier way than what they have them- was appointed Governor, which office he held selves walked in, send them from the workshop nearly two years. Of the time of his death we or the farm to throng the various professions, in have no satisfactory account. Smith, the New the delusive hope that they will thus be able to Jersey historian, says that he died in the Tenth earn their bread without the sweat of their face. month, 1637, nevertheless, he mentions in the his widow could say, 'He never used to me a How large a number of these are sure to meet proceedings of the assembly in the following year, with disappointment; and becoming disheartened the appointment of a committee to confer with and dispirited, lose the mental and physical ener-gy they once possessed, and fail into a state of John Skein attended the select meeting in the hypochondriasis or melancholy ; or, if successful, First month, 1690, and probably lived a year or how many are induced by the desire for wealth two later. or pre-eminence, and in the excitement resulting energies, and by modes of living which have, he was usually very tender." moreover, a positively injurious effect upon the physical health. Exercise and proper relaxation are seldom thought of, meals are taken hurriedly

may discover in them nay reason to fear that the food is indulged in, until the stomach and diges. by Colonel Nicholls, in 1664, when he on being

Relying on the protecting care of Divine Proupon the duties of another year, in the hope, that ment sprang up in him for Hannah Lloyd, de

> J. H. WORTHINGTON, Physician and Superintendent.

Philada., Third mo. 1st, 1854.

For "The Friend,"

#### BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

Of Ministers and Elders, and other concerned members of the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia.

#### JOHN SKEIN. (Concluded from page 268.)

John Skein came to West Jersey to settle, and

Although the particular time of his death is from the fluctuations of trade, to overtask their uncertain, yet there is much unanimity in respect much employed in civil society, and was way brain, until worn out by excessive and long-con- to his character. Samuel Smith says, "Ile was useful in the church, being zealous for the Truth tinued application, this organ becomes incurably not only a serviceable man in the government, and earnest in contending against error. He was or fatally diseased. These results are hastened but an exemplary, useful member in the religious a strong opponent of George Keith, and having by the neglect of those means by which the over- Society of his brethren, the Quakers, and had an tasked system might be enabled to recover its edifying public testimony, in the exercise of which

#### JOHN DELAVAL.

and at irregular hours, or, occasionally, are a prominent man in the city of New York. He was once mayor of New York, and died in 1685, it omitted entirely, or stimulating and indigestible was appointed to confer with the Dutch Governor Jamaica.

13-2

Thomas Delaval was wealthy ; he had his fare which was at what is now the south-east come of Broad street and Exchange Place, was an or-It gives me pleasure to be able to state, that the chard and a large garden. Being a man of ever probably was engaged in the coasting trade. I river, and as he is sometimes spoken of as one d the early settlers in New Jersey, it is possible

> Towards the close of the year 1684, Thomas vania, was married at New York to Patient maturity. His wife Patience appears to have been attached to New York, and Thomas Lloyd having bought the estate of William Dyre,\* onsisting of several acres on the east side of Brandway, between Maiden lane and Wall street, main that his principal residence for several years,

John Delaval was now thrown in the compa of Thomas Lloyd's family, and a warm attack was not one of those willing to sell her birthigh, and she gave him no encouragement to continue his suit. About this time it would appear the through the ministry of some Friends from Bosland, John's mind was opened to see something of the Truth, and being faithful to what was make manifest to him, he increased in spiritual discenment, and was soon rightly prepared for member ship amongst the Quakers. When this we effected in him, his way was open with Hassa Lloyd, and on the 31st day of the Third month, 1686, they were married at Friends' meeting, held in the house of John Bowne, at Flushing, Long Island,

The connexion thus formed was a happy one, and John having yielded to the Truth, had been brought so thoroughly under its control, that when death had removed him to his heavenly reward, expression of anger, or the product of a disturbed mind.

John Delayal was soon called to the work of the ministry, wherein he laboured faithfully due ing the few surviving years of his life. Early in 1690, we find him living in Philadelphia, where he appears to have continued to reside. Ha was

<sup>\*</sup> William Dyre came from Rhode Island to New York in 1674. Many circumstances seem to indica that he was the husband of our martyred friend Ma Dyre. He was one of the first settlers in Rhode Islaa having been driven thither by oppression, from Bost John Delaval was the son of Thomas Delaval, where had been engaged in mercantile parsuits,

### unite with and sign the Yearly Meeting's ny against him in 1693, he seen after was st from his earthly cares and employments, ried on the 10th day thereof.

, but no copy appears to have been prelowing is the substance of the testimony

the author of it. These keep the word of forsaken us." atience, and will be kept in the hour of temp-

we also appear with him in glory.

tion.

#### For "The Friend." STRATAGENS OF SATAN.

a moved by death early in the Sixth month, as a period in which the love and life of the gos- certain, that Satan still seeks to winnow you; pel of Christ, reigned with almost undisturbed and where there doth remain, after a long conaccount of the dying sayings of John De- sway among the members. But when we inves- vincement, a lightness and an airiness in any, as forwarded to John Tompkins, in Lon- tigate the history carefully, and the epistles of such are easily driven with his pernicious winds, 1702, by the meeting of ministering admonition then written by men, on whom the And to this purpose he had his strred up some, who care of the church rested, we find evidence that never knew a real mortification upon that earthly here. We do not find that the account they were under constant exercise on account sensual wisdom that is from beneath; and as they er printed, and conclude it is now lost, of the many forms, in which the grand deceiver cannot reach to a partaking of the life of Truth wrought to betray the innocent, and to stir up in themselves, no more can they reach to the hid-Jnes Dickensen, concerning this faithful others, who had known little of a change of heart, den mystery of the unity, that the Lord's people to create divisions, and to destroy the harmony have one with another in that life of Truth; but heart is opened by the power of Truth, that pertains to the church of Christ. After another life and power they have, and in it they e forth a testimony to the Lord's power, speaking of the tranquillity with which they had grow headstrong and fierce, despising them that hath wrought effectually in this latter age been favoured, and which the enemy of Truth are born of the Spirit; yea, they grow in wisdom world, for bringing many sons into glory, envied, one of the worthies who kept his habitation from one degree to another, but it is neither pure n number, I do believe my dear friend John tion to the end, says "he began to work in some nor peaceable, genile nor easy to be entreated," ul was one. His memory lives among the where he found a ground to work on, and sought who knew him, and he needs not these to lead them from the simplicity of the Truth, recites several antichristian sentiments which were ters to set forth the comeliness which the and to exalt their minds in the sight of things afloat at that day; and in opposition to those who but upon him. His name is recorded in opened by the Truth, and so did not abide in the denied the immortality of the soul, he reminds and shall never be obliterated. Although tender fear of God, and in the humility of the ins one called in as at the eleventh hour, yet nocent Seed, and flew up in airy notions and ima faithful and zealous for the Truth,-a aginations; some into a false liberty, others zuto tation, and the peace and joy they received in opf a tender and broken spirit, -- who loved strange imaginations of their own growth to some obeying the Truth. "Now, wherefore," he says, wer of Truth, and the operation of it,-and high state, and so grew heady and unruly, and whath all this work been to redeem the soul, and to slped him through and over what was con- were hardened against exhortations; rather judg- convert it, and change it from under the dark ower, to it. My soul loved him and was drawn ing themselves fit to teach, than to be taught; and and to bring it under the heavenly and glorn-us powhim, the first day I saw him, because of these drew several after them through an affect er of Christ Jesus? I ask them that have known neerity that I beheld in him. As our fami- tion that was not subject to the cross, and became this work, was it only for a few days, or nears, increased, I found the bent of his mind was an occasion of offence and stumbling to many, that we are to continue here in these bodies? Or we the Lord in uprightness of heart. The who were inquiring after the way of the Lord, was it not the effect of the eternal love of God in zave him a gift in the ministry, and blessed and a great exercise and sorrow to such as kept it,-enabling him to get his work done in in the travail and labour for Sion's redemption."

may follow. He was valiant for the Truth "raised up under pretence of some new discove than the value of the whole world, and they are th, and turned not his back to the opposers ries, accompanied with a voluntary humility, and not liable to the seducements of such as would -neither would he spare backsliders from it, a scenzing self-denial, when indeed the design was undervalue the soul. But alas I there are many sod faithful to the end. His bow abode in to exalt self and man's work, wit and reason, that never knew what it was to travail for souls, th, and though many archers shot at him, above the eternal power of God, and through but have received a sight of things at a distance, kept the shield of faith, by which the fiery feigned pretences to obtain a dominion over the in a speculative way, as lookers on, and these of the wicked one were quenched. His soul heritage of God, and to impose and obtrude upon having grown up into a profession, by a sight reserved in communion with the Lord, and them things which were not taught by the town guided a real work in themselves, are very ready faith of Christ he finished his testimony, *Spirit of Christ Jesus in themselves*, are valid very in the very ready to be seduced. Wanting the substance that never heart full of love to God and his people. received by doctrine or message from the true spither of the substance that never in the substance the substance that never in the substance the substance that never in the substance that never in the substance that never in the substance the substance that never in the substance the subst ly desire is that we who remain, may keep of the means by which only they could be kept in them, till a newer thing is presented, and then same power by which he was visited, and the love of God and in the heavenly unity, " and they are for that also, and so are always galding he operation of it, that thereby all may be instead thereof a secret root of bitterness grew up, and changing their ways; till at last, by the masred for their latter end, which hastens upon and a hatred against the prosperity of the church tering subilety of their soul's enemy, they are led So [shall we] obtain the crown which is faid of God, and the faithful servants and ministers of back again into the world, or into divers seris, store for all them that fight the good fight it, insomuch that they lost the very sense of God's heats and opinions, and a false liberty gets up in keep the faith, with their eyes single to Christ blessed presence amongst us, and reckoned he had them, in which they grow heady and stubborn,

, and know an overcoming. Unto him that meetings for church government were instituted to thoughts against them. The enemy fills them ometh, saith the Saviour, will I grant to sit guard the flock, and to recover or to disown trans. with prejudice ; and in that state they seek for the me in my throne, even as I also overcame, gressors. But "when some exalted spirits came failings of others, and feed upon them as bread to im set down with my Father in his throne. It see into what this work would tend," he says, strengther themselves, and so grow more and e shall not be hurt of the second death, but " they took offenee thereat, and sought to weaken more estranged from the innocent life that is in ig a part in Christ, the first resurrection, the hands of faithful Friends in this good work, Jesus, and which he hath given for food for the themselves to be the sons of God. It was under pretence that all must be left to the witness children of the kingdom, and y God, and if people did not find judgment in "Oh! thus is a sud condition; and I have often h not yet appear what we shall be,' but, themselves, they must not be judged by others, with deep sorrow lamented the state of some, n Christ, who is our life shall appear, then being themselves gone from Truth's judgment and when I have seen what a good beginning they hardened; then they cried out of innovation and have made in the way of God, and have been as et all keep to Christ, and know him to be imposition, and such like." The administration pleasant plants, and hopeful to bring forth much life; so shall they be made partakers of the of their Christian discipline and the gradual or- iruit to the honour of God and comfort of his peoresurrection, even [a resurrection] unto ganization and support of the church government ple, and especially to the comfort and salvation -when the sentence will be passed upon all, which Friends then finally established, were at- of their immortal souls. Yet after some good r of 'Come ye blessed,' or 'Go ye cursed,' lended with great labour and suffering. Many progress made in the Lord's way, for want of a is just Judge of the whole earth. Happy lose up against it, and reflected upon the godly diligent watchfulness, and keeping close to the hey be, who keep to God's power,-they will care of the faithful supporters of it, with unsa- daily cross, and the self-denial, they have laid pt by it to his glory, and their own eternal youry speeches; and some apostatized from their themselves open to the spoilers, who have cunfirst love and first works, by which they were ningly got an entrance into them, some in the drawn "into an exaltedness in knowledge; then atlectionate part, some in the wise reasoning part,

into prejudice and enmity against those that stood in the way to hinder their exalted notions," We often refer to the early ages of the Society, "And Friends," the writer says, "know this for

This deeply-experienced father in the Truth Friends of the power of conversion, and the unfoldings of the Holy Spirit, the power over temp-Christ, that in him our souls might be eternally happy. I know such as have truly known this y. His example, I pray God, we that re- Of another class he speaks, whom Satan travail, do know the soul to be of more worth and lock upon every one that seeks to reclaim After contending with these unruly spirits, them as their enemy, and let in hard and bitter

them of the simplicity, and draten them from the rubber. The proprietor of a lactory in Grenelle better next week, because he had ordered a state sincerity that is in the Truth, and so they have both lost their first love, and their first work also," To some of these who had proceeded so far that they lost all sense of the love of God which led feetly round. Rubber is certainly getting to be a Friends to Inbour for their recovery, he says, "Feed no more upon your carnal reasonings, have, or soon shall have, if report tells true, behearken no more to those that have drawn you sides India rubber noses, footballs, and the like, from your steadfastness in Christ Jesus, and your India rubber bedsteads, India rubber railroad cars, place in the body; for be assured, as your food India rubber consciences, (an old invention by the is, so will your life be. If ye will still feed upon way,) India rubber teeth, and India rubber thread the airy notions of that carnal wisdom, into an We hope the world will not be peopled by India airy light and wanton life you will grow."

We may see by these few selections, how some rubber advertising .- D. News. at that day, associated as they were with men and women of great depth in experience of the things of God, were drawn from the foundation which stands sure, by the devices of Satan, in various Otleara that it is only by the lowly ways. Some were "exalted in the sight of things opened by the Truth ;" and took flight "in airy notions," and some " into strange imaginations of their own growth to some high state." Others The man with earthly wisdom high uplifted were raised up by Satan " under pretence of new discoveries," whose design was to exalt themselves, and " obtain a dominion over the heritage of God," and to impose "things that were not taught by the living Spirit of Christ Jesus, nor received by doctrine from the spiritual labourers in the gospel, of that day. Some lost the sense of the Divine presence amongst Friends, so that they reck. The dew that never wets the flinty mountain, oned the Lord had forsaken them. They became so puffed up with their own imaginations, that they concluded "all must be left to the witness of God, and if people did not find judgment in themselves," they must not be judged by the church. These first grew "into an exaltedness in knowledge," and then "into prejudice and enmity against those who stood in their way, to hinder The censer swung by the proud hand of merit, their exalted notions."

Well would it be at a time when party zeal actuates not a few, if all were favoured to see the stratagems of the enemy, by which he is seeking to destroy our goodly heritage. There is an evil spirit working in different modes to lay us waste, which is not likely to be cast out, but by individual prayer and fasting; but if this state of lasting and prayer were dwelt in, the Lord would rebuke the devil and east him out, though his name might be legion, and elothe such with his Holy Spirit, by which they would be restored to their right mind, let their deviations have been what they may. Then all the testimonies of the Truth would be precious and sacred to them. They would love those who stand firm in their support, and the spirit of Divine charity would Heaven fills her quiet heart with overflowings lead all classes to seek the welfare of each other, and to rejoice over the returning wanderers from the right path.

India Rubber .- The Scientific American says that the adaptation of purified white India rubber to the manufacture of artificial teeth, gums and palates, has been patented in England. Many ndvantages, hitherto deemed unattainable, are contained in this substance. The adhesion is complete; it can be moulded with perfection to suit every inequality of surface, and supplies an Their pauseless praise wells up from hearts which artificial periosteum, as it were, to the teeth, when they become painful by the wasting away of the gum. Improvements have also been made in the manufacture of India rubber thread. It has been

one way, and some another, and have beguiled kilogramme (a little more than two pounds, of near her, comforted herself " that he would be is said to manufacture 500,000 yards (455 miles) sum for the benefit of the poor of the parish "of this thread daily. The superiority of the threads | Selected. produced by the new method, is that they are pervery useful anxiliary to the comfort of man. We rubber men, or the newspapers filled with India

Selected.

#### HUMILITY.

- The paths of peace are trod : If thou wouldst keep thy garments white and holy, Walk humbly with thy God.
- Is in God's sight a fool;
- But he in heavealy trath most deeply gifted, Sits lowest in Christ's school.
- The lowly spirit God hath consecrated
- As his ahiding rest;
- And angels by some patriarch's tent have waited, When kings had no such guest.
- Falls in the valleys free ;
- Bright verdure fringes the small desert fountain, But barren sand the sea.
- Not in the stately oak the fragrance dwelleth,
- Which charms the general wood; But in the violet low, whose sweetness telleth Its unseen neighbourhood.
- Fumes with a fire abhorr'd;
- But faith's two mites, dropp'd covertly, inherit A blessing from the Lord.
- Round lowliness a gentle radiance hovers,
- A sweet, unconscious grace, Which even in shrinking, evermore discovers The brightness on its face.
- Where God abides, contentment is and honour, Such guerdon Meckness knows;
- His peace within her, and His smile upon her, Her saintly way she goes.
- Through the strait gate of life she passes, stooping, With sandals on her feet;
- And pure-eyed graces, with link'd palms, came trooping, Their sister fair to greet.
- The angels bend their eyes upon her goings,
- And guard her from annoy Of calm celestial joy.
- The Savionr loves her, for she wears the vesture With which He walk'd on earth ;
- And through her childlike glance, and step, and gesture, He knows her heavenly birth.
- He now beholds this seal of glory graven
- On all whom he redeems,
- And in his own bright city, crystal-paven,
- On every brow it gleams.
- The white-robed saints, the throne-steps singing under, Their state all meekly wear;
- wonder
- That ever they came there.

discovered that threads of this material, if heated religion into benevolence, and all benevolence into not only in their own families, but as sisters and while on the stretch, do not shrink back to their alms-giving. The wide and comprehensive idea triends; as nurses spiritually and temporally to former dimensions; and by repeated stretchings of Christian charity is compressed into the slen- many who may suffer for want of their assistance. and heatings, any degree of fineness can be pro- der compass of a little pecuniary relief. An aged "The first Christians were exceeding careful to duced. In this way about 65,000 yards, or 37 woman of the world, once lamenting over the de- avoid all such things as savoured of costliness and

some through sowing the seeds of prejudice, some miles of thread may be obtained from a single pression of her husband's spirits as he sat weeping

The Richest Mine .- The manure applied to the soil of England amounts to three hundred millions of dollars; being more than the value of its whole foreign commerce, and yet the grateful soil yields back with interest all that is thus lavished upon it. And so it would be here, if we would only trust the soil with any portion of our capital. But this we rarely do. A farmer who has made any money spends it not in his business, but in some other occupation. He buys more land, when he ought to buy more munure, or he puts out his money in some joint-stock company to convert sunshine into moonshine. Rely upon it, our richest mine is the barnyard, and whatever temptation stock or shares may offer. the best investment for a farmer is live stock and plough-shares .- N. Y. Paper.

" The principal spiritual trade of a Christian is his hometrade, such as meditation, self-examination, supplication, and praise ; this is more than enough to employ all his time without looking at other's faults.

For "The Friend"

#### FOR THE YOUNG.

#### LETTER OF A. BENEZET. To S. N.

Seventh mo. 16th, 1774.

My dear --. I have of late been much engaged in thought, and what serious mind can refrain from mournful reflections, when we consider on the one hand, the purity of our profession, and on the other have to observe the general behaviour, and appearance of our young women, and the insensibility they manifest when treated with on these important subjects ! I trust my dear friend, from the apprehension I have of the sensibility and kind disposition, I may mention my thoughts on this most interesting subject, with expectation of tender sympathy from thee; rather than danger of giving thee any offence. I have remembered the apostle's injunction ' that Christian women ought to be arrayed in modest appa rel, not costly, but with sobriety and shamefacedness.' I have had also to think of the nature of the gospel, the conduct, dress, food, &c., of him who was greater than any of the prophets, even John, the forerunner of Christ; I have remembered the birth and situation of our blessed Saviour himself, his submitting to the most humbling appearance, even to be laid in a manger, and when grown up, declared his coming was in the form of a servant, not to be ministered unto but to minister; 'Behold,' says he, 'I am amongst you as one that serveth ;' ' leaving us an example,' saith the apostle, ' that we should follow his footsteps,' But how different from the example of our Lord, are the conduct, and views of the greatest part of our young people; notwithstanding it is indispensably necessary, that such as are desirous to follow Christ in the regeneration, should behave in their clothing, &c., in such a manner, as will best enable them to answer the sober ends of an indus-It seems to be a prevalent error to reduce all trious, frugal life; a life of affection and care

s, is to please and allure the wanton; -N. Y. Paper. tan be said in defence of the appearance of y of our young women? So contrary to mble, self-denying state of service, which owers of Christ, is required of them ; choosappear as ladies, delighting themselves like e church, in sitting as queens to be looked admired, rather than capacitated to fulfit er ends of life in the service we owe one her. From a sense of the prevalency of wils, how can the sincere lovers of truth ourn; deeply mourn, even over many of ho esteem themselves, and are esteemed te comparatively with others. The softad delicacy of their clothing, more adapted un king's palaces, than Christian pilgrim's : to these things may be added that most practice formerly used, and now come n fashion, of causing their clothes, even ch silks, &c., to trail on the ground, which

n to our dear friend Daniel Stanton. ur dear young women would take these nich in a solemn time may give them inubjects, but to no purpose ; when in a cond was informed, that she wanted the comof serious people; and requested her mother est light: in which I am encouraged from our members against them. that the sensible youth will so far see its n behalf of the cause of Truth.

thy real friend,

ANTHONY BENEZET.

ging-House for Newsboys .- A lodgingfor newsboys has been opened in New York.

choosing such as expressed the greatest and drinking, for the boys' premises. The rooms effects consequent upon such a course, and be is and innocency." And that our ancient are lighted with gas, well ventilated, looking out willing to conform to the regulations of the Society understood the apostle's advice in its full from the topmost story of the Sun building upon in this respect. appears beyond all dispute from what Fulton street, and promise to be well provided a Penn says in his Reflections and Maxims, with all the comforts that a newsboy can ask, and stone into our graveyards, has at this time claim-If thou art clean and warm, it is sufficient; a great deal more than he commonly receives. ed renewed attention, and agreeably to former e does but rob the poor, and please the Mr. Tracy, the superintendent, has his office in a recommendations, we are again engaged to dissnug corner of the building, where he can exer courage the practice, and request meetings to ery expense which might be spared, is cise a constant supervision over the hoys. The wasting that which properly belongs to the outer room is intended for lectures, conversations, nd every conformity to vain and foolish &c. The price of lodging is six cents per night.



We have received "An Appeal for the Insane," from the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital, and would have inserted it this week, but that the matter for the present number was in the hands of the printer when it reached us. We shall endeavour to find room for it in our next.

We take the following Minutes from the "Extracts from the minutes of our Yearly Meeting. held in Philadelphia, by adjournments from the 17th of the Fourth month to the 21st of the same, inclusive, 1854."

mony against a Hireling Ministry, prepared by a committee verbally appointed at a preceding sitinto serious consideration, it may prevent ting, having been read, and united with by the meeting, they were directed to be embraced in on, and near her end, I was desired to visit have a sufficient number printed to furnish Friends failible men, who permit any that comply with and their families with copies, viz .:

admit any into her chamber, who indulged concern in consequence of the increased expen-lives, and however clearly called of the Lord to lves in the fashionable dress of the times; siveness and show, which are gradually obtaining the work of the ministry, are prohibited from ense who appeared thus, could not afford her a place among Friends at the time of burials. It gaging in it. It is a system which does not promfort she wanted. This will certainly be, is painful to observe in some instances, the costli- less that any renewed Divine aid or qualification pr less, the case with every individual at ness of the materials, and the unsuitableness of is to be sought for, or expected, in the solemn trying hour, except sunk into stopidity, or the attire, in which the lifeless body is arrayed, acts of preaching or praying, and proposes to into hardness of heart. Sentiments of this as if to make it a spectacle to beholders, and to perform them in return for a pecuniary compenearnestly wish, may be enforced upon our gratify the pride of the living; the needless ex- sation; all which is clearly in opposition to the women; that they may consider the nature pense in making and lining the coffin; the unne- practice of the primitive church, and to the liberty sign of the Christian religion, and the high cessarily long train of carriages which follow it of the gospel-an obstruction to the religious sion we make; that the eyes of thoughtful to the place of interment; and sometimes the large growth and usefulness of individuals; and a great are upon us, that they mark and despise entertainment afterward; as though it was in-barrier to the spread of those spiritual views our inconsistency; and above all, what a tended to make the occasion one of vain show, which constitute an essential part of vital religion, g and matter of joy it will be to the well instead of a solemn opportunity, the effect of ed vouth in a future day, to reflect, that which should be to humble us, under a sense of members of our Society suffered more deeply in ave to the ntmost of their power, by their our own mortality, and to subdue every disposi-et, held up the hands of their parents and tion which could be gratified by display. We bore to a free gospel ministry, of Christ's selec-, in strengthening the little good that re-believe these things are not only unbecoming so tion and appointment; and there was no class of amongst us. Do not think that I say too serious an occasion, but inconsistent with that men at whose hands they endured more unrelenton the subject; for indeed it is a matter of Christian simplicity and moderation to which we jug persecution, than those who arrogated to satest weight, and ought to be laid open in are called; and we would affectionately caution themselves the ministerial office, and would not

ableness and necessity, as to become advo- that some of our members, not duly regarding the and their support. ancient and approved practice of our Society, n berths have been provided, each contain- by tended to preserve them in a conformity to our which is in spirit and in trath, and which only o good straw beds, with warm coverings, religious principles and practices. We would is acceptable to the Pather, and be in danger of warm water, and conveniences for washing tenderly entreat Friends to avoid the entangling settling into lukewarmness and cold formality.

"The introduction of monuments of wood or carry into effect, in the spirit of Christian love, and as far as they have control of the buryinggrounds, the advice heretofore given on this subject, as contained in the discipline. We trust also that all our dear Friends will receive the word of tender admonition, and refrain from everything which is contrary to our ancient testimony on this subject."

#### Hireling Ministry.

"We have afresh felt at this time the value and importance of our Christian testimony against a man-made and hireling ministry; and it is with sorrow we observe, that in the reports from several of the Quarterly Meetings, deficiencies in tho due support of it are noted.

"It is the prerogative of the blessed Head of the church to dispense to whomsoever he will, those gifts which he designs to be occupied for its edification. When, by the transforming power of his grace, he has prepared any for his service, and bestowed on them a gift in the ministry, such having freely received it from Him, feel them-"The following minutes on the Interment of selves bound as freely to dispense that with which ayest remember was a matter of so great the Dead, and in support of our Christian testi- they are entrusted; having nothing wherein they can glory ; because a necessity is laid upon them ; yea, woe is unto them, if they preach not the gospel. This was the experience of the primitive ministers of Christ, whose glory it was, that they sible pain. I remember the case of a young the extracts, and are referred to the due attention made not the gospel chargeable to any. The , with whom I had repeatedly treated on of the subordinate meetings, and to the members system of hireling ministry, presumes to place generally. The Book Committee is authorized to this divine prerogative in the arbitrary control of their prescribed forms, to assume the sacred "This meeting has been brought under much office: while all others, however godly in their "There is no testimony for which the early tolerate a religion, which struck at the very root "It has also been cause of concern, to observe of the system from which they derive their power

"However men may have changed, the sysh pear affection, dear - I wish ever to have procured places of interment which are not tem remains the same. Our testimony against it, under the control of Friends, and where customs has lost none of its force or its obligation. Those are sanctioned, which are at variance with our who slight or baulk it, are trampling upon the well-known testimonies. We apprehend this is sufferings of our worthy predecessors, and going opening a door to weakness, and preparing the back into the bondage to carnal ordinances, out way for departures from those salutary restraints, of which they were redeemed. Such we believe narters provided for the boys are said to be which in the wisdom of Truth have been placed will suffer loss in a spiritual sense; disqualifying ingly comfortable and commodious. Neat around our members, and which have so evident themselves for the performance of that worship

all fur members may be afresh incited to watch- exceedingly short and uncertain; there is but one fulness and a godly zeal, in reference to this im- journey through life; and we have need to occupy portant testimony; and carefully abstain from every moment to the glory of God, and to 'use places where a hireling ministry is exercised; and all diligence to make our calling and election where any are so unguarded as to give cause sure." His grace is sufficient for our salvation, for uncasiness on this account, that concerned if we take up the cross, deny ourselves, and fol-Friends should tenderly admonish them in the low the Saviour whither he leads; and these are restoring love of the gospel, that so they may be the unalterable terms, on which only we can brought to a duo sense of their error, and be safely hope to be made partakers of the salvation aroused to greater faithfulness."

"The following minute on the exercise of the meeting at former sittings, having been prepared, ance have been abundantly extended to us. He was approved, directed to be printed, and sent has made known his testimonies with great clear. down to the subordinate meetings and the families ness, and to the obedient has given wisdom and of Friends, viz.:

love and mercy, unworthy as we feel ourselves ple, and he has permitted afflictions to overtake to be, ability has been granted by the Lord, our us for our chastisement, and has covered us as holy helper and preserver, to enter at this time with a cloud, yet in his long-suffering kindness, into a serious investigation of the weaknesses and we believe the offers of his love and help are still defects, which through unwatchfulness, and the extended; and if we 'cleave to the Lord, with captivating things of the world, have made sorrow- full purpose of heart' to serve him, he will ' turn ful inroads among us. Under the exercise that our captivity as the streams in the south.' He spread over the meeting, beloved brethren, to will again give his gifts even to those who have whom the testimonies of the gospel and the health been rebellious, and will ' beautify the place of of our religious Society are dear, were led to his sanctuary, and make the place of his feet search into, and lay open some of the dangers glorious.' that assail the unwary. Among these is the temptation to refrain from the constant attendance who have been ' baptized into Christ,' and ' plantof our meetings for the worship of Almighty God, ed in the likeness of his death,' to lift up their under the plea of the pressure of worldly con- heads in living faith that his mercies are new cerns.

in providing for those who are dependent upon us, the likeness of his resurrection.' In his time he and to conduct our business so as to keep faithfully our promises, and that no one may suffer from supplies of strength to testily of his goodness, and all worldly pursuits are to be kept in subservience Lord is good; blessed is the man that trusteth in to the obedience we owe to our heavenly Father. him. We believe that those who slight the tendering convictions of his Spirit, and persist in neglecting to offer to him the worship which is his due, can- invitation to give up the whole heart to their not grow in the life of true religion. But those blessed Saviour. Submit to the requirings of his who 'seek first the kingdom of God, and the Holy Spirit, which will show you what you are righteousness thercof,' coming up in the faithful to forsake, and what you are to do. The cross discharge of all their religious duties, will be to your corrupt propensities may be hard for the blessed with his presence and power, causing carnal mind to bear, but he will make his yoke them to grow in the Truth from stature to easy, and his burden light, as there is a bowing stature, and to whom all needful things will be in humility to the gentle openings of his light and added.

"We would affectionately exhort the unfaithful, seriously to examine, whether the desire for with his doctrines and precepts, our religious Sogreat business, for the accumulation of wealth, or ciety has felt bound to show forth an example of to indulge in a style of living inconsistent with plainness and simplicity, to reject the flattering the simplicity of the gospel of Christ and the ma- titles and language of the world, its changeable nilestations of Truth in their own minds, is not fashions and customs; and though there is great shutting out the love of God, and suppressing the degeneracy within our borders, it is cause of gentle influences of the Holy Spirit, which at thankfulness that many are preserved among us, times has raised longings after righteousness and who support their testimony by lives of self-denial true holiness; and thus alienating themselves and humble walking before the Lord, May it be from the attendance of their religious meetings, your engagement, dear young Friends, steadily especially in the middle of the week, as well as to follow in the footsteps of the flock of Christ's the fulfilment of other Christian obligations, by companions in this lowly, self-denying path, that which they sustain a serious loss in a spiritual a succession of devoted servants may be continued sense. Nothing that the world can give is worthy among us, to whom his cause will be precious, to be put in competition with the peace of God and to whom he will give gifts, ' for the perfecting that passeth understanding, which is the solace of of the saints, for the work of the ministry, for the his children in this life, and gives a holy hope of edifying of the body of Christ, till we all come m the life that is to come, in the everlasting king- the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the dom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, How Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure awful must be the state of that soul, when the of the stature of the fullness of Christ,"" message is sounded in the ear, ' give an account of thy stewardship, for thou mayest be no longer steward,' if the great work of salvation has been neglected for the love of the world, the pride of luc, or the lust of other things, and the fearful

"It is our affectionate and carnest desire that thy peace are hid from thine eyes.' Our time is there. A few more Russian merchant ships have been that comes by Jesus Christ.

" The Lord's mercy and goodness and forbearstrength to hold them up with convincing bright-"Through the renewed extendings of Divine ness to others. Though we are a rebellious peo-

"We desire to encourage the honest-hearted ones, every morning, and that as they have partaken of "While it is our duty to use all proper diligence the 'likeness of his death, they shall be also in will open a door which none can shut, and grant our neglect, it is also necessary to remember that to invite others to come, 'taste, and see that the

"To our beloved young Friends, in whose welfare we feel a deep interest, we would offer the grace, and in every act of obedience, his heavenly peace will be the rich reward. In accordance

### ITEMS OF NEWS.

The steamship Africa brings Liverpool dates to the 22d ult. The Canada to the 29th.

Nothing decisive had occurred on the Danube. The declaration is realized, ' the things that belong to English and French forces are rapidly concentrating

captured by the English. Breadstuffs declining.

SPAIN .- The affair of the "Black Warrior," which appeared satisfactorily settled, now wears a threatening aspect. The difficulty is attributed to the violence . Soule, the American minister at Madrid.

ITALY .- The most important news is, that on the 13th ult., the Grand Duke and the Grand Duchen d Tuscany washed the feet of sundry aged poor men and women. Of those whose feet were washed, the young est was 84, and the eldest 92 years of age. pity that the rich feet-washers had not made distribut tion of a part of their estates among these their lad. gent brethren and sisters.

MEXICO .- Santa Anna has been victorious is mall battle with Alvarez.

UNITED STATES .- Washington .- A determination s manifested by the friends of the Nebraska Bill, to force action upon it in the House this week

From the southern parts of the United States unfaourable account of the crops continue to be received. chiefly attributable to the late frosts.

Pennsylvania .- Deaths in Philadelphia last week, 191 The boiler of the steam tow-boat Pennsylvania exploded on the 5th instant, occasioning the death of six me and ten horses. It is the most serious accident of this kind which ever occurred on the Delaware. The Legis lature adjourned sine die on the 9th inst.

New Fork .- On the 6th inst. the first canal boat o the season reached Syracuse from New York. Nearly two millions of gold arrived from California on the su instaut.

Louisiana .- On the 15th ult, they had fine waterme ons in the New Orleans market. Strawberries has been there for several previous weeks.

Texas .- Difficulties with the Indians still abound, and murders of both whites and Indians are frequent.

California .- The produce of the mines continues to be large.

#### RECEIPTS.

Received from Isaac Lyon, Wis., S4, vols. 24 and 25; from Thomas Bowman, O., \$2, vol. 27; from William Foulke, ag't, O., for Ebea Johnson, \$2, vol. 28 ; from Ja Woody, agent, N. C., for Loca Joinson, 52, vol. 25; Foundat Woody, agent, N. C., for Jos. Kemp, \$8, to 52, vol. 31; from J. King, agent, N. Y., for Beal, Gould, \$2, to 1; vol. 28, for Maria Peasley, \$2, vol. 28; from Dl. Renolds, U., \$3, to 52, vol. 27.

#### PIETY PROMOTED.

Subscribers who reside within the limits of New Yart Yearly Meeting, are informed, that their copies will be forwarded to Dr. Stephen Wood, East Broadway, New York; from whom they can be obtained during the week of the Yearly Meeting.

DIED, on the 16th of the Fourth month, 1854, in th 27th year of his age, FRANCIS JONES, a member of New berry Monthly and Hickory Valley Particular Meeting This dear Friend was a diligent attender of our rel gions meetings while bodily strength was granted, and when he was brought too low to attend meeting him self, he would often say to the other members of the family, that he wished them not to stay at home on his account, but that all should go that could. As his disease (which was affection of the spine) increased, be appeared to have his mind more and more set appeared to have his mind more and more set appeared the manifold blessings bestowed upon him, by an all-merciful Father, who was about to take him to himself.

-, on the 30th ultimo, at her residence in West Chester, in the 80th year of her age, MARTHA JEFFERIS a valuable elder of Birmingham Monthly Meeting. She had long been feeble, yet felt very desirous of being at our late Yearly Meeting, and was enabled to attend every sitting, and to take part in the exercises and unvail of the body, to the comfort of her Friends. She several times spoke of the satisfaction she had derived from being there, believing it would be the last time. During her short illness, she felt poor in spirit, but peacetul,-aad had the consoling assurance vonchsafed that her blessed Saviour was near. In great sweetoes without straggle or apparent pain, she gently ceased to breathe, and has, we doubt not, through the redemption which is in Christ Jesus, entered into the rest pre-pared for the people of God. "Blessed are those servants whom the Lord when he cometh shall find watching

PRINTED BY KITE & WALTON.

No. 3 Ranstend Place, Fourth above Chesnut streat.

# FRIEND.

# A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

#### XXVII.

SEVENTH-DAY, FIFTH MONTH 20, 1854.

NO. 36.

#### PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

it two dollars per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions and Payments received by

JOHN RICHARDSON. NO. 50 NORTH FOURTH STREET, UP STAIRS,

### PHILADELPHIA.

e to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, 1 advance, three and a quarter cents; to any the United States, for three months, if paid in six and a-half cents.

#### An Appeal for the Insane.

seal to the Citizens of Pennsylvania for s to provide additional accommodations e Insane

institution for the care and treatment of ments benevolence and science have community. to be worthy of adoption. The first ine, and of the sick poor of the Provinceicted in every section of the State.

h the opening of the Hospital, till the prehe, it has received and treated in its wards, than 58,600 patients, and of these 33,900 a has been effected without assistance from ounty, or State, with the exception of cerpropriations made by the Provincial As-, and by the State Legislature towards the f the last century, and which were expendne erection of the original buildings in the Philadelphia. All contributions to the sane,

number of patients commonly under care 7 free patients.

late alterations and improvements in the al in the city have so extended the accomons of that well known charity, that fifty eception.

insane were received and treated in a portion of delphia. the buildings in the city of Philadelphia; but long hefore the last-named period, those connected with the arrangements then existing-liberal as they were, for the period when they were provideddid not comport with the character of Philadelphia for liberality and active benevolence, or with the spirit of the age, nor did they satisfy the wants of an enlightened community.

The wise foresight of the early managers of the Hospital, in securing the vacant lots, then careful husbanding of their resources, ultimately enabled their successors to carry out in the most city of Philadelphia has long enjoyed the liberal manner, their long-cherished object, of listinction of having, by the efforts of its providing in a country location, a new Institution provement, and without any call for aid from their ne in America. It has aimed, too, at all benevolent fellow-citizens. "THE PENNSYLVANIA

ents in this great work were made in 1750, have been received and treated in its wards, and cess except in institutions specially arranged for number of the benevolent citizens of Phi- of these 1699 have been discharged entirely cured, its treatment. The aid of the charitable may a-witnessing the deplorable condition of or in various states of improvement, while a large provide all that is requisite for the poorest, when number of others have been enabled to enjoy ted themselves together for the establish-comforts in life, to which they had long been homes, but when insanity strikes down a mem-tahospital for their relief. A charter was strangers. Its advantages have been restricted ber of a family, it is one of the most painfal of y granted by the Provincial Assembly, to no class of society, for among its cases have its attendants, that all the resources of wealth, all first patient was admitted in 1752. Thus been numerous individuals endowed with the the efforts of skill, and all the devoted attentions ted the Pennsylvania Hospital, which has brightest genius, having the most cultivated intel- of the tenderest affection so commonly fail to nce been dispensing its blessings among lects, or possessing the most abundant wealth, as afford relief to the sufferer while at his own well as those who have had to bear the double home. affliction of sickness and poverty. Of the whole number admitted, 610 were received and treated without charge of any kind, and a large number not merely an ordinary call for charity to relieve oor people, who received every care and of others enjoyed the benefits of the Institution at the indigent and to mitigate the sufferings of the n without expense or charge of any kind, rates considerably below the actual cost of their unfortunate. While it embraces all these in its support.

is 6702.

The present buildings of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane are intended for the accommodation of 220 patients, 110 of each sex, this I fund of the Hospital are securely invested, number being regarded by the best authorities, as finding in our own institutions proper accommoentire income of the Institution from this about as large as is desirable in the highest class dations for the treatment and care of those who is devoted to the relief of the indigent sick of curative institutions for the insane. For more are suffering under one of the most lamentable than a year, this number has been almost con- diseases to which homanity is exposed. The stantly exceeded, the wards in nearly every part facts are simply these-the present institutions two branches of the Pennsylvania Hospital of the house, have been steadily crowded, and a are more than full, the demands for admission are at 355, and of these about 230 are insane, large number of applicants have, from painful ne- steadily increasing, and additional buildings must cessity, been refused admission.

Could those to whom this appeal is addressed, must soon result to the community. listen to the urgent entreaties almost daily made with the founders of the Pennsylvania Hos- fer in consequence, it is not too much to believe, the entire approbation of this Board, which they

pital, has received a liberal share of attention that all that is required to remove this state of from their successors in every period of the his- things, would be as chcerfully as it would be tory of the Institution. From 1752 till 1841, the promptly contributed by the citizens of Phila-

Insanity is a disease that seems to be of growing frequency in the community, but whether this the Institution became thoroughly convinced, that be so or not, the unexampled increase of our population is of itself enough to account for the project necessity which exists for greatly extended provision for its treatment. One of the most important steps made towards securing a proper appreciation of this malady, and a successful mode of treatment, was the general conviction among enlightened men of what is an undoubted truth, that insanity, a functional disorder of the surrounding the Hospital in the city, and the brain, is to be regarded in the same category as the diseases of other organs, that there is no more reproach connected with one than the others, and that it is as curable, if properly treated, as many other maladies. It is no less certain that citizens, originated, and since supported, for the Insane, replete with every desirable im- it is a disease from which none can claim exemption, for it spares neither age, sex, nor rank, and all classes who suffer from it require nearly the be foremost among those who have been HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE," two miles west of same kind of treatment. Although in these reig to ameliorate the condition of this un- the river Schuylkill, the result of these efforts, spects resembling other diseases, it has, nevere class of our (ellow-beings, and has ever may be referred to with entire confidence as an theless, striking peculiarities, and among these, ady to provide the means for whatever honour to the State, and a blessing to the whole one of the most important is that which all experience clearly proves, that it is commonly best Since its opening, in 1841, 2445 insane patients managed among strangers, and rarely with sucsuffering from ordinary sickness, at their own

This appeal then to the benevolence and liberality of Philadelphians and Pennsylvanians, is aims, it goes much further, and asks from this The whole number of insane treated in the community that it will secure itself against a con-Pennsylvania Hospital, since its opening in 1752, tingency, which, if not now actually existing, is rapidly approaching, when our citizens-ao matter how urgent may be the case, or how vitally important the provision-can feel no security that any one of them can rely with certainty upon be promptly provided, or great loss and suffering

To obviate all these difficulties, and to provide for accommodations which do not exist, could the best kind of accommodations, on a scale which lick patients could be well cared for in that they know the diminished chances of cure, which it is believed will be sufficient for many years, a g, if the funds of the Institution permitted become the lot of many of the insane, from the plan has recently been proposed by the Physician want of proper and prompt treatment, or witness of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Iusane, after care of the insane, always a prominent the distress and sorrow which whole families suf- a careful study of the whole subject, which meets

whole community, and to carry out which the \$150,000 shall have been subscribed. roughly, they now make this earnest appeal to This appeal is made by the undersigned, comtheir fellow-citizens. Immediately on the west of prising the board of Managers of the Pennsylvania so that to attain to this state, to live under the the present pleasure-grounds of the Institution just Hospital, on behalf of that portion of our afflicted righteous control of Divine monition, is, I appro referred to, and belonging to it, are seventy neres fellow men, who can in no other mode than that hend, to be a follower of Christ, under who of land admirably situated, and possessing extra- suggested, find the proper means of relief. We spiritual baptism the precious is separated free ordinary advantages for the intended object. On ask the means to carry out this imperatively the vile, and by whose fan, the chaff, to which he these grounds it is proposed to erect a new Hos- needed object, from our own fellow-citizens of pital, replete with every modern improvement and Pennsylvania, for it is solely for their benefit that and leave the wheat, for Divine protection, in the convenience, for about 200 male patients, and to it is designed. We ask it to save the mentally give up the whole of the present buildings to fe- sick from neglect and cruel exposure, and from males. Such an arrangement, it is believed, will being doomed to a hopeless malady; to spare possess important advantages, and once fairly in their families a load of grief and sorrow, often operation, there is every reason to believe, that too deep for utterance; to save the community while furnishing accommodations of the highest from the acts of irresponsible individuals, and the order and of rare excellence, to those who wish public treasury from the care of incurables, who them, will also minister largely to the comfort under proper treatment would have been useful Indian territory of the North-west, around h and welfare of the indigent and those in moderate citizens. We ask this, from the parents, children, sources of the Missouri and Yellow Stone river circumstances. Carried out as proposed, with all busbands, wives, or friends of those, who, should extending southward towards the South Pass, and the knowledge derived from long experience, this this dire calamity ever overtake them, must look plan would give to Philadelphia a provision for principally to this Institution for relief. We ask portion of the valley of Saskatchunaa iner the insane, certainly unsurpassed, if equalled, in them to take this matter home to their own seri- They are divided into several bands or tribes all any portion of the world.

than seems to be imperatively demanded even would have others do for them-to give liberally cipal bands are the Blackfeet proper, the Black now, will require an expenditure of \$250,000, as their means are abundant, so that while they and for this sum we appeal to the benevolent in may enjoy the pleasant reflection that they have, a community, now numbering half a million of as cheerful givers, rendered important aid to one souls, and which has never yet allowed an object of the noblest and most unselfish works-the New so descrying and so urgently needed, to fail from Hospital for the Insane may be completed so ing all alliances with other tribes, they have the want of a generous and liberal support.

ed by the liberal people of Boston, and, judging expectation of an enlightened community. from all their antecedents, will soon be carried into effect. A comparatively limited number of the citizens of New York have just contributed a sum for the improvement of their hospitals, nearly as large as that proposed for our purposes, and a in such a work by any of her neighbours.

located.

The best guaranty that can be given for the faithful manner in which any trust confided to reference to the whole history of that institution from its foundation, more than a century ago.

To commemorate the names of those to whom this community must ever feel indebted for this new Hospital, it is proposed that some durable recognition shall be made of all who contribute to shall be considered as forever securing a free bed to the Institution, which shall be named after the giver of that amount, and which shall be kept occupied by such recent cases of insanity, as the officers of the Institution may consider most likely to be restored, and best calculated to extend the

most cordially commend to the sympathies of the no contribution will be asked, until at least as such; but wholly condemns every part of our

ous consideration; to pender the facts we have ed by different names, but are all included under To effect all that is desired, which is no more briefly stated, and then to do for others, as they the general name "Blackfeet." The three propromptly, as to meet the wants of the afflicted, openly bid defiance to them all, and war to the deal An arrangement nearly similar is now project, and in a manner so liberal, as to realize every has been their motto, whenever they have met."

For " The Friend."

#### SIMPLICITY SET AT NAUGHT.

single individual, in another neighbouring city, summary, &c. quite interesting, and, I thought, specimens of the savage in his primitive conduct has devoted to a similar object from his private solemn i a good deal of remark about dress and as can be found upon the North American cas fortune, more than will be required to carry out plain language; more, I think, than on any other nent. Second only to taking the scalp of the our plans to completion. Philadelphia so long point. I am not very fond of being made, for numerous enemies, horse stealing is the most material and the second sec and so justly distinguished for her judicious like simplicity's sake, to think so much about simpli- ble and manly accomplishment. An expert has rality and enlightened benevolence, certainly can city. I dont like to be disturbed about it, and am thief is a hero whose title to nobility is name never falter while such a waat exists in her midst, always glad when there is not much said or tioned, and no danger or risk is too great for or be willing to feel that she has been distanced thought on the subject; as I think when there is, young, ambitious man to run in order to acqui plaianess may almost be said to defeat its own the reputation so much coveted. We appeal to Philadelphians specially, but also end, which I take to be showing of that moderato all Pennsylvanians, as interested in the call, tion which is recommended in the Bible, and the for food, clothing, and shelter, and levy years The Pennsylvania Hospital receives its patients, advantage of which is, that it takes so little thought contributions upon their neighbours west of h without preference, from every section of the from better things. On the whole, however, I mountains for a supply of horses. The Fun State, and all the populous counties around Phila am abundantly satisfied with the Yearly Meeting. heads, Pead Oriells, and Nez Perces, cross the delphia depend upon it, for these accommoda- The general tone seems to me to be so richly Rocky Mountains yearly to the plains of Missae tions, almost as much as the city in which it is evangelical," &c .- Sketch of the Life of A. Back. to hunt buffulo for their winter subsistence, as house, page 40-41.

remarks in print, and circulating among our dear horses they can find; rarely it is that they return the Pennsylvania Hospital will be executed, is a young people, and by those too, who should be without a supply of stolen animals. If any upholders and supporters of the ever blessed these stealing, hunting, or war parties meet with Truth, which we as a Society are making profes-sion of; even of being followers of a meek and given. Some of the bluodiest battles on record crucified Saviour. Cannot some of us adopt the have been fought between the Blackfeet and some language of the tried prophet of the Lord former of the other tribes. One occurred but a short ly, when the query was put to him : "What doest time ago, between the Dacotahs and twenty of the work, and that one of the ten wards into which thou here, Elijah 1 And, he said, 1 am very thirty of them; both were upon a war part it will be divided, shall bear the name of each jealous for the Lord God of hosts; for the chil- against a large band of Crows; their trails cross donor to the amount of \$10,000, while \$5000 dren of Israel have forsaken thy covenant, thrown ed, and, instead of joining forces and fighting down thine altars," &c.

under, and precious testimonies given us as a and warlike tribe that it has been proposed to people to bear, set at nought or laid waste, surely hold a council next summer. weakness will easne; "strangers will devour our strength, and we shall know it not." That I feel was ably and eloquently advocated by Mr. On benefits of the Ilospital. Every such bed can constrained thus to bear my testimony to the of South Carolina, but for some reason has been thus be made to restore to health one or two in-simplicity of the ever blessed Truth as it is in stricken from the ladian appropriation bill. sane in every year it shall exist, and who could Jesus; "which neither approves an inconsistent, is deeply to be regretted, as every principle a sale in every justice and humanity requires that treaties should appearance and conduct, merely justice and humanity requires that treaties should

lives which is not governed by the redeeming Spirit of Truth, wherein our faith should stand vanities of this life may be compared, will fee heavenly garner."

Chester Co., Third mo., 1854.

#### From the Washington Units BLACKFEET INDIANS.

The Blackfeet Indians occupy a portion of the northward into British America, including a large and Pegans.

The tribe is a very large one, numbering several thousands. For years they have been the terror of the mountains and the plain. Disdaintheir hunting-grounds, with Indians of any other tribe. Their neighbours and principal enemies are the Flatheads, Pend Oriells, and Nez Peres from the western side of the Rocky Mountains, and the Dacotahs, Gros Ventres, and Crows, or Fifth mo. 26th, 1841. "Afternoon meeting, the castern side. They are probably as perfect

The Blackfeet are dependent upon the buffik during their absence small parties of Blackfeet How has my spirit been grieved on seeing these cross to the west of the mountains to steal all the their common enemy, they lought each other, and If this spirit of ease and liberty is lived in and every Blackfeet was killed. It is with this will

The importance and justice of the proposition

ted into in good faith between these wild th injury to our frontiers. By making a ith these tribes, and sending up a steamer y loaded with articles useful or desirable dian, self-interest and gratitude would atm to us, and small parties of emigrants able to cross the continent to the Pacific marative safety, who otherwise might have ictims to savage ferocity.

following interesting scene which occurred lst of September, 1853, at Fort Benton, crican Fur Company's trading post, near is of the Missouri, within ninety miles of nen engaged upon the expedition and sura Pacific Railroad route, under Governor , and delegations from several of these nds, including Blackfeet, Bloods, and Peill serve to give an idea of the importance measures advocated by Mr. Orr: It was 12 o'clock when the delegation came in our little party. They were all mounted good horses, and dressed in their gayest stume, A standard-bearer marched in carrying a white flag. They halted at listance from us, evidently waiting for us e out and meet them. Governor Stevens, panied by the officers of the expedition, esthem into the fort. Many of them shook with us, but others seemed in doubt whewas best to be friendly or not. Governor s then gave them an account of the object isit-that he came to make peace between and all the tribes east and west of the ins. He told them about the "Great Fat Washington-that he would treat them children; and pictured to them a state of under which they might be more happy osperous than in their present condition.

y listened to his remarks with deep and dattention. The system of revenge, roband warfare, which had ever characterized iplomacy, would not bear the scrutiny of eaded, intellectual reasoning. It was a at sight to a friend of humanity to see the preaking in upon the minds of these dark in of the prairies, as pictured forth in their sive countenances. One or two old chiefs to Guvernor Stevens in behalf of the In-They promised to meet their red brethren all parts of the country next summer, in I, to listen to the "white man's talk," and arrange all their difficulties with each other ith the whites. In the meantime they would from horse-stealing and war. One or two parties," who had started to fight the Flatand Crows, gave up the expedition, and re-

nd the United States. In a military point warriors and braves to listen to and respect the and the man was sufe, this is particularly important; as, in case message which had been sent them by the Great petween the two countries, they could be Father. It is much to be hoped, as a matter of companion, he bent over the mouth of the shaft. at upon by English influence, already pre- justice to these poor Indians alone, that they will Just then the explosion rumbled below, and a ht through the Hudson's Bay Company, to not be disappointed in their expectations. They are the only Indians cast of the Rocky Mountains who have never made treatics or received something from the United States, and complained to us that they had been neglected while all their neighbours were receiving presents annually.

It is doubtful whether they can ever be civilized and settled in permanent homes. Judging from the past history of tribes of a similar character, they are destined to pass away with the buillalo upon which they subsist.

But experience has cast much light upon Indian management, and by honest treaties, kept in good ky Mountains, between a small party of faith, between them and the whites, much good to humanity may result.

For "The Friend."

# THE TONGLE.

The improper use of the tongue is one of the fruitful sources of evil, in civil and religious society. Deception is practiced in speaking flatteringly to persons when face to face, and then detracting from their worth in the hearing of others behind their back. Uttering opposite opinions upon the same subject in different companies, leading each to suppose the speaker's sentiments correspond with the views of those he addresses. has a pernicious influence upon himself and his hearers; and when he is detected, as he will probably be sooner or later, must destroy their confidence in him. To say things for the purpose of gaining the flattery of others, indicates a vain mind-or apparently for serving a cause that on other occasions the speaker derides, is unmanly and derogatory to the true Christian character. To advance opinions in unison with those of a friend, seemingly to confirm his, while the object is to lead him through a course of conversation to disclose his mind, as if he might do it with entire confidence and safety, yet for the purpose of using his sentiments to injure his standing with others, or to support an opposite cause, is among the evils produced by the "unruly member that is full of deadly poison." Such a practice cannot be long concealed. Men of observation form a pretty correct estimate of those they mingle They detect the cunning, flattering, plauswith, ible policy, and hold the authors in slight esteem, but they award to people of honest simplicity and straightforwardness, the respect and love which are their duc, even though the outside may not wear the gloss and smoothness, by which the crafty strive to lull suspicion.

#### THE BEROIC MINER.

A poor but pious miner in Cornwall was down to their tribe. After the "talk," supper deep in the earth with another miner sinking a which yielded him the gratitude of thousands; rovided, and a few presents brought along shaft. They were blasting rocks, and their cusexpedition were distributed among them, tom was, after the rock was charged, for one first supper they were entertained by the firing to ascend in the bucket, and the other to wait for the purity of his motives; admired for his cxand shells from our mountain howitzer, until the bucket came down again, then ignite the could understand the grape and canister, fuse, get into the bucket, give the signal to the e explosion of the shells, and subsequent man above, and be drawn to the top belore the arge of shot, was beyond their comprehener explosion. In the present case, the train unex-They said the "Great Medicine" must be pectedly took fire. The fuse was lissing, both things exalted his depending sprint. In writing to In the resenting one of the chiefs haranged inter rushed to the bucket, got in and gave the a friend, he says of himself, "O! that a true gas degation; excited by the display of the artilling signal to hoist; but the man above could not draw pel nothingness may prevail in my heart, is my elegation ; excited by the display of the artil. signal to hoist ; but the man above could not draw the power of the whites, and their generosity them both. They at once saw their danger ; both most sincere desire. I crave to verify in myself nding them presents, he had a fine theme could not escape, and delay was death. One of in all cases, the doctrine of one of the copies I use e display of his native eloquence. He im- the miners was prous. Looking for a moment at in my school, viz.: d it well. His voice was clear and strong, his companion, and stepping from the bucket, he is gestures natural, graceful, and energetic, said, "Escape for thy life; in a few moments 1

He called, in an earnest manner, upon all the shall be in heaven." The bucket was drawn up,

Eager to know the fate of his magnanimous splinter struck him on the brow, leaving a mark he will carry to the grave. They soon commenced labouring among the fallen rocks to extricate the corpse. At last they heard a voice. Their friend was yet alive. They reached him, and found him without injury or scratch. All he could tell of the fearful seene was, that the moment his friend was gone, he sat down and took up a stone and held it before his face. When asked what induced him to let his companion escape, he replied, "I believed my soul was safe; 1 was not so sure of his."

Now look at him who, to build a city called by his own name, sacrificed a hundred thousand men, and at this poor miner, who, to save the soul of his unconverted comrade, sat down there to be blasted to pieces, and say which is the true hero.-English Paper.

For " The Friend,'

#### FOR THE YOUNG.

An acquaintance of Anthony Benez-t was relating to him in conversation that he had recently heard of a person in whose coffers after his death, many thousand dollars in specie were found, when he expressed great sorrow at being informed of the circumstance, and begged of his friend to give as little currency as possible to the fact; adding, that he thought "it would have been quite as reasonable for him to have had us many thousand pairs of boots and shocs in his house, whilst the poor were suffering in bare feet for the want of them." He considered a penurious mind as scarcely rational; and, aware of his liability to censure with severity those who indulged that degrading propensity, he would sometimes check himself by saying, "the highest act of charity in the workl is, to bear with such unreasonableness of mankind." He deeply lamented the consequences which he saw were produced by the love of money ; tracing to that cause many of the unhappy turmoils which often laid waste the harmony of families; and which was not unfrequently the foundation of sanguinary conflicts between nations. When he was made acquainted with the existence of disputes between individuals on account of pecuniary matters, he has been known to negotiate with them, by persuading one to accept less than his demand, and the other to allow more than he at first conceived right; and having thus brought them to the nearest point of reconciliation, he has paid the difference out of his own pocket, and restored the parties to pcace and intercourse, without suffering either of them to know, it was purchased at the expense of his purse.

Though " full of good works and alms-deeds," respected for his integrity even by those whose conduct he opposed ; honoured at home and abroad panded views of the principles of eternal justico and right, which he unceasingly advocated; he was favoured continually to have on the armour of humility; and protected by it, none of those

'Just be my thoughts, and all my words sincere, And know no wish, but what the world may hear." For "The Friend,"

ON THE DEATH OF A YOUNG FRIEND. " Death cannot come to him untimely who is fit to die, The less of this cold earth, the more of heaven, The briefer life, the earlier immortality."

Thy youth was one long summer day, Gladdened with sunshine and with flowers; Earth's choicest treasures round thee lay, And smiling Hope led on the hours.

Life seemed so rich, thy home so blest, How couldst thou bid the world adjeu? But He " who knoweth what is best," Stained all its glory in thy view.

And when upon thy onward path The tempest lowered in fearful form, Oh! then, in mercy, not in wrath, He housed thee from the coming storm.

Lingering upon the couch of pain, In deep communing with thy Lord ; The still small voice spoke not in vuin, "Trust wholly in the living Word."

Then power was granted from on high, And humble faith and hope divine ; And grace was given thee to reply, "Thy will be done, and only thine."

Screne and peaceful came the close, And gently passed thy parting breath ; Calmly as for a night's repose, Those loving eyes were closed in death.

No, not in death ! true life and love. And union with the angelic band, Await thy homeward flight above, Thy waking in the spirit-land, Fifth mo. Sth.

N

Selected.

#### APRIL. BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

"The spring comes slowly up this way."-Christabel.

'Tis the noon of the spring-time, yet never a bird In the wind-shaken elm or the maple is heard ; For green meadow-grasses wide levels of snow. And blowing of drifts where the crocus should blow ; Where wind-flower and violet, amber, and white, On south sloping brook-sides should smile in the light, O'er the cold winter-beds of their late-waking roots The frosty flake eddies, the ice crystal shoots ; And, longing for light, under wind driven henps Round the poles of the pine-wood, the ground-laurel creens

Unkissed of the sunshine, unbaptized of showers, With buds scarcely swelled, which should burst into flowers!

We wait for thy coming, sweet wind of the south ! For the touch of thy light wings, the kiss of thy mouth; For the yearly evangel thou bearest from God, Resurrection and life to the graves of the sod Up our long river-valley, for days, have not ceased The wail and the shriek of the bitter north-east-Raw and chill, as if winnowed through ices and snow, All the way from the land of the wild Esquimanx,-Until all our dreams of the land of the blest, Like that red hunter's, turn to the sunny south-west. O, soul of the spring-time, its light and its breath, Bring warmth to this coldness, bring life to this death ; Renew the great miracle; let us behold The stone from the mouth of the sepulchre rolled. And Nature, like Lazarus, rise, as of old ! Let our faith, which in darkness and coldness has lnin, Revive with the warmth and the brightness again, And in blooming of flower and budding of tree The symbols and types of our destiny see ; The life of the spring-time, the life of the whole, And as sun to the sleeping earth, love to the soull

#### FROM THE GREEK OF PYTHAGORAS.

Let not soft slumber close my eyes Ere I have recollected thrice The train of actions through the day : Where have my feet marked out their way? What have I learnt where'er I've been, From all I've heard, from all I've seen? What know I more that's worth the knowing? What have I done that's worth the doing ?

What have I sought that I should shun ? What duties have I left undone? Or into what new follies run These self inquiries point the road That leads to virtue and to God.

For "The Friend,"

#### An Exhortation to Faithfulness,

The mind of the writer has of late been frequently exercised that as a people we might be more and more gathered to, and abide under, the holy influences of the Spirit of Truth, to which faithful to that which is made known, and waite early Friends had their minds subjected, and without which they feared to move. Their chief concern, the burden of their ministry appears to have been to turn all to Christ as to a light within. How faithful in declaring the inability of man, however learned or ingenious, with whatever eloquence or fervour, in anywise to save his fellow man. Many of them had tried all outward helps, sparing neither pains nor expense according to their means, and had to testify that it is not by men, nor ordinances, nor any outward observations, but "by the Spirit of the Lord;" agreeably with the experience of the great apostle of tery Babylon, the mother of harlots and about the the Gentiles, that he received not, "the gospel of tions of the earth," with spiritual Jerusalem the man, neither was he taught it, but by the revelation cometh down from God out of heaven. It is her of Jesus Christ," It is very obvious in the present time to declare the undisguised Truth, and to be day, that Friends as a body are not under the the ery mightily arise, according to holy win direction of the Spirit of Christ as their fathers "Come ye out of Babylon my people, that ye h were, but that the world and the things of the not partakers of her sins, lest ye be also of her world, a love of ease, and a desire not unfrequent. plagues, for her plagues shall come in one day, ly manifested of amalgamating with other sects death, and mourning, and sorrow." It was of professing Christendom, have obtained the pre-under the immediate direction of the Spint of eminence with many. Does not the term "be. Truth that our early Friends were led, after a ing born of the Spirit," imply that man is not very long night of apostacy, "to raise up the sufficient of himseli, however learned or trained, tabernacle that was fallen down;" the Lord was to do any good work aright? As surely as "a eminently with them in the work, and ohlk haughty spirit goes before a fall," or that "before none be afraid, for it is the fearful as well as the honour is humility," so certainly is it necessary unbelieving, that will be cast out. May then our that we must learn not to look to ourselves as hands be strong, nothing terrified by our odver having any sufficiency in ourselves, or to others, saries, but trust in the Lord, who will enable all before we can expect to receive that wisdom from to bear cheerfully their measure of suffering. Cal on high which is profitable to direct. U is a to mind the undaunted and uncompromising n-very different thing to make the Spirit of Truth lour of Edward Burrough, who declared that "the our guide, from placing our dependence upon what Spirit that ruled him, should yet break forthin is denominated the 'written word,' which is also thousands ;" and of Francis Howgill, that dignified called the 'glorious gospel,' and its trained ex- and noble soul, to whom it was revealed after a pounders, 'ministers of the gospel.' Such assump- deep travail of spirit, "before the Lord, that be tions were never acknowledged by George Fox might comfort and strengthen his flock by m and other early Friends, but they declared Christ assured testimony," viz., " And thus said the to be the "Word, the living, eternal, all-quicken- living God of heaven and earth, upon the 28th of ing Word nigh in the heart and in the mouth," and the Third month, 1662, ' The sun shall leave in the gospel to be the "power of God, which was shining brightness and cease to give light to the before the devil,"-a very significant phrase. world; and the moon shall be altogether darkness How strong, pointed and condemnatory, is the and give no light unto the night; the stars shall language of early Friends, of a man-made minis- cease to know their office or place; my covenant try, or a ministry in man's own time and will, with day, night, times and seasons shall sooner performed for money. Schism is sin; for to re- come to an end, then the covenant 1 have fuse a ministry which is of God, and to divide the made with this people into which they have an church and set up another or a new order, must tered with me, shall end or be broken. Yes, be a very serious matter, and was so esteemed by though the powers of darkness and hell combine the Society of Friends.

the matter more before the minds of younger will contound their enemies as I did in Jacob, and Friends, that they may seek to know more and scatter them as I did in Israel in the days of old; more the God of their fathers for themselves; for I will take their enemies, I will hurl them hither the Lord will assuredly visit them, and will make and thither as stones are hurled in a sliag; and himself known unto all such as are willing to the memorial of this nation or people which are deny themselves of the pleasures, honours, and holy unto me shall never be rooted out, but shall fashions of this vain world, and will not sell their live through ages, as a cloud of witnesses in genbirthright, or despise it as one of old did, who, erations to come. I have brought them to the when he would have inherited the blessing, found birth, yea, I have brought them forth. I have no place of repentance, although he sought it ear- swaddled them and they are mine. I will noutnestly with tears. May the consideration of this ish them and carry them as on eagle's wings; and sink deep into your hearts, that in the time of though clouds gather against them, I will make your visitation you may wrestle like Jacob, and my way through them, though darkness gather prevail like Israel. My faith is, that very many together on a heap and tempests gender. I will

will yet arise as champions for the Truth, both sons and daughters, valiants in Israel, "contending for the faith once delivered to the saints." And for this end choose not your portion in this world. but let your affections be set on heavenly and en during substance.

John Woolman gives most excellent advice on merchandizing and trading; George Fox alm writes of youth ' being brought up in things inno-cent and useful;' and we ought to seek to know the will of the Lord concerning us therein, being for further manifestations of the Divine will, con mitting ourselves unreservedly unto the Lord.

It is to be feared that an undue mixture with other professors, and unfaithfulness, by avoiding the plain language, by uncovering the head in their meetings, and uniting with them in social worship, &c., has been a means of further devia tion, until an assimilation becomes apparent, not merely in dress and address, in marriage, funsrals, tombstones, &c., but the very spirit goeth after them, and then a ministry arises that ender yours to unite Babylon with Jerusalem-" Mrs. against them, and the jaws of death open; yet I speak of these things with a view of bringing will I deliver them and lead them through all.

West, Third mo., 1854.

For "The Friend."

S. C.

#### MERCY AT LAST.

ster of the family of Penn, in Buckinghamyoung woman delighting in the finery asures of the world, was seized with a vioness which proved mortal to her. In the her sickness she fell into great distress of tterly bewailing the want of that inward which makes a death-bed easy to the right-After several days languishing, a little tion appeared after this manner. She was ne in a kind of trance, in which she apled she was brought into a place where was, to whom, if she could deliver her peshe hoped to be relieved. But her endeancreased her pain; for as she pressed to it, he turned his back upon her, and would and adorn themselves after the manner of Leader. rld; for the Lord Jesus whom she had seen, ed to her in the form of a plain countrywithout any trimming or ornament whatand his servants should be like Him."

hose adorning," the apostle says, "let it that outward adorning of plaiting the hair, he was convinced of the Truth. wearing of gold, or of putting on of appa- Being faithful to the gift of g at let it be the hidden man of the heart, in walking and mincing as they go, and mak. small, he was content with his allotment. inkling with their feet, therefore the Lord and the veils. And instead of sweet smell, of beauty."-Isaiah 3d chap.

and many, who have despised the idea of ness we do not want,"

THE FRIEND. mem as with an east wind, and nations religion being at all concerned in regulating dress

sll know I am the living God, who will felt with full force, the vanity and emptiness of all ornament put upon these perishable taberna- to do the work of his day, and receive the penny cles, which are to be food for worms, so that they fear of man, whether within or without could not depart in peace without acknowledging it. Some have directed plain dresses to be made for them to wear in case they should recover, others have given directions that the body should be laid our ranks without wavering, we may be out and interred in the most simple manner. But ore than conquerors; for it is not by might there are those who ridicule these things and Friends for maintaining their Christian testimony in this respect. They would lead the young peo-ple to believe it is all imagination, and if they would join them, they would satisfy them that they have an easier way in which they can walk to the kingdom, than self-denial and the daily cross. They profess to be the orthodox successors of the apostles, while they bear little resemblance to them in spirit or practice, and would not take the pains to teach the truths of Christianity, unless they are paid for it. Without their enjoyed the little time we were together, which salary they could not afford to furnish matter for often tendered our hearts before the Lord, in our a discourse, while the sands of the hour-glass are running.

#### For "The Friend,"

#### BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

Of Ministers and Elders, and other concerned members of the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia.

#### WILLIAM WALKER.

In the wisdom and goodness of God, his gifts, much as look towards her. But that graces and callings, are not confined to any class added to her sorrow was, that she beheld amongst men. Yet it is often found that he admitted. However, she gave not over chooses the poor in earthly riches, and the unining Him; and when almost ready to learned in worldly knowledge, as his ministers, nd her hope to sink, he turned one side of making them rich in faith, and wise in the things e towards her, and reached forth his hand, pertaining to salvation, through the power of his reived her request; at which her troubled soul Holy Spirit. Thus qualified by him, they are immediate consolation. Turning to those able labourers in the gospel of his dear Son, deher, she repeated what had befallen her; claring that which their own eyes have seen, and "Bring me my new clothes; take off the their own hands have handled of the good word id finery ;" and charged her relatives " not of life, under the fresh putting forth of their holy

William Walker was born in Yorkshire, Old England, whence he removed to Pennsylvania shortly after William Penn commenced settling the province. He was not then a member of the labouring until the next spring. He then returned Society of Friends, but in a few years afterwards,

grew in spiritual experience, and was soon under hich is not corruptible, even the ornament the qualifying power of the Lord Jesus Christ, alk with stretched forth necks, and wanton prospect of increasing in worldly possessions

Having become acquainted with Elizabeth Mornite with a scab the crown of the head;" gan, a poor, but pious widow of Philadelphia, a in that day the Lord will take away the mutual attachment in the ordering of Divine Prothall be stink; instead of a girdle, a rent; family. He did not crave riches, --- nay, he was ugh many Christians in name, strive to His Friends finding his labour hard and his earnthemselves and others, that there is nothing ings small, advised him to learn a trade. To this scruples which some others feel in relation he answered, "I dare not let out my mind to should recover, he said, "Nay, I have no proclothing, it is evident from the Holy Scrip- learn one, but can freely follow my present call- mise of life." He thus spoke of the Saviour : "I

He was somewhat advanced in years when convinced, and great was his anxiety so to live in watchful obedience to his heavenly Father, as at last. It mattered not to him that his path in this life was among the poor and lowly, he felt that he was in his own proper place, and he knew by a little sensible experience, something of tho reward in store for the righteous at the end of the trials and temptations of time,

His widow says, "In an unexpected time, way was made for our getting into a small business. which suited our capacities, and the Lord gave a blessing to our endeavours. He often visited the sick, and his soul sympathized with the afflicted, being also willing to administer to the necessities of the poor as objects of charity presented, Ho was a tender husband to me, and one whom my soul had true unity with in the life of Jesus; his delight and meditations being in the law of the Lord. Many were the seasons of Divine love we private retirements, so that praises have been returned to his pure name, in a sense of the aboundings of his love and life.

When the difficulties amongst Friends, arising from the unsubjected pride and wayward fancies of Keith arose, William was one, who knowing that the Lord's faithful children are called to bear a testimony against error, as well as for the Truth, cleared the Society of any responsibility for the actions of George Keith and his fallacies, by testifying against him.

In 1693, it appeared needful that some Friends should go to England to counteract George Keith's efforts to promote discord and disunity there. Three Friends were found who had been preparing for religious service in England, all of whom at this time were members of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting. These were Samuel Jennings, William Walker, and Thomas Duckett, That Monthly Meeting at its sitting, Ninth month 24th, 1693, directed certificates for each of them, to be prepared and signed, in order to avoid delav

William Walker visited Friends about London, and then passed into Wales, where he remained to London to attend the Yearly Meeting, Georgo Keith also intending to be at it. William doubt-Being faithful to the gift of grace received, he less expected to have his share of exercise and conflict of spirit, in opposing that apostate from hich is not corruptible, even the ornament the qualifying power of the Lord Jesus Christ, the faith, --but his heavenly Father had better neek and quiet spirit, which is in the sight prepared for and brought forth in the work of the things in store for him. Before the opening of d of great price." "Moreover, the Lord ministry. He was at this time a day labourer; the Yearly Meeting he was taken sick, and all Because the daughters of Zion are haughty, and though his employment was hard, and his efforts to arrest the progress of the disease proved unsuccessful. As he lay in bodily weakness and distress, the love and power of God was greatly with him, sustaining his spirit, and comforting gan, a poor, but pious widow of Philadelphia, a those about him. On observing some weeping, he said, "Weep not, dear hearts, lest you trouble y of the tinkling ornaments about their vidence grew up between them. About the be- Ine." "O the goodness of the Lord!" He then the chains and the bracelets, the bonnets ginning of the Ninth month, 1699, they were raised up his hands and said, "Lord, thou art e ear-rings, the rings, the changeable suits married. He continued faithfully to laboar in his altogether able to do wonderful things! Thous arel, the glasses and the fine linen, the heavenly Father's vineyard, and was industrious shalt be my physician. Oh, the wonders of the in his bodily exertions for the maintenance of his Lord! What have I seen of the transcendent glory! Though I see but a little, yet it is admirof well set hair, baldness; and instead of feartial of entering into trade, lest through its en-acher, a girding of sackcloth; and burning grossing tendency, he should grow less watchful said, "The old enemy would have had me let go for his Master's will, and less qualified to do it. my hold; but I said, 'I have an interest in thee, and I will hold thee, Lord.'

Upon finding those about him anxious that he that the Lord has commissioned prophets log, if the Lord will enable me; because it is no in-ostles to call the people to lay aside their combrance to my mind, and through God's good- "The Lord is a physican indeed, a physician of value." At another time he said, "We must all

double our diligence." Lying in a sweet frame vanity; and it has often given me a true measure ing, inward spiritual temple, which he pitche deep."

in the dear Son of God. Although I am under instruct, and lead, and preserve those who will forth, and appearances. great weakness and afflictions, yet in the strength humbly and inwardly hearken to it. So that my of my Father's love I shall be enabled to stand religion is the good Spirit of God in my heart; I spiritual, his day is spiritual, his kingdom in against the mists of darkness. The enemy would mean, what that has wrought in me and for me." ritual, his light is spiritual, his life is spiritual, his life is spiritual. fain unpin my faith. God's people are always After a meeting at his house, to which he gave his day-star is spiritual; and his day dayone preserved while they wait still at home. Oh! an entire liberty for all that pleased to come, he and his day star ariseth in the heart. Thus a Lord Jesus Christ ! I will hold thee fast; thy com- was so deeply affected with the testimony of the passion fails not. Oh! sweet Jesus Christ, I have light, Spirit, and grace of God in man, as the great cause to hold thee fast. Oh I sweeten death gospel dispensation, that after the meeting closed unto me! Oh! thy sweet presence! In it there in prayer, he rose up and pulled off his hat, and is life. Oh Lord I give me strength ; I will not said, "This is the everlasting gospel I have heard let thee go; thou hast regard to them that fear this day; and I humbly bless the name of God, thee; thy compassion fails not; thou art at my right that he has let me live to see this day, in which same gift. The very same grace that append hand to uphold me. Oh! my Saviour I thou art the ancient gospel is again preached to them that at my right hand to save me; thy compassion fails dwell upon the earth." This was no previously not, O Lord." He afterwards said, "Oh! Lord prepared discourse, either printed or written. Jesus | Come, sweet Jesus, I long for thee; now death is pleasant."

He exhorted a sister of his wife who was with him to "Fear the Lord God ;" and on her asking in the world, I am the Light of the world ;' but he if he had any message to send to his wife, he also told them, 'It is expedient for you that I go made this answer : " My dear and tender love in away ; for if I go not away, the Comforter will the Lord Jesus unto her, and to all my dear not come unto you; but if I depart, I will send yet let but any man come rightly to distinguish a Friends everywhere; and [I desire] that you may him unto you." double your diligence to your soul's comfort, the days you have here. My dear love to our by Christ himself, was largely witnessed in the Friends in America, where I have been sweetly days of the apostles, among the true Christians, timony is of God, and given forth in the autom refreshed, and had many good meetings among them." After some repose, he exclaimed, " Oh ! Fountain of life!" He paused, then added, "I gospel were sent by Christ, to turn men from of her; it is the other birth that doth not, noren cast the care of my dear wife and children, if live darkness to light; and from the power of Satan own her. The other birth can own former a ing, upon the Lord. I trust in him." "Lord to God, and they were faithful in their ministry, Jesus Christ, come, receive my poor soul. Come, and did turn men from the darkness and power of O my soul's Beloved! Come, Lord, I long for Satan to the light of God's Holy Spirit; and they thee. Lord Jesus Christ, if there be any iniquity were enlightened by it, and received power through in me, search it out."

presence to surround me: Come, Lord Jesus They tasted of the heavenly gift which Christ and inward judgment over my heart; he had Christ, come, come, receive my soul into thy be- gives to those who come unto him, and hecome arisen to shake terribly the earthly part in a som." Again, "Come, Lord Jesus Christ, let me his sheep; and he gives life, eternal life; he (yea, what if I say that the powers of heaven has entreat thee come away, and receive me out of all brings them out of death, and gives them a savour been shaken also), that he might make me are sorrow; come away, my Lord." After a time, and taste of the life which is eternal. This the ble to receive and bring me iato that kingdom he added, "I feel the Fountain of life! My soul's apostles testified of, even of the life which was which cannot be shaken. And now that what Beloved is come."

continued until his close, which took place Fourth his light, he gives them a taste of the same life, shall never be shaken in them; but such keer menth 12th, 1694, in Southwark.

#### For "The Friend." BULSTRODE WHITLOCK.

plished men of the age in which he lived. Wm. Son into their hearts to cry, Abba, Father. And tion of his Spirit, life and power, (revealed is Penn says of him, that being with him some time God will not deny his own Spirit to his children wardly against the power of darkness) is not & at his own house in Berkshire, amongst many that ask it of him; he knoweth how absolutely ceived. All that otherwise build (I mean upa serious things he spoke, this was very observ- necessary it is to the state of a son; and whoso- an outward knowledge concerning Christ, and able. "I have ever thought," said he, "there ever truly receiveth Christ, Christ doth give him not upon his inward life), their building will w has been but one true religion in the world; and power to become a son; which power is in, and he able to stand in the day of the Lord. 1 w that is the work of the Spirit of God in the hearts with, and cannot be separated from, his Spirit, they might have a sense of it in time, that the and souls of men. There have been indeed divers Yea, the Spirit of Christ is so necessary and in may not perish forever; but experience that be forms and shapes of things, through the many separable from him that is Christ's, that the apos-dispensations of God to men, answerable to his the expressly affirms, that if any man hath not the deemeth and preserveth out of the perishing and own wise ends, in reference to the low and un. Spirit of Christ, he is none of his. They tasted forever and ever. Amen."-Extracted from the certain state of man in the world; but the old of the good Word of God; from which the gift Works of Isaac Penington. world had the Spirit of God, for it strove with comes; of that Word which was in the beginning them ; and the new world has had the Spirit of of the world, which is ingrafted into the hearts of God, both Jew and Gentile, and it strives with those that truly believe; which Word is able to all; and they that have been led by it, have been save the soul : and they tasted of the powers of is twenty-two cents a day ; in Ireland, eight; i the good people in every dispensation of God to the world to come. Of the power of an endless France, fourteen; while in our most industria the world. And I myself must say, I have felt life whereof Christ is the minister, and according States it is thirty; and taking the whole national states it is the state of the state of

of mind, he uttered the following expressions in a of this poor world, and some taste of Divine and reareth up for an habitation to God in a very melodious manner: "His compassion fails things; and it is my grief I did not more early own Spirit: for he who is Light hath appear not; he waits to be gracious. Oh the wonders apply my soul to it. For I can say since my re-inwardly, causing his light to shine inward of the Lord! The wonders of the Lord in the tirement from the greatness and hurries of the causing his life to spring inwardly: so that world, I have felt something of the work and who is light, who is life, who is truth, is high At another time he said, "My faith is steadfast comfort of it, and that it is both ready and able to and known in his own inward visits, breating

#### For "The Friend,"

Jesus said unto his disciples, 'As long as I am

Isaac Penington speaking of it, says, "They and by the commission of his own Spirit. Tra were truly enlightened. The ministers of the it, and so came to be children of the Light, and ing with much (though not too much) for Chisi He alterwards said, "I feel the angel of thy to walk in the Light, as God is in the Light. sake. The Lord hath brought the day of distre manifested in that body of flesh of our Lord Jesus God hath shaken and removed (out of the way Thus, in a sweet, heavenly frame of mind, he Christ; and they that turn from the darkness to in me, I see others build upon, and they thinks

spiritual seed, and of pouring out the Holy Spirit power, which will not spare in one, what he had upon them. The law state is a state of servants ; reproved, condemned, shaken, and overturned u the gospel of sons! and because true believers in another. He that knows the living stone within Bulstrode Whitlock was one of the most accom. Christ are sons, God sent forth the Spirit of his and comes to him, and is built upon the revel it from a child to convince me of my evil and to which he ministers life, in that holy, true, liv seventeen .- D. News.

"For God is a Spirit, his appearance i and his day star ariseth in the heart. Thus the day-spring from on high did visit us, who sat a darkness, and in the region of the shadow death. And here we have met with what the apostles met with, the very same light of life, the very same enlightening spirit and power, a have been enlightened by it, and tasted of the to them, and taught them, hath appeared to m and taught us; and of it we have learned the same lessons, in the same covenant of life where they learned; and now can we seal to their tex. mony in the same spirit wherein they gave it form, and witness to the same eternal life, and the same holy oil and anointing, our eyes having be opened and kept open by it. And though the be great disputes about our testimony in this day This precious Truth of the gospel, promised heart, and all other births, and let that speak as judge in them, that will soon confess that our tawisdom is justified by the children that are bon pensations, (according to the letter of them;) be not the life and power of the present,

"I have known the breaking down of muchin me by the powerful hand of the Lord, and a per-"They were made partakers of the Holy not the day of the Lord, nor the terrible search Ghost. The gospel is a day of bringing forth the ing of his pure light, nor the operation of h

N. Jersey, Foarth mo., 1854.

The annual income of each person in England

American market. This is a large and sinnia. ng trade, in the face of the existing duties; eles in question being actually consumed es.-Ledger.

#### ABYSSINIAN MONKEYS.

nishingly clever fellows, have their chiefs, hey obey implicitly, and a regular system of the road before them. Others have it as to harden it. sts as scouts on the flanks or rear, and all imes, apparently to keep order among the danger. Their tones of voice on these ocare so distinctly varied, that a person ccustomed to watch their movements will h fancy, and perhaps with some truth, that understand their signals.

main body is composed of females and inneed males, and young people of the tribe. of the females who have small children caron their back. Unlike the dignified march eaders, the rabble go along in a most disup forces them to regain their places, leaves, a matron pauses to suckle her offspring,

ian Produce Crossing the American it is taking its meal. Another young lady, pro- in the application of abundance of water, there can buly risen so high. This rise has been rival's leg or tail with her hand, and gives her, should therefore be drawn as soon as they obtain to various causes, huckstering being the perhaps, a bite in the hind quarters. This pro-medium size, —*Country Gent*, but it is, probably, as much owing to vokes a retort, and a most unladylike quarrel enount of the producing population has chiefs that be outed at the outer of the count of the producing population has chiefs calls them to order. A single cry of alarm ried off to the gold fields of California, makes them all halt, and remain on the qui vive, is price of \$16 a ton. This trade is di- found in the sand, and then digging for it with countries to which they belonged. b two great Atlantic cities, New York and their hands, just as men would, relieving one an-

merican market, and consequently paying with greater facility than the radish; it seldom too numerous to form a single congregation; and commands notice in the pages of our periodicals, the German Jews, including those from Poland, because every one is satisfied that there is no se-Hungary, and some other lands, mect by themcret in its management-sow the seed and a crop selves in other synagogues. This fact again will follow. This, however, will not hold good reminds us of something very similar to it in the monkeys, especially the cynocephali, who in all cases, and occasionally it is found that even time of Christ and the Apostles and brought to this common root demands that certain conditions view in Acts vi. 9 seq. We read there that the be fulfilled ; for frequently the produce of the rades in war, pillaging expeditions, robbing ish bed is not fit for use. It is one of those roots Stephen, were connected with synagogues that Ids, &c. These monkey-forays are ma- which are not submitted to the process of cooking, were supported by distinct national communiwith the utmost regularity and precaution, and for this reason it must be produced at table in ties. Some of them were from the synagogues coming down to feed from their village on a tender and crisp state, or it will be rejected. All of the Libertines, i. c., Jewish freedmen or the Intain (usually a clift in the face of some such vegetables owe this quality to the soil in sons of freedmen who came fram Rame; some rings with it all its members, male and which they grow, and several other points in their from the synagogue of the Cilicians, (to which old and young. Some of the elders of the treatment. To produce tender and crisp flesh in Paul belonged probably ;) others from that of the istinguishable by the quantity of mane any vegetable rapidity of growth or development is Alexandrians, and so on. At Safet, in Northern wers their shoulders, like a lion's, take essential; the tissue of which the substance is Galilee, I learned from the Chief Rabbi, Jacob l, peering cautiously over each precipice composed must be quickly formed, so as to attain Berish David, that the Jews there amounted to they descend, and climbing to the top of its full size before the influence of the air and sun three thousand, and that they had eight synaock or stone which may afford them a bet- convert it into woody fibre, or at least so act upon gogues, four of them appropriated to the use of

The radish then requires a light, loamy soil, so to the use of the German and Polish Jews. eir duties with the utmost vigilance, calling open as to permit the swelling of the bulb or root, and yet firm enough to prevent the sun from act- and was struck with the accordance of the cerepack which forms the main body, or to ing with too much force on them while forming, monies with those mentioned in the New Testa-tice of the approach of any real or im. The soil must be rich enough to promote rapid ment. The sacred roll was brought from the pack which forms the main body, or to ing with too much force on them while forming. growth, and yet not so highly manured as to induce greater development of leaves than is absolutely necessary, as by this means the size of the rehearsed, the congregation rose and stood while root would be diminished. A proper degree of it was read, whereas the speaker, as well as the coolness and moisture are the most essential con- others present, sat during the delivery of the additions in the production of crisp and tender speci- dress, which formed a part of the service. In mens. Stiff clay soil must be avoided; and dur-like manner, we read that the Savjour, on a cering the latter part of spring and summer, a spot tain Sabbath at Nazarath, "went into the synaselected for the sowings little exposed to the mid- gogue, and stood up to read, and there was deday sun. Sow moderately thin, as when too thick livered to him the book (or roll) of the prophet saders, the rabble go along in a most dis- day sun. Sow moderately thin, as when too they have a binner to book (or roll) of the prophet manner, trothing on and chattering, with- the crop is inferior. Give plentiful supplies of such as the behad read, he closed (property ing the least heed of anything, apparently water at this season; and if the soil is not very g in the vigilance of their scouts. Here rich, a little manure might be added with the wa-servant, and sat down," and then proceeded to the youth linger behind to pick the ber- ter. A vid special applications of fresh manure, explain to the pople the meaning of the Serp-some tree, but not long, for the rear guard as this would produce an undue proportion of tures to which they had listened. See Luke iv.

By attention to the selection of a loose and melt to lose any time, dresses its hair while low soil, avoiding one too stiff or sandy, and care monial rites, especially of the ablutions which the

-A letter from Toronto, states that Am- bably excited to jenlousy, or by some sneering be little fear of a failure. In sowing the seed, it ents in Canada are purchasing up butter, look or word, pulls an ugly mouth at her neight is necessary, when the soil is very light, to tread nese, pork and beef for the supply of our bour, and then uttering a shrill squeal, highly it a little. In very dry seasons, the roots will not ies, where the prices of these articles expressive of rage, viudictively snatches at her remain long tender after arriving at maturity, and

#### MODERN JEWISH CUSTOMS.

The Jewish population at Jerusalem has been large number of railroads now in till another bark in a different tone reassures differently estimated, from three thousand to five of building, have diverted labour from them, and they then proceed on their march, or six thousand. The number varies no doubt, re; while a general rise in prices results Arrived at the corn-fields, the scouts take their from time to time. Among them may be found increased quantities of gold flowing positions on the eminences all around, while the representatives from almost every country in the into the country. The letter alluded to, remainder of the tribe collect provisions with the world, though the greater part of them consist of utmost expedition, filling their cheek pouches as Spanish, German and Polish Jews. Many of the te of 20 per cent. duty, the agricultural full as they can hold, and then tucking the heads men are devoted to the study of the law, and aro of this province are finding their way of corn under their armpits. Now, unless there generally acquainted with the Hebrew of the Old he American frontier in increasing quan- be a partition of the collected speil, how do the Testament, and with the Rabbinnic, while they Agents of American houses are traversing scouts feed ?- for I have watched them several speak, as their vernacular tongue, the language itry in every direction, and buying up times, and never observed them to quit for a moof the country where they were born, or wheneoe ggs, cheese, pork, and even hay. This ment their post of duty till it was time for the their fathers emigrated. This fact agrees with ticle has never before been purchased in tribe to return, or till some indication of danger the statement in Acts ii. 5, seq., where it is said ket for exportation ; but is now purchased, induced them to take to flight. They show also that "there were dwelling at Jerusalem, Jews, and sent over in considerable quantities, the same sugacity in searching for water, disco-devout men, out of every nation under heaven," ready, so early in the season, reached the vering at once the places where it is most readily and that they spoke the several languages of the

The modern Jews at Jerusalem have several but principally the former. Cattle and other in the work, if the quantity of sand to be re-synagogues, which they attend, not promiscaalso bought up in considerable quantities moved be considerable .- Parkyn's Life in Aby- ously but according to their national affinities, The Spanish Jews, including those from Portugal and the northern coast of Africa, meet by them-The Radish .- Few vegetables are cultivated selves, in some of the synagogues, since they are disputants who engaged in the discussion with the Spanish and Arabian Jews, and four of them

I attended the Jewish worship at Jerusalem, chest or closet where it was kept; it was handed by an attendant to the reader; a portion of it was 16, seq.

The modern Jews are not unmindful of the cere-

connection with their worship. Every synagogue found impossible to effect a division without such has a bath under the same roof, or in the vicinity, a separation. The passage of this bill would large enough for the immersion of the whole greatly mitigate one of the evils of the slave sysbody. In one of the synagogues at Safet, an en- tem .- Ledger. tire room is filled with such baths ; one of them, which I measured was twelve feet and four inches long, and proportionally deep, with steps leading down into it. Its dimensions equal to those of the swimming baths of the Greeks and Romans. Proselyte baptism, as it is called, is still practised among the Jews. When any one adopts their faith, he is immersed as a sign and seal of his admission into their community. A short time be-fore my visit to Jerusalem, a Jew who had professed himself a Christian, renounced his new faith, and returned to that of his fathers. The act of his immersion was performed in one of the synagogues at Jerusalem.

In one of the synagogues at Safet, I found a scribe engaged in making a copy of the law. A more elegant Hebrew manuscript, a more perfect specimen of the caligraphic art, I never saw, than that executed by this Jewish amanuensis. No printed page could surpass the beauty, symmetry and distinctness with which the characters were drawn. One peculiarity that struck me at once, as I east my eye over the parchment, was the horn-like appendage attached to some of the letters. I had seen the same mark before this, in Hebrew manuscripts, but never when it was so prominent as here. The sign in question, as connected with Lameth in particular, had almost the appearance of an intentional imitation of a ram's head. It was to that appendage of Hebrew letters that the Saviour referred when he said: "Not one jot or tittle [little horn it is in the original Greek] shall pass from the law until all be fulfilled."-Mat. v. 18. It was on one of the mounts of Galilee, that the Saviour uttered these words ; and it was exceedingly interesting to me to meet with such a proof in the same country, that copies of the Old Testament are still made here so minutely similar to those used in the synagogues when Christ himself preached in them.-Prof. Hackett, in October No. Christian Review.

A Country of Pests .- Dr. Hooker, in the course of his "Himalayan Journals," just published, gives the following sketch of a pleasant excursion on the Nepaulese Himalaya: " Leeches swarmed in incredible profusion in the streams and damp grass, and among the bushes; they got into my hair, hung on my eyelids, and crawled up my legs and down by my back. I repeatedly took upwards of a hundred from my legs where the small ones used to collect in clusters on the instep; the sores which they produced were not healed for five months afterwards, and I retain the scars to the present day.

" Another pest is a small midge, or sandy-fly, which causes intolerable itching and subsequent irritation, and is in this respect the most insufferable torment in Sikkim; the minutest rent in one's clothes is detected by the acute senses of this insatiable blood-sucker, which is itself so small as to be barely visible without a microscope. We daily arrived at our campaigning ground stream. ing with blood, and mottled with the bites of peepsas, gnuts, midges, and musquitoes, besides being infested with ticks."

Slave Mothers and their Offspring .- A bill in relation to the sale of slave mothers and their children is now before the Legislature of Georgia, It provides that no slave children under five years [1940]. A ne number of saves in the toppole is about of age shall be separated from their mother by average value will not exceed \$200, which gives a any kind of sale whatever, legal or otherwise, total of \$2,000,000."

Jews in ancient days regarded as so important in unless in legally dividing an estate, it shall be

# THE FRIEND.

F1FTH MONTH 20, 1854.

We have by request given place in the present number to the Appeal for the Insane, made by the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital, to which we would call the attention of our readers. It speaks for itself, the facts given, demonstrating that we in Pennsylvania fall far short in provid ing adequate relief for one of the most pressing wants in the community. When that most deplorable affliction, the loss of the use of Reason, overtakes a member of a family, if the disease is of that character which is most likely to be cured during separation from family ties, and domestic associations, it is of the utmost importance those means should be readily available, and that they should be speedily resorted to. But when the Institutions for the treatment of such cases are not eapable of receiving more than half of the cases occurring, it must necessarily follow that many will be deprived of the benefit which such institutions confer; and thus be kept much longer under their grievous affliction, if they are not consigned for life to hopeless dementia or raving mania. Though we do not like anything that savours of an appeal to the pride of Pennsylvanians, yet we trust the funds may be obtained for the erection and endowment of a Hospital as proposed. An Institution calculated for two hundred and fifty patients, is as large as should be trusted to the oversight of any one Physician.

From the course pursued in the House of Representatives at Washington, it appears almost Her disease caused a speedy dissolution, but she was certain that the Nebraska Bill will be passed in that body, probably with some amendment, but retaining the clause repealing that part of the Compromise Act of 1820, which forever prohibits the introduction of slavery into the territory purchased from France north of 36° 30' North latitude. The Administration appears determined to subserve the Slave power, and to make the country submit to its wishes, we cannot say demands, for the people of the Slave States have never asked for the concession voluntarily offered to them by truckling politicians from the North. It is thought the question will be decided next week.

While our country is making so shameful an exhibition of its disregard to its solemn contract, and its willingness to pander to the rapacious lust of power in the slaveholders, it is a relief to turn to another Government, which while making much less pretension about liberty and the right of man than these United States, has consummated an act of justice and mercy which entitles it to the commendation of every lover of his race. We allude to the following, which we take from the National Era of the 4th instant.

" From Venezuela-Emancipation .- The barque Venezuela arrived at Philadelphia, on Monday, from Porto Cabello, with dates of the 9th inst. On the 24th ult., the Venezuelan Congress abolished slavery throughout the Republic, and the bill became a law the same day by the signature of the President, who had previously treed all his own staves. Indemnity to the planters was specified, but funds for that purpose had not been set apart. The number of slaves in the Republic is about

#### ITEMS OF NEWS.

By steamship Atlantic we have Liverpool dates to the

Odessa, the greatest scaport on the Black Sea, has been hombarded by the English fleet. The yearsis the harbour were destroyed, and the fortresses disma fled

The barque Favourite, from Bremen to Baltimore was run into by the barque Hesper, in the British char nel, on the 28th ult., and so injured as to sink immed ately. The passengers, amounting to 180, are suppose to have been all lost. Grain and flour slightly decis ing,-cotton, fluctuating, tendency downward

AUSTRIA.-The emperor has been married. CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.-Excitement prevails Cape Town, arising from reports of extensive discovering

of gold fields in the interior. UNITED STATES .- Washington .- The debate on the

Nebraska Bill still continues in the House. The friesd of the bill intend to close the debate, if possible, on the 20th inst.

Pennsylvania .- Deaths in Philadelphia last week. 17 During the year ending Fourth month 30th last, 960 vessels cleared from Richmond, taking with them men than eleven hundred thousand tons of coal.

Virginia.—At the Chesterfield coal pits a terrible applosion took place on the 15th inst., by which 20 ma were killed.

#### RECEIPTS.

Received from Wm. C. Williams, O., \$2, vol. 27; from Luke Aldrich, per P. M., R. I., \$6, to 52, vol. 27; from Wm. Smith, Maiden Co., Pa., \$5, to 27, vol. 28; free Dongan Clark, per J. Russell, N. C., \$6, to 52, vol. 17.

#### WEST-TOWN SCHOOL.

The Committee charged with the oversight of the Institution, will meet there, on Fourth-day, the 7th d next month, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Committee on Admissions, meet at 8 o'clock the same morning ;- the Committee on Instruction, on the preceding evening, at 71 o'clock, and the Visiting Committee, on Seventh-day afternoon, the 3d proinc. THOMAS KIMBER, Clerk.

Philad., Fifth mo. 20th, 1853.

DIED, at Plainfield, Belmont county, Ohio, the 24th of Third month, 1854, ELIZADETH, daughter of Wm. C and Rebecca Williams, nged 17 years wanting 20 days abled to bear her sufferings, which were very seren with Christian patience. This dear youth was of quiet unassuming manner, and of few words, but o strong mind. Although she said but little respection her close, her relatives and friends have a comfortual hope that her end was peace, and that she is gathers home with the just of all generations.

\_\_\_\_\_, at his residence, near Parkersville, Chester county, Pa., on the morning of the 26th ult., Jaco BAILY, an esteemed and valued member of Keans Monthly Meeting of Friends, in the 79th year of his ag For some days before his death, he seemed impress with the belief, that his close was drawing near, a said to one of his family, "My end must be very bear, "I am sensible of it." He then conversed calmly for time, and remarked, "I have always been a full belief in the doctrines of the Christian religion." At one tim being asked if he wanted anything, he said, "Nothin but patience, to bear all that I may have to bear. B appeared to have nothing to do, but to fill up his mes sure of bodily suffering, his mind being staid and to lected, in the prospect of a heavenly inheritance. If suffered much from difficulty of breathing, and at on time, when feeling somewhat relieved from it, b solemnly uttered this brief but impressive testimony, "Verily, there is a reward for the rightcous, verily be a God that judgeth in the earth." And again, wh And again, whe suffering from the same cause, he said, "Ohl that could flee away, and be at rest." To him death ap peared to have no terrors, but rather to be as a dow, opening to heavenly rest. Retaining his faculties, clear to the last, he passed quietly away as one falling asleep His ransomed and redeemed spirit, joining, we believe, that innumerable multitude which John the Divine saw, and of whom it is recorded, " For the Land which is in the midst of the throne, shall feed them and shall lead them unto living fountains of waters, and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes."

PRINTED BY KITE & WALTON, No. 3 Ranstead Place, Fourth above Chesnut street.

# FRIEND.

# A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

## XXVII.

SEVENTH-DAY, FIFTH MONTH 27, 1854,

NO. 37.

#### PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

wo dollars per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions and Payments received by

JOHN RICHARDSON.

0. 50 NORTH FOURTH STREET, UP STAIRS, PHILADELPHIA.

to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, advance, three and a quarter cents; to any 2 United States, for three months, if paid in ix and a-half cents.

From the Leisure Hour.

#### A RAMBLE TO ROTTERDAM.

Englishman abroad wishes to see a town Dutch, we recommend him to visit Rotn preference even to Amsterdam. Go dam, and you may study every phase of naracter, and see every national peculia specimens of every species of national A transit of less than twenty hours from I will bring you within sight of the coast ad; but the chances are ninety-nine to you mistake it for a low thick bank of low fog. Another half hour, and the enters the shallow river Maas, twenty m the mouth of which lies Rotterdam. that you mentally repeat the graphic truthful lines in "Goldy's" noble didac-" The Traveller :"---

en of other minds my fancy flies, som'd in the deep where Holland lies. nks her patient sons before me stand, e the broad ocean leans against the land, edulous to stop the coming tide, he tall rampire's artificial pride. rd, methinks, and diligently slow, rm connected bulwark seems to grow : ds its long arms amidst the watery roar, s out an empire and usurps the shore the pent ocean rising o'cr the pite, in amphibious world beneath him smile ;\* low canal, the yellow blossom'd vale, willow tufted bank, the gliding sail, rowded mart, the cultivated plain, v creation rescued from his reign. while around the wave-subjected soil, s the native to repeated toil trious habits in each bosom reign, ndustry begets a love of gain. all the good from opulence that springs all those ills superfluous treasure brings, ere display'd."

approach close to Rotterdam, you see small craft, and abundant signs of the of a numerous and busy population ; but the city itself? You behold ranges of nd warehouses, but there is nothing to that the city lies beyond, except the tall eeples of the churches surmounted by alls, and vanes, and weather-cocks, and of fantastic things, brightly flashing in eams. Dutch cities are alike in this re-You are sceptical of their actual existence

and twitched up his broeks!

are at once favourably impressed by the civility and coats with buttons like saucers, as we see of the Custom-house officers, who examined our them represented in pictures and on the stage, luggage with a promptitude that we much wish The fact is, they dress just like other gentlemen that the London Custom-house would condescend and ladies in any civilized country; and they to imitate, instead of keeping travellers dancing bear themselves the same in society. If you attendance for hours, as once happened to our met a young Holland gentleman, and did not unfortunate self. And go where you will in Hol. previously know him for such, you would never land, you will meet with sunilar civility, but no set him down for a Dutchman, for he is often servility, from Jan, the waiter (all waiters are exceedingly lively and animated, We remember called Jan), up to Mynheer Unpronounceable, the once having a long chat in French with a most great burgher, who owns a dozen streets and a intelligent and vivacious young man, and fully score of ships. Better still, you find plenty of supposed we were conversing with a "live people to speak to you in English; and they will Frenchman," until he set us right with the inforget you a biefstuk, (as they know that English mation that he was a native of Amsterdam, and men live entirely on biefstuks), but alas! for the had lived there all his life. toughness and insipidity thereof ! Moreover, they admire England and Englishmen above all other with in the streets of Rotterdam, but sledges are mations and people on carth, except, of course, when m we arceive and occasionally carriages drawn their own darling tract of sand, and their own by dogs. The roads are frequently paved with countrymen. The nationality of Hollanders is brick, to facilitate locomotion. There is no deaf-most intense. The love of courty with them is ching din and rattle on the pavement, and you no mere intangible idea, but something which is feel very thankful for its absence. The great a part of themselves, a feeling they inhale with variety of architecture, sometimes ludicrously every breath they draw. Their patriotism has fantastic, and the originality of the ornaments often been splendidly manifested, especially during the wars with Napolcon.

and deep sluggish canal running through it ; and window, that the inmates may see at a glance the vessels poke their bowsprits up to the very whatever is passing. The great nuisance in pro-windows of the fantastically painted gabled houses, menading the streets, or in sitting in the rooms Dutch cleanliness has been a proverb any time at your inn, or any place of public resort, is the this three hundred years; and it needs only a tume of tobacco. Everybody seems to smoke glance at their vessels, to be satisfied that it is from morning till night; and sometimes a little well founded. There is hardly a Dutch erait urchin of five or six years old consumes as many affoat in these canals but what looks as if it had eigars per day. The burgher never crosses his just come out of a glass case. The bulwarks and threshold without his pipe in hand. The great blocks are scraped and varnished till you can see charm of existence would vanish were tobicco to your face as in a mirror, and there is less dust cease to grow. It is of course very cheap-sixon the decks than in many a drawing-room. Rows pence, and even fourpence per fb .- and the ; of lime trees are planted along the edges of the excuse for smoking it is, that the humidity of the canals-their stems serving as mooring posts for atmosphere absolutely necessitates its use for the shipping-mat in front of must of the houses health's sake. We think there is some truth in are gardens of tulips, and all sorts of bright, this, for the climate in Holland is exceedingly gaudy flowers, with summer-houses and Chunese trying for many months in the year. But the particular for smoking. The Duten merchant thus manages to combine business and pleasure in the gratilication of more than one of his physi-

till you traverse their streets. They are built on in one focus. Here is his house-there is his a dead level, and consequently present no points delight, the garden-and a few paces beyond lies of view. Neither from afar, nor near, neither his richly freighted ship, just returned from his from without nor within their limits, can you ever own plantations in Java. The stolidity of the see more of them than the street you happen to Dutch character has, we think, been vastly exarbe in. The only way to obtain a view, is to gerated, and satirized with more wit than truth. mount to the beliry of a church, and then you It is very true that the Dutchman's disposition is may count every chimney in the place. Conse-quently, the fine and picturesque effect produced occasionally ineredibly so), but he is not the auby the streets of a town being built on eminences tomaton generally represented. He has his pleaand slopes, and rising undulating ground, is utter- sures, and he enjoys them too, quite as much as ly wanting. Whatever beauty a Dutch town ourselves. He is an ardent reader, and is fre-may possess, it owes nothing to nature. We quently familiar with the imaginative writings of have often wondered what the sensations of a all the best authors of England, France, and Gerphlegmatic Hollander would be, if we whisked many; many of which are as well known and him out of Rotterdam and dropped him on the appreciated in Holland as in their respective summit of Calton Hill, and bade him gaze around countries. He is well educated, and his drawinghim at romantic Edinburgh! We fancy he would room displays as much taste as that of the refined be so astonished, that he would suffer his never- Englishman. He is a liberal, ay, and a really tailing pipe to go out ere he recovered his breath, munificent patron of the fine arts. With respect to his dress, it is all nonsense to imagine that the Landing at the Boompies, a noble quay, we upper classes in Holland wear enormous breeches,

There are very few wheeled vehicles to be met the houses, impart a picturesque aspect to the Almost every street in Rotterdam has a broad streets. Little mirrors obliquely project at every reat

s not a poetic exaggeration. The sea is ac-her than the land on many parts of the const, ig but the dikes prevents it from inundating 'y-ao accident which sometimes happens in which:

an example. He devours a perfectly amazing at a hotel in one of the most populous towns in case, frequently throwing away their blanker quantity of all sorts of pickled trush daily, almost Vermont, took pains to count the oaths which and refusing to touch, or take with them anythin hourly. An Englishman stands aghast to see not were spoken in his hearing. The names of the belonging to the camp. merely portly mynheers, but young ladies, take Deity were profanely spoken on Monday 136 hold of a jar of gherkins and cabbage, and munch bold of a jar of gherkins and cabbage, and munch away for half an hour at a time. This depraved 369, Friday 191, Saturday 205, and Sunday and almost disgusting taste is acquired from in- 331. The prevalence of this vice is a disgracefancy, and may be said to be hereditary. That ful feature of the age .- D. News. it is highly pernicious, ennot be doubted-much more so than tobacco. It is no marvel that chemists' shops abound, and that all ranks are continually swallowing drugs to counteract the evil effect of being overgorged with pickles and sourkraut ]

The lower orders in Rotterdam, and all Dutch cities, seem to live very hardly. Provisions are generally dear, and they exist almost solely on coffee, coarse bread, a little cheese, cabbage, and fruits. The latter are amazingly plentiful and cheap. The very hedges in the country are planted full of fruit trees. One great drawback to the pleasure of living in Holland, that must be felt to be appreciated in its magnitude, is the scarcity, or rather the absolute non-existence, of water for drinking. It is highly dangerous to drink the water of the country. That used at the hotels, and in private families, is brought in stone bottles from Germany.

There are railroads from Rotterdam to the Hague, Utrecht, Amsterdam, &c. ; but if the tourist has time, and wishes to see the country and visit and vaccinate the Chippewa Indians on the and assistance, and she could bury no more enjoy hunself, let him by all means prefer the St. Croix. We extract the greater part of it : trek-shuits, or canal barges, which are very comfortable old-fashioned conveyances, and go at the Day, M. D., with Paul Beaulieu, Government inrate of four or five miles per hour. A striking terpreter, left St. Paul in a two-horse conveyance, object is commonly to be met with, in the shape provisioned with an outfit for a long, hard serof an immense raft of timber from the upper vice. On the morning of the 27th, they were Rhine, the produce of forests growing in the val compelled, from the flooded and broken state of her existence, and call off her mind from iss leys of the Murg and the Neckar. Cabins are the country, to abandon the team, and take into broodings over the picture about her, was dee built on the raft for the accommodation of the service two Courcurs des Bois' to assist in car- but to no purpose. She looked at no onenavigators, who frequently number one hundred rying their cooking utensits, bedding and provi-to one hundred and fifty. The cost of travelling sons, and continued their journey on foot. by the trekshuit is 1d. English, per mile.

Englishman very much is, to see dense woods of small-pox; had sad stories to relate of the tercountless picturesque windmills, and delightful and security thus unexpectedly conferred upon meadows, and charming villas, and neat cottages, them by the Superintendent. and cosy tempting farm-houses with storks nest. ling their young on the chunney tops, and home bable habitat of other bands, our party, after steads, and cattle, and all the accessories of a great difficulty and danger, on account of floating beautiful and interesting landscape. Never more tell us about the dulness of Dutch scenery ! The mail carrier from La Pointe, who had traversed a dulness certainly exists, not in the country, but great part of the Indian country. From him they they expected to gain definite intelligence of an with the spectator who views everything through had the gratification to learn that the La Pointe a prejudiced vision.

stances, on their heads, and heavy ear-rings, and a very destitute, enfeebled and needy condition, bered fifty-four souls, all of whom perished i other glittering ornaments-and the men and in the villages and towns.

cal tastes; take the practice of cating pickles as the Franklin county (Vt.) Herald, while stopping cipitate flight, without waiting to identify the ta

For "The Friend,"

#### Small Pox among the Chippewas.

It does certainly appear to be the sad and affeeting destiny of most of our aboriginal tribes to waste away, and probably ultimately become extinct, under the operation of the various adverse circumstances to which they are exposed,

The prevalence among them from time to time of diseases, which their ignorance and rude manner of life make incalculably more destructive than is now happily the case in civilized communities, contributes greatly to the anticipated melancholy result. The following narrative of the recent sufferings of the Chippewns, extracted by one of our daily papers from the St. Paul (Minesota) Democrat, of Fourth month 20th last, will be read with painful interest.

"The Democrat contains a long and interest-ing report from Dr. T. T. Mann, who was appointed by the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, to

"On the morning of the 25th March, J. H.

"Some distance from the Falls of St. Croix, Whether you travel by water or by land, every the party fell in with and vaccinated a small band bound her to life had broken, her heart crush mile you go from Rotterdam takes you through a of 21 Indians. These poor creatures were in a and she sat an almost inanimate monument most fruitful country; and what astonishes an state of painful apprehension from the approach despair. and charming old lanes-real old English lanes rible effects of the scourge that had visited their dians were met, they at once would engerly inque in every respect! Then there are endless or- people further up the country, and were very if our party were fleeing from the small-pax, as chards bending beneath the weight of fruit, and profuse in expressions of gratitude for the aid when told the object of their visit, were not

"Guided by reports as to the present most proice, crossed the river, and soon fell in with the county funds had been used in procuring the In-A traveller should somehow manage to pass a dians in that vicinity vaccination, and carrying and by this time our travellers were so crime gala day in a Dutch village or small country into effect such other sanitary measures as betown, to see the peasantry in their holiday attire came necessary to arrest the pestilence. Out of that their sufferings were almost intolerable. The -the girls in red caps-the women with hoops of this little isolated community twenty-seven per- new learned the fute of the Puck-wa-wan ban silver, and even bread plates of gold, in some in- ished, and the remainder are represented to be in At the breaking out of the disease, this band me

boys with gaudy purple vests, and crimson neck. who had witnessed to some extent the ravages of out of two lodges thirteen died. Again the wo erchiefs, and juckets and trowsers with rows of the disease. He says the encampinents are all geurs push forward, and at night, Dr. Day we bright metal buttons. The carillons, or chimes, broken up and descried; the bands, scattered in of this tramp, 1 was so exhausted wading three then sound sweetly from every beliry; and in no detached families, crept away in the most seelud mud, brush-wood, and clambering over fall country in the world is the art of chime-playing ed, least frequented, and least accessible nooks of tumber, that I felt it impossible to take another brought to such perfection. It is, indeed, a freat the forest. The Indian has become so frantic step, and that a man must be animated by a so to hear the evening chimes of the churches buth from dread of the contagion, that so soon as the for something nobler than a love of money to malady makes its appearance in a lodge, the enabled to relish such a trip. doomed victim is instantly abandoned to his fate, "Learn that Indians are 30 miles up Tamai Statistics of Irofunity .- A correspondent of the terror stricken families making the most pre- Creek. Show falls eight inches-travel all &

"The sick were left alone in the wilderness, in the terrible conflict for life. The husband alap doned his wife, the mother her helpless offspring the son his nged parents, regardless in the super stitious fear that fell upon them, of all the promot ings of natural affection, and the obligations of duty in their wild disorderly retreat.

"On the 30th, our party operated upon form five, and the next morning, a few others receiving the grateful intelligence of relief at hand, follow ed and were vaccinated. The mortality in the vicinity had been very great. Some distance further, toward evening, our party saw near lumbering camp, a squalid old woman, who he crept from the thicket, as if in the last extreme to seek assistance from any whites that might b passing. She was the wretched remnant ap only survivor of a large family. Crouched up her haunches, by the smouldering embers of deserted camp fire, covered with rags, her fac hideously marked, her disordered hair hange in knotted ropes about her shoulders, she sat mo tionless, steadfastly gazing upon the vacancy be fore her. Her family all lay dead, most of the yet upon the surface. She had hidden beneat dried leaves and grass, corpse after corpse, till he strength failed, from disease, want of sustenano Even the stimulus of hope had died out. Aba doned by all her relatives, connexions and friends she was left alone in the dreary solitude of the forest with no companion but death.

"All that humanity could dictate, and sympt thizing hearts prompt to arouse her to a sense ( of the approach of strangers. The last tie the

"Continuing onward, whenever squads of h gratified than surprised at the concern manifes ed for their sufferings by the Superintendent, counting other acts of his kindness and though fulness in supplying them with goods in their trenie destitution, and sending back a profusk of really sincere acknowledgments for the sam

"The party now set off for Yellow Lake, whe Indians from a half breed there residing. He were a few, who were immediately operated up by walking through marshes, copse, and stream "Again, the party fell in with a Mr. Ryan, seven. At Clear Lake, a short distance furth

, ir party gladly turned their faces home- of measures tending to its removal. hich trip was less painful than the out-I, being able to purchase a canoe high up St Croix, in which they reached the stage

nustice to the chief Nah-ga-nub, I should his own language, his compliments to the rer: 'He wishes me to express his sincere o his Great Father, for the interest he has ed in our behalf. I am anxious to take he hand and shake it heartily.' He goes y, and wishes it related, 'that the course resent Superintendent gives him a supem to their gratitude and affections over redecessors. They can almost forget the inflicted by fraudulent devices of crafty in their regard for the present Executive. confidence his benevolent measures in-

#### For "The Friend." Sentiment on Slavery in Virginia.

he is not more than one man in ten in the State ous slaves, and there is no one who does not own nd but few who do own them, who do not say nearts, and tacitly admit in their conversation. ery is a curse to the State, retarding her pror intelligence, her population, her wealth, and iness. These are facts known to every man, ed about at the corners; but many men are too speak them out plainly. ere any one in this State who does not know

ginia is the most desirable part of the country esidence of man, and yet that it does not confourth the people on the same space as any one e States ? Is there any one who does not know stern Virginia has increased twice as fast as Virginia in population and wealth, and yet that no other reason for that increase except that is far less? Is there any one who does not at Norfolk has the best harbour in the world, that it is a village smaller than Wheeling, while I be, and would hut for slavery, he larger than work. They give their time, when they have at mature years to idleness, pleasure hunting, ambition, the entertaioment of their friends, to y reading or dissipation. They regard labour upon those who have no slaves, and must there-our. Under these circumstances, the great cial, manufacturing, mechanical, and agricultu-

withstanding the bold and uncompromising which slaveholders present in all their slavery, reflecting men among them canil to discover that it is a curse in whatever

nd icampments, and preparations for sugar- ply right and in accordance with the Divine law, him, "Yo are they who have continued with in -all descried. Still continue forward in as they are to pursue the course they imagine me in my temptations, and I appoint unto you a uit Mr. Breaulieu thinks they are not far will most conduce to their material prosperity, kingdom, even as my Father hath appointed unto n. Dr. Day remains in camp, while Mr. B. Hence, nations and States often have to realize me." This was the language of our blessed Reelson all night, overtakes and vaccinates by bitter experience that "the way of the trans-eht. Hung now, with almost incredible hardships school of adversity. Happy will it be for our found faithful to him,-preferring to dwell with sere exposure, explored all the country Southern brethren, and for the whole country, if Uis lowly seed, though under oppression, to being he prescribed limits of the instructions, a conviction that slavery is not only a political, ati, upon all Indians discovered, and send- but a grievous moral cvil, should become so genin to many bands and families beyond said eral among them as to lead to the carly adoption "gird up the loins of our minds, watch and be

#### For " The Friend?

#### The Christian Armour.

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds, casting down imaginations and every high thing that exalteth itself against the knowledge of God, and bringing into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ."-2 Con. x. 4. 5.

Being made a witness through the powerful operation of the Spirit of the living God, of the overthrow of the kingdom of Satan within himself, and knowing the wiles of an unwearied enemy, the apostle was constrained to counsel his brethren, and failed not to warn them of the dangers that lay in their way; by no means assuring them of an easy conquest over the powers of darkness, but rather apprising them of the exceeding strength of the enemies they had to oppose ; under a sense of which, in another epistle he en. His eye. As an eagle stirreth up her nest, flutjoins them "to put on the whole armour of God, tereth over her young, spreadeth abroad her that they may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil." "Stand therefore, having your loins girt about with Truth, and having on the breastplate of righteousness, and your feet shod with the preparation of the Gospel of Peace ; above all, taking the shield of faith, wherewith ye shall be able to quench all the fiery darts of the wicked : and take the helmet of salvation, and the sword Mesheck and Abednego, in the midst of the burnof the Spirit, which is the word of God, praying always with all prayer and supplication in the spirit, and watching thereunto with all perseverance and supplication for all saints."

own standing, lest after having preached to others he should become a cast-away. When we consider the many things which there are at the present day, to draw us aside from the steadfast maintenance of the faith once delivered to the feet of the unwary traveller, and which, though against the knowledge of God, and bringing into seeming at first to deviate but little, will be found ultimately to lead far away from the path of safety, even landing those who pursue them, in the offered all worship both now and forever. Amen. fit for slaves, and look with contempt or com- chambers of death; ought we not to be incited to exceeding vigilance, lest he who by his arts, prevailed over our first parents, and who from that is are scarce. To use a common phrase, by day to this has been unremitting in his efforts to b middle elass. In other words they have no look seriously to the great duties of life, and succeed in inducing us to believe it is better with gettern faithfully.<sup>9</sup>—Wacking (Va.) Time. us than it really is; and thus by lulling us into a fancied security, obtain an easy victory, and lead us captive at his will. It was through a remarks with the North, respecting the institu- able display of Divine power that our forcfathers in religious profession were raised up to be a peoolly shut their eyes upon its evil effects, ple, and were enabled clearly to uphold the standard of righteousness in the midst of a crooked unity it exists. The preceding article from and perverse nation, and though as to the outward heeling Times, which is said to be an influ- there may seem at the present time to be but little paper, doubtless represents correctly the suffering attendant upon walking in the way of ients of a numerous, and we would hope an Truth; if we are so favoured as to have our eyes from them in religious faith. sing class, not only in Virginia, but also in anointed with the eye-salve of the kingdom, we

deemer to his few despised disciples, and will doubtless he applicable to such in this day as are made in any degree partakers of a rejoicing which they cannot feel to be from Him. Let us then sober," and in a time of mournful degeneracy from the life and power of godliness, be duly awakened to a sense of the daugers which attend us, lest unhappily we should sleep the sleep of death, and by disregarding the day of our visitation, the things which belong to our peace be forver hidden from our eyes.

The Lord will have a tried people, and if it is our happy privilege to be of this number, it must be by yielding ourselves to His divine disposal. and being willing to suffer whatever He may permit to come upon us for our allegiance to His cause; and though "His way may be in the sea, and His path in the great waters," yet in His adorable mercy He will still condescend safely to lead His humble obedient children. For "the Lord's portion is his people, Jacob is the lot of his inheritance. He found him in a descrt land, in a waste howling wilderness. He led him about. He instructed him. He kept him as the apple of wings, taketh them, beareth them on her wings, so the Lord alone did lead him, and there was no strange god with him,"

The Lord is the same; he changeth not; he will not give his glory to another, nor his praise to graven images; and as in days past he preserved Daniel in the lion's den, and Shadrach, ing fiery furnace, even so he is now able to work for his poor and afflicted, yet faithful children, so as not to suffer a hair of their heads to be harmed, while standing for his testimony; and as He also felt the necessity of minding closely his they follow Him who is the spiritual Moses, to give them the victory over all their enemies, and to strengthen them to put to flight the armies of the aliens, by means of those weapons which " are not carnal, but mighty through God, to the pulling down of strong holds, casting down imaginary. The reason is plain. The slaveholders left of the many by-paths that are enticing the lious and every high thing that exalter itself captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ." To whom with the eternal Father be N. Jersey, Fifth mo., 1854.

For "The Friend,"

#### BIOGRAPHICAL SECTURES

Of Ministers and Elders, and other concerned members of the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia.

#### WILLIAM STOCKDALE,

Among the early converts to the spiritual doctrines of the gospel as preached by George Fox, was William Stockdale. Of the place of his birth I find no account; but it appears that about 1657-9, he was living in Scotland, where he participated in the persecution which the intolerant pricsts and professors of that country meted out, whilst they had the power, to all who differed

On one occasion, he with John Bowran feeling eky and several other slaveholding States, shall see that suffering is still the portion of the a coacern to go to Strathaven, in Lanark, on a rappily, people associated in communities righteous, and that in the midst of a day of easy market-day, declared in the market-place the t so much guided in their conduct, by an profession of the name of Christ, if we would be everlasting gospel, as the Lord gave them ability. t desire to know and do that which is sim-

by some wicked people, who with staves and doctrine, we deuy them. stones knocked them down several times. After "Sixthly. They deny the doctrine of perfee- mnde a partaker in the benefit of the one gree this cruel abuse, they were violently driven out oil tion, which is the doctrine of Christ, who said, offering, and therefore in his view, it was a the town by the mob, some of whom continued to stone them. Be ye perfect, as your heavenly Father is per-sufficient for the work of salvation. On the al-fect;<sup>2</sup> and <sup>3</sup> Be ye holy, for I am holy.<sup>2</sup> This hand, George Keith preached and dwelt much

been previously excommunicated. Some friendly those that were perfect, I Cor. ii, 6; and laboured acknowledged the light of Christ also, yet dres persons were excommunicated for entertaining Quakers, some for denying the tyrannical power of the presbytery, some for denying that Matthew, labour, but ery against it, and preach op sin for This at least George Keith charged him 👘 Mark, Luke and John, were the gospel,-the gospel being, they said, in the language of Scripture, deny them. the power of God. Thirty-three were excommu- "Seventl life, were ministers of the man of sin.

On another market-day, William Stockdale with many others, holding a religious meeting in the grave-yard of Strathaven, a rude company of will of man, and persecute and rail against such the priests' hearers came with stones and staves, and with violence and bloodshed broke up the therefore we deny them. meeting. Not content with this, they continued worshippers some distance from the town. At due; therefore we deny them. another time under a religious concern, he stood in the yard of the steeple-house of Damanoy ; and against, 34, that feed with the fat and clothe with as he was in the ability received, declaring the the wool, and make a prey of the people; there-Truth to those who were passing by, the priest came, who encouraged the people to beat him. At other hard-hearted people, assailed him, violently knocking him down. Whilst in this position, some of them placed their feet on him, and some plucked much hair from his head. The demonstration of their wicked will to injure him was apparent, and some exclaimed, 'He is killed.' The Lord however, preserved him, although he was deceit and deceivers, by name not able to speak, nor rise from the ground, for a long time.

Towards the close of 1659, a book giving an account of the persecution of Friends in Scotland, the reasons why Friends denied the priests.

"First. They are teachers that walk in the steps of the Pharisees, that Christ cried 'woe' against. Matt. xxiii, 6. They stand praying in Scotland,-and also in Ireland where he dwelt." the synagogues, and are called of men, master, He belonged to Charlemount meeting. He was contrary to Christ's command to his ministers, one of those concerned in publishing in 1680, the 'Be not ye called master.' Because they are last book devoted to Friends' sufferings in Iresuch as break Christ's command, therefore we land. deny them.

the apostles did, saying, Salvation is by the tions on doctrinal points, and failing to be esteem-Scriptures, which is contrary to that held forth ed a great leader amongst Friends, began to by the prophet, Is. xlix, 6, who said Christ was quarrel with them, he soon became dissutisfied given for salvation to the end of the earth. The with the plain Quaker doctrine of William Stockspostle says there is no salvation in any other, dale. Towards the close of 1691, William, in

and New Testament is the foundation for believ- Jesus Christ, manifesting itself as a light in man, ers to build upon,-contrary to the apostles' doc- is sufficient, if believed in and obeyed, to lead trine, who say, Christ is the foundation and chief man aright in this life, and to secure him when mous masses, called them in their native tonges. corner-stone. Psalm cxviii, 22; Acts iv, 11; Rom. time shall cease an admittance amongst the chilix. 33; 1 Pet. ii. 7; Matt. xxi. 24. Because they dren of God. This doctrine of Christianity, long have been known ever since. hold out another foundation than the holy men of held and advocated by George Keith, now offend-God did; therefore we deny them.

ing, contrary to Christ's command, who said to It George Keith had said, that it was the one great away, and sink to the bottom of the sea. Geolo his ministers, 'Freely ye have received, freely offering of our Saviour that opened the way for give.' Because they neither receive freely, nor man to obtain salvation, and that it was only in olten seen in the interior of this continent, hun give freely : therefore we deny them.

which brings salvation hath appeared unto all ness on earth, and to an eternal inheritance in some far distant period, when most of America men, and so would make the apostle a har and glory, William Stockdale and he would have was still a vast ocean. In melting, the berg false minister, who saith, 2 Tim. xi., The grace agreed. But in the terms he enunciated his often assume the most fautastic shapes. See of God that bringeth salvation, hath appeared opinions, they could not agree. The light of look like floating towns, with towers, pinnades

those there gathered, they were forcibly set upon unto all men.' Because they deny the apostle's Christ, as spoken of by William, was the purchase

The most of the Friends in those parts had doctrine the apostles walked in, and spake amongst the outward sufferings of Christ; and though to present every man perfect in Christ Jesus, such palpable distinctions between them, the Because they [the priests] are not found in this William told him he was preaching two Christ life, which is a doctrine of devils; therefore we

"Seventhly. They run into Cain's way, and nicated on charge of saying, that the priests who run greedily after rewards and covetousness, conpreached up that men must continue to sin during trary to the apostle, who said he coveted no man's gold, silver, nor apparel, 'Acts xx. 23; therefore we deay them.

as fear God, and are of an honest conversation;

"Ninthly. They add too, and diminish from their assaults, driving the poor bruised and beaten the scriptures, unto whom the plagues of God are

"Tenthly. They are such as Ezekiel cries fore we deny them,

"Eleventhly, They keep the drunkards, swearthis, some of the elders of the congregation, and ers, liars, proud, covetous, and all manner of vile persons in their assemblies, and cast out those that lear God, and are of honest conversation; therefore we deny them.

"Written by one that worships God in spirit and in truth, and denies all false worship which men set up; and is also a witness for God against

WILL, STOCKDALE." "The 26th of the last month

called February, 1657.

William Stockdale soon afterwards was living was published, in which William Stockdale gave in Ireland, where persecution again became his portion. Whiting says of him, that " he travelled much in the service of Truth in England and Arctic circle; have set the ice-fields in moin Scotland, and was very serviceable, especially in

In the year 1687, he removed to Pennsylvania. "Secondly. They preach another gospel than When George Keith having imbibed various no-Acts iv. 12. Because they preach another gos-pel; therefore we deny them. Security of the light of Christ, said it was 'suffi-and along the gorge. As these valleys even cient to salvation.' Meaning thereby the sound ally open to the sea, the field of ice is find "Thirdly. They say the Scriptures of the Old scripture doctrine, that the Spirit of the Lord ed him. He declared ' that the light of Christ was "Fourthly. They take hire for their preach- not sufficient to salvation without something else." virtue of that offering that the light of Christ was dreds of miles away from primitive formations # "Fifthly. They deny that the grace of God vouchsafed to lead man in the path of righteous- a similar character, were thus transported,

of Christ's death,-the means whereby man m saying, calling him " an ignorant heathen,"

William Stockdale whilst sensible of the sound ness of the views he had intended to convey, m very willing to acknowledge and take back an words which in the warmth of controversy he min have uttered, if they made any of his friends easy. George Keith however, was not so the "Eighthly. They are made ministers by the able. He was affronted at the judgment of the meeting that he must acknowledge his fault " his indecent expressions to William Stockdale he being his elder in Truth and in years,"

The time was drawing nigh in which William Stockdale must go to give an account of the deep done in the body. He was poor in this world his old age, and if the kindly aid of his brethre had not interposed, his declining days would have been marked by privation. But he was below and respected, and through the kindness of h Friends, and the merciful overshadowings of is blessed Saviour, whom he had long endeavourd to serve, he had needful comforts allotted, and the joy that maketh truly rich, and whereunto m sorrow is added.

He was buried in Philadelphia, Seventh month 23d, 1693.

#### From the Public Lolen leebergs in the Allantic.

Every ship from Europe brings accounts of m unusual quantity of icebergs in the Atlantic, | is probable that the north-westerly winds, which have prevailed in this latitude to such an extrusdinary degree this winter, have raged also in the earlier than common; and have filled the Atlante with drifting bergs and pack.

The origin of these ice-mountains was long subject of controversy. By some persons be berg was thought to be the result of months of freezing in the open sea. By others, it was not correctly attributed to a land origin. Dr. Kase, the historian of the late American Expedition, but proved conclusively, by observations on the apa that the iceberg has a similar origin with the gh cier, being deposited on the sides, and in the m leys of Arctic mountains, aud afterwards pushe forward, exactly as glaciers are, down the slope protruded into the water, where a part of it break off, at last, by its own weight, and is floated away. The early navigators, seeing these enot-"bergs," or mountains, and by that name they

Not unfrequently large masses of rock, which are frozen up in the glacier on land, are borne d with the iceberg. As the berg melts, they drop gists tell us that the huge boulders, which an

Some near the shape of gigantic casing the deep for an immense circle around, perilling ships that happen to be near.

play of light on these bergs is, at times, offspring of their own evaporation; and occasions, woe to the mariner who is not ound. After traversing our eastern coasts. isting to make our springs later than those Pacific side, the bergs are melted down b the coasts of Ireland, where they disaprever.

#### For "The Friend," EXCUSES.

prone are mankind to shrink from the ments of duty, rather desiring the amusef this transitory existence than the qualificareifully bestowed on those who seek aright, I that their blessed Lord calls for at their and by which only they can perform it to his and glory, and to their own peace. When y is shown us, excuses are often readily ed. even of a specious character ; perhaps a ork, is prominently arrayed before the y the enemy of all good, as well as a want t what cruel insinuations! and only deto rob us of happiness, by preventing the nance of a reasonable service: for He who s our obedience and devotion has declared e unto me all ye that labour and are heavy n heart : and ye shall find rest unto your The truth is also unanimously attested

that he requires nothing further than he thful and all those who trust in him.

ead however, of submitting with a cheerful ence in these blessed promises, to every then it is necessary to sacrifice or forego a few additional children were received. f them, it shrinks as though everything less."

How many there have been, and doubtless are ome recall the fairy descriptions of the at the present day, who have found it very diffi-Nights. The temperature of the water cult to resign the vanities and pleasures of the wer than that of the atmosphere, they melt present world, when they were required to forn faster than at top, and finally turn over, sake them, and to embrace the Truth in lowliness and simplicity, in order to become the humble and boarders, was there at this time, and was attackdespised followers of the lowly Jesus. Still this ed with the prevailing fever. After several is equally important now as it ever was, for this bably beautiful. At other times, how- solemn truth continues unalterable : "Wide is e ice mountains move surrounded with the gate and broad is the way that leadeth to destruction, and many there be which go in thereat. Because strait is the gate, and narrow is the way, in time of the damp mist he sees settling which leadeth unto life, and few there be that rily, which was very acceptable to the Comfind it."

And doubtless we shall realize to our inexpressible sorrow, if we neglect and despise the invigulf stream, or borne off in greatly reduced tations of redeeming love, unto the supper, (like some formerly who were ready with excuses, though they appeared to be favoured and chosen individuals,) that we shall be forever excluded, and the during the winter season, the number in attendlanguage go forth, "none of these men that were bidden shall taste of my supper," and the table will be filled with the poor, and the maimed, and the halt, and the blind, from the streets and the struction, and they have therefore chiefly been lanes of the city, and even from the highways engaged in acquiring a knowledge of the rudiand hedges.

New York, Fifth mo., 1854.

#### Report of the Indian Committee.

The Committee for the Gradual Civilization

That at the time of presenting the last account of our proceedings to the Yearly Meeting, the y and qualification on our part to perform farm and school at Tunessassah were under the care and direction of our Friends, John and Susanna L. Wood, who were assisted by Rebecca Cope.

At that time a day school had been opened, and s yoke is easy and His burden light, and a few girls from a distance admitted into the famiall with this kind and consoling language, 1y as boarders. As the house was not adapted the school-house, and on First-days at the dwellfor a large family, it soon became apparent that and I will give you rest. Take my yoke more room would be required for the comfortable ou and learn of me: for I am meek and accommodation of the proposed boarding-school. The Committee, in anticipation of this, had made some preparation for the enlargement of the buildservants of the gracious Helper of his ing; and during the past year, a new wing has been crected on the west side of the house, twens us to perform, and that he richly rewards ty feet by twenty-five, the first floor to be used as a collecting-room, and the second as a lodging- a Friend and his wife to aid in the management room for the girls.

The east wing, thirty feet by twenty-one, forsted duty, and with a paramount desire to merly used as an out-kitchen and wood-house, bled to do it acceptably, very prone is the has been raised so as to correspond in height in this useful and benevolent work. mind to imagine, that this submis- with the west wing. The kitchen has been enust so completely place us out of the reach larged and entirely refitted, and a lodging-room in the concern, requesting to be released, left the estrial comfort as to destroy our greatest for the boys finished over it, making ample room settlement last summer, and Sarah Eastlack exess below. This conclusion arises from for more boarders than have yet been admitted. indness and weakness of human nature, The dining-room has also been enlarged, and engaged there. so tenaciously clings to visible enjoyments, other improvements were completed last fall, and

conduces to the desirableness of life was at when it pleased Him, whose ways are inscrutable, forgetting that all power and strength be- to visit the neighbourhood with sickness; and it ing scholars into the family at Tunessassah. The to Him who calls for the surrender or the was thought best to close the school, and return amount of farming among the natives during the , and that the cattle on a thousand hills are the children to their parents. It is with feelings past season, was greater than usual, and their disposal. The great and beneficent Creators of sorrow we advert to this afflicting visitation, crops were good, so that they have been enabled heaven and earth, is abundantly able to during which, not only a considerable number of to get through the winter comfortably. The new treasures of enjoyment, infinitely sur- the natives were taken off by death, but our va- continued resolution of many of them against the g what we are capable of realizing in a lued friend, Susanna L. Wood, was likewise re-use of spirituous liquors, and their improvements of nature. He is also faithful and true, moved after a short illness. She was a faithful in habits of industry, afford encouragement to g our best interest, and as we are obedient, and efficient helper in the important service en- persevere in the benevolent work of incliorating of fail to show us what wonders have been trusted to us by the Yearly Meeting; and while the condition of this deeply injured people, espeht for our advantage, even through a willing we deeply feel her loss, we are comforted in be cially as they are at this time greatly exposed to on our part to comply with the offers of lieving, that having been earnestly engaged in temptation by the introduction into their neigh-; and will give as "the oil of joy for mourn-doing her work in the day time, she has been bourhood of men of loose morals, engaged in ad the garment of praise for the spirit of mercifully gathered among those who rest from constructing a railroad through their reservation, their labours, and whose works do follow them.

Our friend, Mary Elkinton, whose continued interest in the cause, which has so long engaged her attention, and whose experience so well qualified her for the service, having kindly offered her assistance in preparing for an increase of weeks' illness she so far recovered as to be removed to her own home; and the health of the neighbourhood being restored, at a suitable time the school was again opened under the care of a Friend, who offered to take charge of it temporamittee.

The number of scholars has been gradually increasing, and at the last account the list included thirty pupils, ten of whom resided in the family, viz., six girls and four boys; but in consequence of the difficulty of crossing the Allegheny river ance has not averaged more than filteen. It is proper to remark that most of these children have had very little opportunity of obtaining school inments of education. Three read in the New Testament, study geography, and are pretty well advanced in arithmetic; three read in the Select Reader, No. 1, are exercised in writing, and have made some progress in arithmetic; nine read in ed, even of a specious character; perhaps a four own unworthiness to be engaged in and Improvement of the Indian Natives, Report: study of arithmetic. The conduct and advancement of the children have been mostly satisfactory. In the evenings the girls are instructed in sewing or knitting, of which they have done a good deal during the winter; and they are also employed at times in some parts of the housework, so as to train them to usefulness in this important department of domestic economy. Religious meetings have been held on Filth-days in ing, the children generally sitting quietly, and in a manuer becoming the occasion.

Although it is cause of much satisfaction, that the school is again in successful operation, yet it will be remembered that the present is only a temporary arrangement, and that the Committee are very desirons of obtaining the services of a suitable person to take charge of it; and also of of the farm and of the domestic concerns; and will be glad to receive early applications for those stations from such as may feel drawn to engage

Rebecca Cope, who was an acceptable assistant pressing a willingness to return, is now usefully

During part of the past year a school was kept at Horse Shoe Bend for the children of that vi-But the school had not been long in operation, cinity, but it has been discontinued for the present, and some of the children received as board-

From the Report of the Committee, who cx-

cash balance of \$137.50, and securities amounting to 12,938 dollars.

mittee.

THOMAS EVANS, Clerk. Philada., Fourth mo. 13th, 1854.

#### For "The Friend."

# SCHUYLKILL WATER.

The citizens of Philadelphia for many years past have enjoyed the great advantage of an abundant supply of wholesome water, but the opinion has of late been gaining ground, that its quality was deteriorating, in consequence of the large quantity of impure water pumped into the Schuylkill river from the coal mines, and the establishment of manufacturing towns upon its banks. The City Councils have consequently had under consideration the practicability of resorting to some mode of filtration, by means of which the water might be improved. With the view of ascertaining the necessity for such a proceeding, which it was found would be attended with much difficulty and heavy expense, the Superintendent of the Water Works recently procured an analysis of Spirit; and this was their work and service, even Seed, and this seed sown in our hearts and and the water by Professors Booth and Garrett, and the result has been printed by order of Councils. These chemists give the following as a comparative analysis made at different periods by Professors Boye, Silliman, and themselves.

					1842. Boye,	1845. Silliman.	1854. B. & G.
Potassa,					0.114		0.187
Soda,					0.341	1.039	0.261
Lime,					1.226	1.048	1.404
Magnesia,					0.230	0.188	0.696
Alumina	and e	oxide	of i	ron,	0.077		0.068
Salpharic	acid	ι,		. '	0.302	0.038	1.417
Chlorine,					0.080	0.096	0.168
Silica,					0.395	0.081	1.080
Carbonie					1.290	1.690	0.681
Organic n	atte	г <b>,</b>	•		0.036	1.240	trace.
					4.091	5.420	5.962
					and the second se	-	

In their report they express the opinion, "that the Schuylkill water has deteriorated in no important respects, from its former excellent quality ; and that from the nature of its small contents of the Truth and the Life, in and to them all, and is of such as have any desire to know and experimineral matter, and its unusual freedom from organic matter, it is superior to most waters for Shepherd, their King, their Captain, their vine, in spirit to serve my God therein, and to give domestic and manufacturing purposes; that from their olive-tree, their leader, their door, their path, forth in humility, in fear, in tenderness of spirit, the nature and quantity of its mineral contents, their righteousness, their holiness, their wisdom, in true love, with breathings to my God, that he it is unnecessary to adopt a system of filtration their redemption, their altar, their sacrifice, their would please to open the hearts of those that be to improve its quality; and lastly, a comparison priest, their prophet, their sabbath, their light, inclined to read it, that they may feel somewhat of the past and present, leads to the inference, their day-spring, their bright and morning star, of that in themselves, from which the testimony that no plan of improving the water will be re- their sun, their shield, their rock and their high came; and so therefrom may hear, in true sense quired for many years to come."

It appears from the analysis that the mineral impurities of the water are increasing, though by no means so rapidly as many feared. The inwhich London is supplied.

tion, dated January 6th, he writes:

month, and on Wednesday morning (29th), we persons chosen, and sent forth by God to publish the heart, against the appearance, power, and found the city, its buildings, walls, streets, trees, it; and to turn men from darkness to light, and work of the Lord there, but might thus come to

amined the account of our Treasurer, it appears surrounding country looked more like a dreary (in the power and authority of the Most Had that on the 8th instant, there was in his hands a scene in the hill country of New Jersey, that hath not been in vain. But the captivity of man "sunny Italy," and there was even more snow at has been broken by the power of light, and the Leghorn and along the Mediterranean than here. power and strength of darkness (inwardly) over Signed on behalf and by direction of the Com- The next morning the mercury in Fahrenheit turned by it. Oh! how hath the strong ma stood at 4 degrees below freezing point, and on which kept the house, before the stronger than I Saturday fell 2 degrees lower.

> so that the mails from France and England are and spiritual appearance of him that was strong habitually several days behind time .- D. News. than he ? and how have the pillars of the o

#### For "The Friend "

resurrection appeared to his disciples, and said deaf ear unstopped, the dumb tongue loosed, th unto them : 'Tarry ye in the city of Jerusalem, lame caused to leap as an hart, and the tongue until ye be endued with power from on high.' The the dumb to sing, the inward spiritual lepros necessity for this qualification " from on high" has cleansed, and done away forever, the wounder always been believed in by the Society of Friends, henled, the broken-hearted bound up? And why that all who engage in the Lord's work should hath not the Lord done inwardly and spiritual first feel this holy and living power moving them for his people, who have been sensible of his ap thereto, and more especially ministers of the gospel pearance, and gathered by his Spirit and powe and word of everlasting life. Isaac Penington, a to the true Shilo, who is the true Shepherd, the man of a clear understanding, and deep in reli- land of the living, the holy city and temple, th gious experience, says, "The true ministers of the light of the city, the life of the city, the gates an gospel, the ministers of the new covenant, were wall of the city, the king and kingdom both 16 ordained and appointed of God to be ministers of his life, his nature, his Spirit is all and in all light, ministers of righteousness, ministers of the Ah, what do we desire to have, but Christ th to preach the light, to deliver their message con-cerning the light, which they heard of Christ, and his holy power, dominion and kingdom, spring were sent by him to preach ; so that they were to ing up in it? And as, in the apostles' days, then tell men what the light was, and where it was to was the seal to their testimony in people's hearts

eousness, from the spirit and power of Satan, to doth the Witness answer in men's hearts and the Spirit and power of the living God, that so consciences ! And they that keep to the Witness they might come from under Satan's authority, and its testimony, not hearkening after words to power and kingdom of darkness, into the light the wisdom of the flesh; how do they became wherein Christ reigns as King, priest and prophet, living epistles, to be seen and read of all men, as unto and over all his; who is faithful in all his the Lord pleaseth to open that eye in any, which house, and Son and Lord of all, distributing life, can see and read. righteousness, merey and peace to his whole fa- "Now, to be often testifying of this light which mily, as they abide in him, and walk in subject the Lord hath visited us with, and wherein we tiny, as incy house in thin, they war to work the second of the second s not after the flesh, but after the Spirit), who is in my heart in the springings of life, and lying the quickener, guide and rule of all the children upon me (as in the sight of the Lord) to give of the new covenant. For Christ is the Way, forth this further short testimony, for the sakes made by God all in all unto them. He is their ence the Truth, as it is in Jesus; I am given up tower. What shall I say? God hath gathered and understanding, the true and good report of together all things into one, even in him, whose the sound of life and salvation in this our age Spirit, life, and light eternal is the one substance, and may learn so to turn inwardly from the darkwhich answers all the figures and shadows of the ness to the light, from the power of Satan to crease is most observable in the proportions of law, and they are all comprehended, and fulfilled, God's Spirit and appearance inwardly, that the sulpharic acid, silica, and magnesia. We are and end in him. So that he is the end of the arm of the Lord may be revealed in them, and however assured, that our Schuylkill water is law for rightcousness, to all that believe in him, powerfally stretched out for them. And this is still much pure than the lost filtered water with And he ministers rightcousness, he ministers the precisions knowledge of Christ indeed, even by the still much precision is a stretched by the stretched Truth, he ministers life, he ministers salvation, know Christ the power of God, Christ the wisdom he ministers power, he ministers pure heavenly of God, inwardly revealed and working in the The Winter in Italy .- The Newark Adverti- wisdom ; and no good thing will be withhold from beart, destroying sin there, and building up the ser has a correspondent in Florence, whose letters them that come unto him in the drawings of his holy building, wherein he himself will dwell and are always of interest. In his last communica- Father, and follow him whitherscever he leads, reign. Oh that all that truty breathe after him, and obey his gospel, which is everlastingly new might not be withheld from him (and his living The winter is unastally severe in Italy. Cold and living. Now it is not only read, that God is testimony, and inward appearance) by the power winds and rains have prevailed during the last light; but the message hath been received, and of darkness and deceit, which works sublify in &c., completely covered with a thick coat of snow, from Satan's power to God. And, blessed be the know him 1 Amen." which laid several inches deep on a level. The Lord, the publishing of this precious testimony N. Jersey, Fifth mo., 1854.

appeared in the name and authority of his Fi The passes of the Alps are clothed with snow, ther; I say how hath he trembled at the inway building been shaken ? How hath the witness God been reached to in men's spirits? How has Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, after his the dead been raised, the blind eye opened, th be found; and to turn men from darkness to light, where their ministry was ordered by the Lord from sin and unrighteousness, to purity and right- and was received ; even so it is now. Oh I haw

pound loaves from a sack of flour, now proing only from 90 to 100. The bread, so b, has been tested by chemical authorities in ce, and they report that it contains all the ities of the best bread, and nothing prejudicial ealth. The plan is a secret known only to wentors. The application was granted. The y successful. Two sacks of flour, under were issued by the workhouse authorities. was worked up by English bakers, and prod 90 loaves, weighing 360 pounds. The r was worked up by the French bakers, upon new principle, and yielded 134 loaves, weigh-j20 pounds. It is admitted that the experiwas fairly performed. Many scientific men present.-London paper.

he First of New York .--- The first vessel that red the bay of New York was a yacht of y tons, called the Half-Moon, manued by en or twenty Dutchmen and Englishmen, nanded by Hendreick Hudson. The date September 1, 1609-two hundred and fortyyears ago. Hudson described the adjacent try as "a very good land to fall into, and a sant land to see." Such it was then, and it is still. He sailed up to Albany, was ented with the country, went home and gave a glowing account of it, that Dutch advens soon came over in considerable numbers. he first houses erected on Manhattan Island

e cabins, and they stood near the present Bat-The first business carried on was trading the Indians for furs. The first "headman" of York-forerunner of Westervelt-was Henk Corstizensen, who for several years superaded the peltry trade for a Dutch company. first vessel built in New York was most fitly prophetically named " The Unrest." Captain k built and commanded her.

he first band of permanent settlers arrived Holland in 1625. They came in two ships, brought one hundred and three head of cattle, es, sheep, and pigs ; bought the whole island venty-two thousand acres-of the Indians, for ity-four dollars, and built, besides their own iences, a horse-mill, the upper story of which ed as a church. In 1628, an act was passed he Dutch government which has influence to hour. It gave to all persons who should send a colony of fifty adults the title of " Patroons." the privilege of selecting any land, except on sland of Manhattan, " for a distance of eight s on each side of any river, and as far inland should be thought convenient."-Valentine's ory of New York.

#### Curiositics of a Census.

here are some curious results brought to light he late British census respecting the social of modern England. The enumeration was

rperiment in Bread Making .- Two French- at sea, in the army abroad, or in foreign coun- entered into with the Congress of the United ing of the Marylebone Board of Guardians, beginning of the century, the population of the applied for the use of the bakery of the work- United Kingdom was eleven millions, so that it e in order to perform an experiment in bread- has nearly doubled in fifty years. This ratio of ing. They assert that they can produce 150 increase is not so great, however, as that in the United States. Every year, according to the census, 115,000 persons die in England of preventable diseases. The cholera deaths, in a few months, at the last visitation of the disease, amounted to 72,000, or, as the census puts it, as much as the nine greatest battles in the wars of Napoleon, including Waterloo. When sanitary riment was made on Thursday, and was per- measures shall have been made more perfect, both these causes of premature death, it is thought, will be partially, if not completely, removed.

These are only preliminary facts however. The real point to which we wish to call attention relates to the increase of towns in England. For the first time in her history the population of the rural districts, including the small towns, is no larger than that of the cities and larger towns. State was unconstitutional and void .- Late Pa, The consequence is that England no longer grows enough food for her population. She has ceased to be an agricultural nation, and has become a manufacturing and commercial one. With some persons this is regarded as an advance in civilization. They contend that town populations are more intelligent than country ones; that life in citics, may, on the whole, he rendered more healthy; and that England can, with safety and comfort, hold ten times as great a population as she does now. Other persons maintain that the nation has reached its culminating point, and must now begin to decline, for that, in all ages, a preponderating town population has sowed the seeds of death in kingdoms. The Free Traders generally hold to the first opinion, the Protectionists and Conservatives to the last. But, whichever is right, the great fact cannot be altered. The urban population of England is destined to increase still further, and the 'rural to decline proportionally ; and so the problem, whether a nation can prosper or not, which has to import a large portion of its food, will be worked out again :---time will show if with a different result from former trials,

The second point to which we would call attention is the great prevalency of celibacy in England, Out of a return of 67,609 households, only 41,916 are genuine families, the remaining being domicles kept by bachelors, spinsters, widows or widowers. As this is not an exceptional statement, but given as a lair average of the census report, more than a third of the adult population of England would appear to be unmarried .--Daily Paper.

Missouri and Free Negroes .- A decision on the right of free negroes emigrating from other States to Missouri, was delivered by the county court of Monroe county, at the late February term-Justices Campbell and Herndon on the bench. Armstead, a free negro, of good moral character, emigrated to that State from Virginia some three or of the winds, of three and a halt miles every four years ago, and applied to the county court twenty-four hours. and obtained a license to reside in Monroe county, under the provisions of the statute made and provided. Recently proceedings were commenced in n, in a single night, by leaving schedules at license of said free negro; alleging as a cause for y house; by inquiring of vessels when they revocal that he had emigrated to the State from under Edge, his country residence, he was cart up the statistics of vagabondey. It required 1847, which declares that no free negro or mu- and raising himself to his full height, exclaimed, 21,967-20,000 were absent in France, 2753 to dismiss the proceedings, because the statute soberness. When I first came into this part of Russia, 1235 in Turkey, 619 in China, and was unconstitutional and void-that the statute the country. I was walking our youde thill; I saw rs elsewhere. The whole number of persons was enacted in violation of the solemn compact a gravel-pit fall in, and bury three human beings

named Martin and Moriam, attended the tries, was about a quarter of a million. At the States by Missouri, upon her admission into the Union.

The question was elaborately and ably argued by James Carr and W. J. Howell,-Mr. Carr contending that the proceedings should be sustained. and the license revoked, because the prohibitory statute was constitutional and proper. Maj. Howell contended that Missouri was bound by her own solemn compact and agreement, by which she had pledged herself never to pass any law prohibiting any citizen of any one of the States of this Union from emigrating to Missouri, and enjoying all the privileges of citizens of like class in the State. The court sustained the motion and dismissed the proceedings, declaring that the legislature of tho State had no right to disregard and violate the solemn compact entered into by Missouri in order to be admitted as a State of the American confederacy ; and therefore that the act prohibiting free negroes and mulattoes from emigrating to the

The English Language .- The words of the English language are a compound of several foreign languages. The English language may be looked on as a compilation, both in words and expressions, of various dialects. Their origin is from the Saxon language, Our laws were derived from the Norman, our military terms from the French, our scientific names from the Greek, and our stock of nouns from the Latin, through the medium of the French. Almost all the verbs in the English language are taken from the German. and nearly every noun or adjective is taken from other dialects. The English language is composed of 15,734 words, of which 6732 are from Latin, 4312 from the French, 1665 from the Saxon, 1168 from the Greek, 691 from the Dutch, 211 from the Italian, 106 from the German, (not including verbs,) 90 from the Welsh, 75 from the Danish, 56 from the Spanish, 50 from the Icelandic, 34 from the Swedish, 31 from the Gothic, 16 from the Hebrew, 15 from the Teutonic, and the remainder from the Arabic, Syriac, Turkish, Portuguese, Irish, Scotch, and other languages.

Currents of the Pacific,-The 28th of October, a small cask drifted ashore near Honolula, which was opened by a native and found to contain a tin box. In this tin box was a memorandum written in several languages, to the effect that the cask was thrown overboard from H. B. M. ship Rattlesnake, on the 20th July, 1853, latitude 21 degrees 7 minutes N., longitude 151 degrees 31 minutes W. It was requested that any one finding the cask should forward it to the Admiralty, in England, in order that the currents might be determined which had floated the cask until picked up. It thus appears that the cask was just one hundred days affoat, and in that time had accomplished a distance west by north, of 360 miles, showing a current, including, however, the action

Not an Enthusiast .- The energy of the manner of the late Ruwland Hill, and the power of the aforesaid court for the purpose of revoking the his voice, are said to have been at times overwhelming. While once preaching at Wottonhed port; and by having proper officers to the State of Virginia, in violation of the statute of ried away by the impetuous rush of his feelings, r thousand agents to manage the affair. The lates shall come to the State under any pretext. "Beware, I am near stain neight, exciting a the share of an in earnest, more and in an entra-it showed that, out of a total population of whatever. A motion was filed moving the court sists, but I am not; more a words of truth and

heard to the town below, a distance of a mile. tative is accountable to his constituents, and knows it has long been evident that unchristian depu Help came and rescued two of the poor sufferers. No one called me an enthusiast then-and when he will be dismissed from their service. How violent measures against slavery, especial I see eternal destruction ready to fall upon poor then are we to account for the discrepancy be, when mingled with infidel sentiments, a sinners, and about to entomb them irrecoverably in an eternal mass of woe, and call on them to escape by repenting and fleeing to Christ, shall I be called an enthusiast? No, sincer, I am not represent them in the Legislative Halls at Wash- sober-minded men, who do not sufficiently discr an enthusiast in so doing."

Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad,-Large as has been the business on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad this season, it is said that fifty per cent, more freight would have passed over it if the machinery of the road had been sufficient to carry it. The company has used extraordinary exertions to stock the road ; but the limited number of locomotive factories in the country is not equal to the great demand made upon them .- Ledger.

# THE FRIEND.

#### F1FTH MONTH 27, 1854.

As had been anticipated, the Bill establishing the territorics of Kansas and Nebraska, and rehaving been continued throughout the afternoon and evening of the 22d, and until one o'clock A. home? M, of the next day. On the final vote there were 113 yeas and 100 nays. As it was amended in the people in the United States is opposed to sla-Senate.

the most fearful inroad which slavery has made nor, so far as they are aware, feel its evils. Poliupon the rights and interests of the free States tieal party feeling takes strong hold on them, since the institution of our Government, and ap- and both the great political parties have striven to pears likely to place within the slaveholders' grasp, the means of extending their influence and exercise the elective franchise, the masses too securing their power, until their aggressions be readily follow their leaders, without inspecting come insupportable to those not immediately connected with them, and the inhabitants of the nomi- candidates, provided they promise largely to pronally free States are goaded into resistance, and prepared to lay aside those party feelings which now fetter their strength, and which have induced consideration by them, or the question entertained, a large number amongst them to sacrifice truth, whether those asking to be elected will attempt to justice and honour, and adopt a measure which restrict or extend it. Were the principles and must, we think, degrade the country in the eyes of the civilized world.

of the State of Missouri, there has no subject come peal of the Missouri Compromise, as it is called, before Congress, connected with the civil polity of the Government, that has apparently produced a more wide-spread or deeper f eling in the community, than the Nebraska Bill; and the opinion of a large part of the people opposed to it, in the tics, and have referred to them merely because North and West, has been expressed in every they afford a solution of the enigma presented in way in which it is usual to manifest the popular the scenes which have been enacting for some sentiment; while there has been little or no ex- weeks past at the seat of Government. hibit of any very strong desire on the part of the proslavery party to have the prohibiting clause ant, and having exceeded beyond all expectation, of the Act of 1820 annulled. And yet the votes in overturning the barriers heretofore opposed to in both the Senate and House of Representatives, its sway, it is already boldly domanding another conclusively show, that Northern and Western sacrifice from the country, to gratify its insatiable politicians,-the political gamesters-who are de- cravings, and there is great reason to fear there pendent upon the people for their offices, believe is not strength of principle left to oppose it sucthat a majority of them are in favour of, or indit- cessfully. We allude to the projected scizure of ferent to the measure, otherwise their votes would Coba, or the determined attempt to plunge the one occasion shown that principles have but little that coveted island. influence except as they conform with their selfish interest. Theoretically our Government is strictly static admirers of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," must representative; and within the limits of the Con- by this time be convinced that this collosal evil

alive. I lifted up my voice so loud, that I was stitution, the majority is absolute. The representis not to be shaken by works of fiction: m that if he disregards or counteracts their wishes, ciations of slaveholders, and propositions f tween the feelings manifested by those who have tirades against the professors of religion who raised their voices against the passage of the Ne- cannot unite in such measures, tend to disgust the braska bill, and the action of those supposed to public mind with the subject, and repel man the ington, who have voted for its enactment?

men know, or at least have strong reason to be its especial advocates, from giving such expre-lieve, there is an under current of very different sion of their detestation of the system, as woul feeling pervading a majority of the people, which be productive of permanent effects. We thin overlooks or sets at naught considerations of jus- the events that are transpiring show the necessir tice and right when they conflict with party alle- for renewed zeal on the part of the friends of th giance, or oppose long cherished prejudices. Is poor slave, and instead of allowing them to dis there not reason to apprehend that this deplorable hearten, and paralize their efforts for his benefit legislation is but an external evidence of a wide- they should stimulate to greater exertions; bu seated, deep-rooted unsoundness in the public those exertions to be availing, must be entered morals, and that notwithstanding the loud and into and prosecuted under the influence of that carnest protest raised by a large and respectable wisdom which " is first pure, then peaceable, gen, portion of the community against the nefarious tle and casy to be entreated, full of mercy and good violation of the pledge solemnly made by the go- fruits." Especially does it become the member vernment, and against the spread of slavery of our religious Society to keep themselves clear throughout that vast extent of country, from which of party heats, arising out of, or connected with Congress had declared it should be torever ex- the political strife to which slavery may give cluded, yet the Senators and Representatives from birth, and avoiding all "entangling alliances" pealing the chuse of the Compromise Act of many of the free States, who spare no pains to with others, seek to awaken a more fervent con-1520, prohibiting the introduction of Slavery ascertain the sentiments of those on whose votes cern within our own borders, that our hands may porth of 36° 30' North latitude, passed the House they must depend, have good reason to believe, be made and kept clean of the sin and guilt, that of Representatives on the 23rd just., the session that their course on this question will not prevent in respect to slavery as to other things, attaches them from receiving the support of a majority at to all who "knowing to do good, doeth it not."

We fully believe that a very large majority of the House, the bill will have to go back to the very in the abstract. They believe it to be a great nate. So far as human foresight can discover, this is rid of it : but in the free States they neither see, put slavery out of their pale. When called on to very narrowly the morals and upright life of the mote party interests; and so negative is the feeling respecting slavery that it is rarely taken into feelings of the great body of the people in the free States what they should be, this indifference would Since the agitation respecting the introduction not exist. It remains to be seen whether the rewill arouse the true friends of freedom and of the country, to make proper exertions to bring the people to think and act aright on the question. We feel no disposition to meddle with party poli-

The Slave power is underiably in the ascendhave been different; for they have on more than country into war with Spain, in order to obtain

We should think that even the most enthu-

minate between the importance of the cause itse We cannot but fear, that it is because these and the unwise course of many who profess to b

#### ITEMS OF NEWS.

The last advices from Europe are by the steamship Franklin, bringing Liverpool dates to the 10th inst.

The accounts from the seat of war on the Black Sea and the Danube, are of bombardments, destruction of property, and loss of life. No event of importance likely to tend towards the conclusion of this bloody husiness, has taken place. The apparent success in the recent conflicts is with the Turks and their allies.

MEXICO .- The war between Santa Anna and Aivarez still continues. Alvarez at last accounts appeared to be successful.

UNITED STATES .- The only important news from Washington, is the final passage of the Nebraska Bill by the House of Representatives ;-majority 13. These who have assisted in this disgraceful measure will be remembered.

Crops throughout the country generally promise well although particular kinds in some places are likely to be short. The fly has injured the wheat in a few spots.

Treaties have been made with the Indians, by which the poor, degraded, and diminishing remnants of tribes have ceded new tracts of land to the United States.

Pennsylvania .- Deaths in Philadelphia last week, 151 Ohio .- A great storm on the Ohio river, on the 16th inst., has destroyed the suspension bridge at Wheeling California .- Markets dull, -produce from mines good.

#### WEST-TOWN SCHOOL.

The Committee charged with the oversight of this Institution, will meet there, on Fourth-day, the 7th of next month, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Committee on Admissions, meet at 8 o'clock the same morning ;--the Committee on Instruction, on the preceding evening, at 71 o'clock,-and the Visiting Committee, on Seventh-day afternoon, the 3d proximo THOMAS KIMBER, Clerk. Philad., Fifth mo. 20th, 1853.

DIED, on the 10th ultimo, at the residence of her brother, Isaac Jackson, in this city, PHEBE JACKSON, in the 77th year of her age, a member of the Northern District Monthly Meeting.

-, of pulmonary disease, on the 6th instant, at the residence of his father-in-law, Joseph Larken, GEORGE J. SMEDLEY, in the 33rd year of his age; a member of Concord Monthly Meeting, Pa. His close was peaceful

PRINTED BY KITE & WALTON. No. 3 Ranstead Place, Fourth above Chesnut street.

# FRIEND. THH.

# A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

#### DL. XXVII.

#### PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

lice two dollars per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions and Payments received by

JOHN RICHARDSON. AT NO. 50 NORTH FOURTH STREET, UP STAIRS.

#### PHILADELPHIA.

age to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, 1 in advance, three and a quarter cents; to any ? the United States, for three months, if paid in e, six and a-half cents.

> From the Leisure Hour. BUTTONS.

humorous and whimsical writer of the last extra force of pressure, and these are stamped by ry entertained his readers with a chapter on n-holes. The humour of the conceit lay in screpancy between the dignity of authorship he triffing nature of the subject. A button, miliar and figurative phraseology, with some is a term of utter disregard, not to say con-; not to care a button for a thing, is to have re at all about it; and not to be worth a i, is to be utterly worthless. In this respect, heir claim to the honour and reverence of clasping the smaller piece in its circular embrace. fellows rests upon their right to wear them, with us to see them made.

e we are at the button manufactory. As

SEVENTH-DAY, SIXTH MONTH 3, 1854.

a convex surface, it has now to be subjected to kind of pan, in which they are subjected to the have to receive impressions on both sides, require tion of volatilized mercury is obviated.

passes through another press, by which it is transformed into a kind of miniature saucer, with its a multitude of others, we are altogether edge raised all round ready to overlap the bot-

The button has now to be shanked. The shanks ndependent of the contempt of the heedless are bought from the shank-maker, who can supshman and the veneration of the reverent ply them cheaper than the button-maker can make first artists in the land in designing, and pay large se, buttons are buttons; and since they are them. The shanking is performed by a woman, rybody's fingers' ends every day in every- who, laying the buttons on their backs, places the ; life; and since we cannot do without them, shanks in the centre of each, retaining them in at we will; and since, above all, they form their places by small iron clasps or springs; she manship, and which, as specimens of art, were f the staple productions of Birmingham, now touches the part where the shank and button many a splendid fortune has been realized unite, with a little solder, and when a batch of ir manufacture; we invite the reader to them are thus prepared they are exposed in an facture of metal buttons received almost a fatal up his coat this cold morning and come oven to a heat which melts the solder, and the blow from the hand of fashion; the brass and gift work is done.

The next process to be considered is the silveretal buttons boast of the greatest antiquity, ing, and after that the gilding. The silvering is ust attend to them in the first place. The thus managed: the buttons are first very summaprocess of manufacture, which consists of rily and efficiently cleansed by immersion in an ing the metal-a mixture of copper and zinc acid solution ; they are then put into a large earthting it in flat moulds, and then rolling it to en pan along with a mixture of common salt, which next demands our notice, quired thinness in a rolling-mill, the reader cream of tartar, and silver, and probably someappose to have been already gone through. thing else; here they are violently dashed and in covering horn buttons with cloth by means of retal, rolled into strips of about five feet in jumbled and shaken about for some minutes, at needle and thread. This would appear to be the , and as many inches in width, has now to the termination of which violent usage they glisten simplest form of the Florentine button; but though into circular blanks. A female, seated at in all the splendour of new coin, being completely millious of covered buttons are made monthly in Il hand-press, holds the strip of metal in one coated with silver in every part. The gilding is Birmingham, the needle and thread have nothing and the handle of the press in the other; she a more complicated ceremony, as well as a more to do in the business, and only come into play the metal and depresses the punch some expensive one; it may be thus briefly described : when the goods are finished and have to be sewn or forty times in a minute, and every time the buttons to be gilt, being first properly cleansed on cards or coloured paper for sale. It is the unk" or disc of metal is cut from the strip in the way above alluded to, are thrown into a hand-press, with its magical punches, tools, and Ils into a drawer beneath. Now the blanks vessel of what is called "quickwater," a solution littings, that, in the hands of young females, acut are so sharp round the edges that they of nitrate of mercury; the mercury precipitates complishes nearly the whole of the work. At lacerate the fingers; the next process, upon the metal and gives the buttons a whitish the factory of Messrs. Elliott, in Frederick-street, pre, is to give them a round edge, which is appearance. They are now, when dry, ready having climbed a narrow staircase, we are ushered y a young girl seated at table, who, turn-or handle of a machine contrived for the so, forces the blanks to revolve between to lates having concave edges, which, press-lates having concave edges, which press-lates having concave edges having concave edges having concave edges having concave edge th great force upon them in their passage, proportions, at a moderate heat. A number of partments of the manufacture. Here one is rama round edge to the button. If the button, them are now shaken together in a bag to remove ing a shower of the blanks which form the upper I of being a common flat button, is to have any excess of mercury, and are then put into a side of the button into the drawer beneath the

pressure from a press armed with a polished con- heat of a small furnace, in which the mercury cave surface. This is done with astonishing ra- evaporates, and the button assumes its golden pidity, as indeed are all the operations of the dress. This latter process, when the batton is a hand press, the use of which is universal in Bir superior article, is a very careful one, and remingham. It is by means of the hand-press that quires continual watching by the manipulator, the various devices we see on metal buttons are who removes the buttons one or two at a time impressed on their surfaces, such as ornamental when they are sufficiently baked. Fornerly, the borders, anchors, masonic emblems, thistles, &c., mercury used in gilding was wasted and lost; &c., as well as the makers' names. The press but now, by a skillul arrangement of the flues, it has only to be armed with the appropriate dies, is condensed, collected, and used again; by this which are changeable at pleasure, and the work ingenious invention there is not only a saving in proceeds with characteristic rapidity. Some but the expense of manufacture, but the serious dantons, which are stamped with deeper-cut dies, or ger to the health of the operative from the inhala-

NO. 38

Most buttons which undergo gilding require men. Again, a vast proportion of metal buttons, burnishing; this, the finishing process, is accomparticularly of the larger kind, are hollow, being plished in the lathe, and of course is the work of formed of two pieces of metal, one called the shell a man, occasionally assisted by a boy to turn the and the other the bottom. These are known as wheel. Taking the buttons in his left hand, he shell-buttons, a term probably due to the shape of inserts one in the hollow of a chuck turged to fit the larger of the two pieces of metal, which, after it; an agreeable half-musical twang is heard as it is cut from the strip in the shape of a flat disc, he applies the polishing blood-stone to the rapidly revolving surface, and in a few seconds a deep and brilliant polish is produced.

In describing the above processes, we have reent from our long-tailed friends the Chinese, tom. The two parts are brought into permanent ferred merely to such buttons as form the staple respect for buttons knows no limits, seeing contact by a single pressure, the overlapping edge of the manufacturer. The reader is not to suppose that the capabilities of the art end here. Buttons may be had at any price which the wearer may choose to pay for them ; he may employ the sums for die-sinking, and may sport a button worth five pounds if he choose. We were shown patterns exquisite in design and perfect in workworthy to figure in the collections of the medallist,

But it is now many years ago since the manubuttons of our boyish days, which we were so pleased to wear, and still more pleased to cut from our coat and use in the play-ground, have almost totally disappeared from the attire of boy and man, and have given place to the cloth-cov-ered or Florentine button, the manufacture of

We have all seen tailors occasionally employed

rate | crhaps of fitty a minute; another, with with the needle the linen buttons on coloured pa- them. He said he put manure around some almost equal rapidity, transforms the flat circles per in squares of a gross each, after which they his trees, and killed them. I told him I would have a state of a gross each after which they have trees and killed them. into shells with raised rims; a third is cutting the are consigned to the dealers. bottoms, each of which has a perforation with a serrated edge in the centre; a lourth cuts out the manufacture of pearl buttons, in the making of sawdust around the next; around another rot thick paper puffing which is to fill the space be- which above two thousand persons are engaged in put leached ashes; and the remainder of t tween the two pieces of metal; a fifth cuts the fine Birmingham. The mother of pearl, of which they orchard I manured with well-rotted bara-ye silken texture or woven pattern which covers the are made, is a substance secreted by the large manure, and in the spring spread it well, a outer surface; and a sixth the piece of coarse oysters of the Indian seas; it is bought by the ton planted the ground with corn and potatoes, black canvass which goes between the paper puff in the London market, and taken to Birmingham result was, many trees grew very luxuriant ing and the perforated bottom, and which is prevented from being drawn forth by the tug of the tailors' thread by means of the serrated edge which by a tubular saw worked in a lathe; they are then a healthier appearance. I will also state the grips it fast-an ingenious contrivance patented by rasped flat on one side, and afterwards turned in part of the orchard planted in potntocs, gre Mr. Elliott. The fixing firmly together of these the lathe to the required pattern. If they have to greatly better than that part planed with or five pieces which go to form the button is accombe drilled for shirt buttons, this process is per- The soil was clay loam.—Farmer and Visitar. plished by the instantaneous pressure which they formed by women, by means of a drill fixed in undergo in a steel matrix, into which the operator the lathe. In many pearl buttons a shank of meplaces them in proper order, and then, by a touch tal is inserted. As neither solder nor any adheof the lever, they are combined in a perfect button, sive composition can be used, an ingenious device the parts of which it is impossible to sever without is resorted to : the shank is split below its ring into destroying them all. This last operation appears the form of an inverted v, thus A; the turner now to a stranger a complete piece of jugglery, and it cuts, at the back of the button, a hole much wider essential may be neglected which might invais not without the trouble of some serious thought at the bottom than at the orifice; he inserts the in perplexity or serious loss; negligence or a wa upon the matter that the mind obtains a clue as shank at the aperture, and a sharp tap of the of diligence is often fraught not only with disa to the means by which it is effected. The result hammer causes the A-shaped wire to spread out pointment, but disastrous consequences in a is, of course, dependent upon the ingenious con- flat, and shank and bottom are inseparably fas- luture. Domestic tranquillity and quietade d struction of the minute implements brought to tened together. The next process is the polishing pend very much upon the vigilance of each mer bear so forcibly upon the different materials.

one, the commonest kind of Florentine buttons; from that of a child's fist, as seen on the shaggy each other's good and preservation in ever but in this extensive establishment, where little great-coat of a sportsman, to that of a small pea. less than a thousand hands are employed, an immense variety of buttons bearing the same generic almost infinite variety of fancy articles, which it upon a proper exercise and concern of mind, in designation, but differing widely in shape, size, would be in vain for us to attempt to describe, everything may receive its appropriate attends, and cost of production, are made. Some are flat, Many of these are made of coloured glass, in consome convex, some round, some elliptic in form; junction with metallic knobs or ornaments; some ward concerns it is requisite to perform the sen some are covered with exquisite patterns woven are exceedingly beautiful in design, others alto- ral divisions of labour in their proper coarse t at Spitalfields or Kidderminster, some with plain gether as old and whimsical. Not a few of these bring about profitable results, so in matters a and some with figured textures; others again are varieties are made at a cost at which no manufac- pertaining to the household of faith, it is of st globular, and others cone-shaped; some are de turer who had to pay wages could produce them, greater importance that they receive due attention signed to project like flower buds, and some to The trade in these fancy descriptions of goods is as they are clearly shown to require our serior droop pendent in the form of acorns. Such an in the hands of numbers of small independent mas- and solemn consideration; for as secular busines extensive variety in the goods produced must ters, with whom it would be hopeless for the capi- requires diligence to make it profitable, so doe cardinate virtely in the good produced that the state of the state of these small our Christian work require a lively concern t modes of operation; but the principle of pressure masters, who are technically denominated "gar-in the hand-press is perhaps the basis of the whole ret-masters," is an anomaly in the working world. family of religious fellowship, either collective industrial process, with some few exceptions, and They are a singular class of beings, who prefer or individually may neither be neglected, nor an it may well be some very important modifications, their personal freedom to every other considera- of the members deprived of that help or encou We were struck with the remarkable beauty of tion, and will submit to every deprivation except agement in their heavenward way which we may some of the designs woven at Spitalfields for but- that of liberty. The regular toil of the journeyman be enabled to impart. ton coverings, as well as by the singular and in ander the master's eye, and the discipline of the But instead of our outward affairs from the genious economy practised by the weavers, who workshop, are more hateful to them than the low- imperative claim upon our attention, being per contrive to leave the spaces between the button est poverty. Rather than enter the workshop, they mitted entirely to absorb the mind, the necessit patterns, which are woven in pieces many yards will labour at their own miserable homes for half of these merely sublunary concerns ought forcial in length and half a yard wide, uncovered by any the remuneration of the regular journeyman; and, to stimulate us to the still more urgent consider portion of the silken web. This rigid ceonomy is carried out in the whole business of button wages of labour in many departments of manuface loved fellow travellers through this vale of tear making ; the scraps of metal being returned to the ture than all the vicissitudes of the market or the As the heart is devoutly fixed upon the unfailing furnace, and even the shreds of punched paper to strikes of the artisans. They are always to be Source of all our sure mercies, with an honest out the paper-mill.

are manufactured at this establishment in prodigious quantities-as many as from forty to fifty thousand gross of one kind having been produced suffers from their practices; that of the cabinet in the church of Christ as to secure our ow in a single week-are made by a process analogous to that above detailed. The chief difference it is sad to be forced to add, though it is what consolation to others, by extending the helping would appear to be, that the metal used is finer, might be expected, that generally they are the hand in some way or other, while passing through undergoes a process of purification, and is cut into most demoralized class of the industrial community. this probationary scene, rings instead of flat circles ; there are other minor differences which it is not necessary here to notice. They are made with a rapidity which year last fall I hauled a load of old rotten sawdust to which we belong, but from the savoury live exceeds thought and baffles observation ; a round and threw it around my young apple trees. My and guarded conduct of the members, the joyfu number of children are employed, whose main neighbour, over the way, is one of those charac- appeal would arise, "Come taste and see that occupation is to place the several parts of a but- ters who plod on in the same old track that his the Lord is good;" and by dwelling under this ton together preparatory to their permanent union father and grandfather did, believing that they righteous concern, the most desirable result may in the press. A considerable number of females knew all, and more too. My neighbour said if I be brought about, which can be conceived in this

press punching them out of the metal sheet at the are employed, in a separate chamber, in sewing put sawdust around my trees, I would sarely

We must glance now for a few moments at the to be wrought. The first operation, after cleans- but the trees where the sawdust was grew t ing the shell, is cutting the blanks, which is done best, the bark being smoother, and the trees h with soap and rotten-stone, which is also done in ber of the family, in regard to their individu We have above described the manufacture of the lathe. Pearl buttons are made of all sizes, duties in striving for the general welfare, and f

Besides the buttons already noticed, there is an as a body, they have done more to reduce the tion of our spiritual welfare, and that of our be e paper-mill, Shirt buttons and buttons for ladies' use, which little short of five thousand of these, working under shall not only become recipients of Divine regard price at different trades, in the city and suburbs of and condescension in respect to temporal bless London. Nearly every department of industry ings, but shall be instructed so to walk and labou makers, perhaps, to a greater extent than any other. peace, as well as to be an availing assistance and

risk it, "any how."

I put fresh stable manure around one row, a

For "The Friend

#### A RIGHT CONCERN.

In our business and various domestic relation we find the necessity of continual care that nothin sense.

Our spiritual happiness is no less depender

By endeavouring thus to live, the influence will Sawdust used as Manure for Orchards .- A not be confined within the precincts of the Society nof existence, "that others by our good works California, Canada East, and Newfoundland, themselves to become unsettled by the very flaty f visitation."

York, Fifth mo., 1854.

merical Laws of the Sexes .- The last census vopes some curious facts. It fixes the numealaw of the sexes thus :---

1 There are more males than females born, by o 4 per cent.

2 At 20 years of age this preponderance is tily lost, and there are more females than

8 At 40 years, the balance is again the other vand there are more males than females.

At 70 the sexes are about even, and the ultitage of the human being is reached without vecided advantage to either sex.

Bween 70 and 100 years of age, there are 1 more white women than there are males, more than 5 per cent, of the whole num-Beyond the age of 40 years, the probabiliif longevity are much greater for American n than for men. This contrasts singularly the fact, that the physique (relatively) of rican women is inferior to that of American That fact, as is shown, however, tells trerously on women between the ages of 20 and

hen their mortality is very great. le longevity of some women is very extraor-

ty. There are four hundred and thirty Amewomen above 100 years of age,

#### REPORT ON BOOKS.

#### e the Minutes of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, 1854.

e meeting taking into consideration the imface of spreading the approved writings of ds, for the information of others, by which rinciples and testimonies may be more exirt of the Book Committee on that subject, be placed in the Extracts; and it is the deof this meeting that Friends may seek out ble persons in their neighbourhoods, to whom can advantageously hand those works, as as to encourage the reading of them in their families.

e abstract of the Report is as follows :

ring the year ending Fourth month 1st. , there were sold from the bookstore seven red and ninety-eight books, and thirteen hunand sixty pamphlets, and gratuitously dised five hundred and eleven books, and five red and thirty-two pamphlets.

this year, " No Cross No Crown," by Wilble addition to our stock of stereotype plates, demands that may be made upon it. ng a work eminently calculated to promote religion, and well adapted for circulation g all Christian professors.

the gratuitous distribution, supplies of books pamphlets have been furnished as follows, to eight libraries belonging to, or under care eparative Meetings in this Yearly Meeting-

ministers in other religious societies.

gospel, as held by Friends.

of Preparative or Monthly Meetings, alluded to in enough to his voice inwardly revealed, they will our last report, has, we are glad to find, received avoid all miscarriage, and be kept in their proper attention in several neighbourhoods, and we do places, to God's honour, the benefit and comfort not doubt a benefit will be derived therefrom, cor- of the church, and their own peace. responding with the efforts to spread and to prosure success.

fits derived from the establishment and continu- excuses that can be adduced, we cannot exonerate ance of the Bookstore, as a place to which resort ourselves from the awful responsibility that atand others, to procure the writings of Friends ap- we are the Lord's children, must be ordered by proved by the Society. There are many belong- him. It must indeed, be a very serious thing for ing to other denominations, who, dissatisfied with members of our religious Society to remove from their formality, and anxious for a more spiritual meetings and neighbourhoods where they might religion, are desirous to acquaint themselves with continue through Divine assistance, serviceable the views of Friends, and willing to read such in the promotion of the cause of Truth and rightworks as may come into their hands for that pur- cousness in the earth. If the movements of any ely diffused, directs that an abstract of the pose. It is of great importance there should be have been without the sanction of the blessed a place of ready access for such as these, where Shepherd of the sheep, they may place themselves they can be supplied with works calculated to in positions wherein their services may in great give them correct information respecting our prin- measure be lost to the church, greatly to the disciples and testimonies; and that our own mem- advantage of the meetings from whence they rehers should have the opportunity to procure move, and likewise of those within the limits of readily for themselves and families, those valuable which they settle. A rapid emigration of Friends works at a comparatively small expense.

> to year, indicates a growing relish for the kind of dreaded than rejoiced at. reading which they afford, and while it gives

# For "The Friend."

#### EMIGRATION. "A good man's steps are ordered by the Lord."

If we are happily preserved in a state of watchfulness unto prayer, desiring above all things to est-town Boarding-School; Moorestown Li- be faithful to our God, in that sphere in which it , under care of an association of Friends; is his will we should movo, the mind will be kept ficulties, and may sometimes find their attenlospital for Lunatics, at Utica, New York, from improper anxiety as to our location in the tion turned towards the new land of the West, e use of the officers, attendants, &c.; to the world. Feeling in our measure as David did where they think they might be able to procure ry of the Coloured Institute; to a First-day when he said, "Lord I have loved the habitation a little settlement to raise their interesting charge of Library; to a School Library, in Jamaica, of thine house and the place where thine honour upon. Even under such circumstances as these Indies; to the Philadelphia Library; to per-in St. Louis, Missouri; and to some inquir-shining of Divine light, to see when it may be who give the on all men liberally and upbraideth dividuals in Virginia. Gratuitous distribu- consistent with the will of our heavenly Father to not, whose is the carth and the fulness thereof, as also been made to persons resident in the change our residence. It is to be feared that for any parts of Pennsylvania, in Maryland, want of stability in the Truth, and a godly care igan, Ohio, Washington, D. C., Mississippi, to consult the holy oracle, many have suffered fare of their beloved offspring, will ever feel it

it they shall behold, may glorify God in the Books and pamphlets in German have been pre- tering prospects presented of advantages to be sented to persons reading that language, residing gained by removing to the far west. Those to in different parts of this and adjoining States. Ten whom the subject is presented, and who may copies of "Barelay's Apology" have also been think of going, should individually seriously infurnished to individuals occupying the station of quire, Shall I in so doing be fixed in my proper place ? have I received sufficiently clear evidence The books and pamphlets thus distributed have that He in whom we live and move and have our been widely disseminated, and beside the interest being, orders my steps thither? There can be no and inquiry awakened by them in the minds of doubt but He whose will is our sanctification, those who received them, there is reason to be- and who divideth to every man severally as he lieve they will serve to spread among others a will, of the gifts of his Holy Spirit, to be occupied knowledge of the doctrines and testimonies of the until He come, has an undoubled right to have the ordering of all the members of his household ; and The establishment of libraries within the limits if these are only humble enough and faithful

We may by suffering the perishing things of mote the reading of the approved writings of the world to gain the ascendency in our affections, Friends among the members, and others in their give way to unsettlement, and change our resiimmediate vicinity. It is greatly to be desired, dence, when we have no better motives to base that those of our members who have engaged in our movements upon, than the desire of increasthis good work will be encouraged to persevere ing our wealth. Some may strive to satisfy in it, and that others who have not yet put their themselves with the excuse, that it is lawful for hands thereto, will feel its importance, and no them to endeavour to get land to settle their chillonger manifest a lack of that lively zeal in the dren upon, and argue that by selling their farms furtherance of it, which, if awakened, would en- in the more populous part of the country, and going to the West, where laud is cheap, they can Every year accumulates evidence of the bene- accomplish that desirable object. With all the may at all times be had, by our own members taches to those who believe that all our steps, if to any particular country or neighbourhood, par-The continued increase in the distribution of ticularly when the greater part have no better books and pamphlets from the Depository, by motive for their movements, than to add to their sale or otherwise, which has occurred from year hundreds or their thousands, is rather to be

The great unsettlement among Friends in some ground for encouragement, in the belief that the places, is cause of much concern, and it is to be concern of the Yearly Meeting is being measur- leared its injurious effects will be felt by the difably answered, it likewise shows the necessity ferent classes of Society where it prevails. As Penn, has been stereotyped, and will form a for keeping up a stock sufficient to supply all the removals from one country to another are often attended with deleterious results to the young, through the dissolution of old, and the forming of new acquaintances and associations, parents and those who have the care of children, ought seriously to remember the responsibilities which rest upon them, in exposing their children to needless perils.

Those who have but limited means, and large families growing up around them, have their dif-

sorrow is added. This, if they are happily fa- of duty. His father was a man greatly esteemed tion and sanctification was going on in him, a voured to obtain it, is a treasure far greater than in his day, and was of a considerable estate, re- a measure of the light of the Lord illumination anything this world can afford. Were all our siding at an ancient house called Dolobran, in his understanding, gave him to see the vanity members concerned to carry out this safe and Montgomeryshire, North Wales. There, about the "forms, customs and traditions of the school consistent view of the subject, waiting for the the year 1640, Thomas Lloyd was born. light of Divine approbation to shine upon their paths, I believe there would be far less unsettle- in his education, gave him the advantage of the ment and moving from one part of the land to best schools to prepare him for the college at Ox- Charles had joined the new Society, and was another. The Divine blessing would attend those ford, whither his elder brother Charles had pre- prison for his faithful support of their princip, who were faithful to the Lord's direction, and a viously been sent. Thomas was distinguished as Thomas left Oxford, and went to Welchnool growth and establishment in the unchangeable a scholar nt Oxford, and we are told that "many see his brother. Here conversing with him a Truth would be realized by them, true peace of the great" " cast an eye of great regard upon the other Friends in prison, and mingling wi mind would be secured, the strength and settle- him," because of " natural and acquired parts." meat of the church would be promoted, and the This occasioned him to be proffered "degrees, kingdom of our dear Redeemer advanced in the and places of worldly preferments," but he deearth.

Ohio, Fifth month, 1854.

Selected

LIFT UP THE CROSS. Lift up the cross, when in thy way Some painful duty lies undone; If thou art His who bore its load, Thou mayst not the commanducat shun.

Lift up the cross, and teach the world-

Which still professions may condemn-

Thy burning words and signs of love Have more than words and signs in them.

Lift up the cross, if low in dust

Its glories by the foe are trailed,

Though faint and faltering, be the first

To lift it when the strong have failed ;

Lift up the cross that men may see,

Though all forsake in peril's hour, There's one that 's true and only he

Is so who knows and trusts its power.

Lift up the cross my wearied soul That o'er the task has lingered long; Thou fearest-nay, thou shalt not die, For those who touch this Ark are strong. Lift np the cross, and lift it high ;

Its holy peace looks gently down ;

Hark to the call to win or die !

Now for the cross, hehold the crown !

#### For "The Friend." BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

Of Ministers and Elders, and other concerned members of the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia.

#### THOMAS LLOYD.

in the Lord alone.

Thomas Lloyd is a notable example of a highly educated, and highly connected man, who which Friends were patiently enduring at Oxford, called to sulfer imprisonment for the testimony through submission to the power of Truth, became from unjust magistrates, and cruel, wild, and a good conscience. He was soon, however, s

their duty to seek for them the blessing of hea-yen which maketh truly rich, and whereunto no and an example of humble dedication in the path the poor sufferers in love. The work of purific

Thomas was a lad of good parts, and his father arts, so called." clined them. His brother Charles had succeeded convinced of their truth and consistency wi to the paternal estate at Dolobraa, was in com- scripture. The Lord indeed, by his blessed Spir. mission of the peace, and was beloved and re- opened his understanding to receive the Truth spected as his father had been. From his station the love of it, and strengtheaed him to be faith he was soon throwa into some degree of inter- to his convictions of duty. He came to take n course with the people called Quakers, who were the daily cross,-to follow the Lord Jesus for i then increasing in Montgomeryshire.

Ilis attention had been turned to the new Socie- whose breath is in his nostrils. Like Moses ty whilst he was at Oxford as a scholar, and in chose rather to suffer affliction with the people the Ninth month, 1660, Richard Davies, that apostle of the Truth in Wales, having appointed son. He returned no more to Oxford, but free a public meeting at the house of Cadwallader Edwards, near Dolobran, Charles, no longer a jus- the world, he was made willing to be accounted tice of the peace, attended it. Richard Moore, fool for Christ's sake, and to bear the reproach another faithful minister of the gospel, was also of men. His former will, affections and ple at the meeting, and in the words of Richard Da- sures, being crucified, he became a scholar vies, "The Lord was not wanting, but afforded Christ's school, and in the fear of the Lord1 unto us his good presence; life and power came was instructed in the true wisdom, which is fro from him, that reached to the hearts and under-standings of most of the peeple then present, who sizes of the world, and following the leading gave testimony to the truth, life, and power of guidance and instructions of the Divine ligit God, that appeared with us at that time; and in the grace and Spirit of Christ Jesus, he grew mo love, fear, and life of Truth, we parted."

went to visit Charles Lloyd, of Dolobran, who tenderly received us, and several that were at the meeting came there that day; where we had a been, and in time qualified him through a gift sweet, comfortable, refreshing time, in the pre- the ministry, and the blessed influences of the sence of the Lord ; as it is said, 'In his presence Holy Spirit, to instruct others in righteousness. is fulness of joy, and at his right hand there are pleasures forevermore.'-Psal. xvi. 11."

ed to the convincement of many who had been Richard Davies, in his efforts for the discharge there, and the report was widely circulated that the prisoners. Many having been added to the The apostle declares to the Corinthians, "For most of those residing on that side of the county already in prison, Richard and Thomas paid ye see your calling brethren, how that not many had turned Quakers. About the middle of the visit to most of the justices who had been engage wise men after the flesh, not many mighty, not Tenth month, Edward Lord Herbert, Baron of in the work of persecution. They closed the many noble are called; but God hath chosen the Cherburg, sent for seven of those who had been visits to these with one to Lord Herbert. The foolish things of the world to confound the wise; at the meeting, among whom Charles Lloyd was found him engaged bowling, but having an oppo and God hath chosen the weak things of the world one, and after some discourse with them, he ten- tunity to speak to him respecting their Friends to confound the things which are mighty; and dered them the oath of allegrance and supremacy, prison, he listened to them whilst they endeavor base things of the world, and things which are for relusing to take which, he committed them ed to convince him that the actions of their Frien despised liath God chosen, yea, and things which the next day to a close prison at Welchpool. for which they had been confined, was simp are not, to bring to nought things that are: that They were prisoners for several years, and one their endeavours to fulfil the will of God accord no flesh should glory in his presence." Although of them, Humphrey Wilson, died of a distemper, ing to their conscientious belief. He would the Truth be now, as it was then, yet through occasioned by the coldness and unwholesomeness promise to set the prisoners at liberty, but he set the powerful visitations of the Holy Spirit, we at of the place. The place in which some of them the jailer private instructions, which caused he times see those who are wise and learned, and of were confined was very filthy. Charles Lloyd to allow them more liberty. He had a house high connections in this world, yet numbered was put in a little smoky room, where a little his own near the outskirts of the town, where he among the poor in spirit, the humble and contrite straw served him for a bed for a considerable the Friends go. Richard Davies says this how ones, who are rich in faith, and eminent labour: time. His wife, who was of a family of note in "was a sweet, convenient place near the fields ers in the Lord's vincyard, walking in humili- Wales, came to be with him, willing for the sake He did not think it worth while to send a person ty as little children,-as dedicated ministers of of the company of her dear husband, to share his watch them, but gave them the liberty of t the Lord, doing service for others with alacrity, trials and privations. Richard Davies says, town, except that they must not go to their or distributing of their substance with cheerfulness, "Thus they both, with the rest of Friends, did houses." Meetings were kept for several year and neither trusting in their intellect, their riches, "rather 'choose to suffer affliction with the people in the house of the jailer, for Friends in those particular to the several year of the several nor the gifts and graces bestowed upon them, but of God, than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a being generally in prison, it was the most conv season,'

Thomas Lloyd observing the cruel persecutions

and colleges, of logic, philosophy, and the liber

Whilst thus feeling, he learned that his broth those not then in confinement, he began mo fully to understand the doctrines and testimonia of the new Society, and to be more and more struction in righteousness, and to cease from m God than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a set giving up the honour, preferment, and riches and more in understanding of the mysteries of l Richard continues: "The next morning we kingdom of God, and of the things which continues is a set of the set cerned his own everlasting peace. The Lo. made him wiser than his earthly teachers he

He remained about the residence of his brothe and the prison at Welchpool, for some time, y The ministry at this meeting was greatly bless- was ready to assist his elder brother in the Trul nient place,

About the year 1663, Thomas Lloyd was fit

place of worship.

#### (To be continued.)

before the almighty Helper of his people; so what we are in the ministry may be by f all, there has been a mixture brought forth, be sure. he linen and woollen garment, or sowing the with two sorts of grain; and when any by ers whose care should have been over them, ne as it were established in this mixture, they m get out of it the right way, by the bad removed and the good preserved. Oh, it great thing to stand fully approved in this in service ! to speak as the oracles of God, to minister of the ability immediately given m. Blessed will that servant be, who when takings. Lord cometh, is found dividing the word t, giving the flock and family of Christ their r portion of meat, and that in due season." Griffith.

#### For "The Friend." THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

nay safely be said, that a good cause often s as much from the indiscretion of its advoas from the opposition of its enemies ; and s the case when in the heat of party spirit, at departures from Truth, whereby a door is ed for the admission of innovations prejudiyed, by lending an ear to seducing spirits ng to beguile them.

single eye to the promotion and honour of h would preserve from this, and enable us tento feel for all who may have been ensnared in et of fleshly wisdom, and are in bondage to ard task master, who is unwilling to let them hat they might follow after Truth. Ah, how a partial and selfish view of a state like this, up the way in the mind for the extension of ring labour, and endanger the springing up root of bitterness, by which many may be The pure garments of the gospel are side for a fleshly armour, and thus the enef Zion's prosperity and peace is permitted to il, even under the cloak of seeming oppoto error.

has been remarked, and it would seem justly at "folly hath its martyrs as well as wis-" for we may sometimes see the advocacy of right in a contentious spirit, visited with Indian Corn or Maize .- Its History, Growth, &c. opposition and persecution; from bearing a, the sufferer could derive no satisfaction or

mage, because feeling a conscionsness within he had not striven lawfully, and therefore not expect to be crowned. His end was h, and therefore out of the Truth, for the otion of which he professed to labour. The peaceable wisdom which is from above, and be, and none of the transformations thereof of the plant itself. ble to deceive them. Their eye being kept Without going into the classification of this sion them to dwindle away entirely. This want is to the Trath, their bodies are filled with plant, by Linneus, or by any other founder of of supply is not occasioned by any sterility of the

t, and accompanied Richard Davies to the light, enabling them to detect all enmity and de- an artificial system of botany, I will proceed to will be given them, rightly and availingly to con-tend against errors on every hand. Standing This plant is a native of An nistry .-. "I have many times seen it very upon the foundation of Truth, and turning neither ly speaking, belongs to the tropics. It was, howable to be deeply humbled and awfully pros- to the right hand nor the left, from the path point- ever, described as growing in the temperate zones, ed out by the Wisdom which alone is profitable to near the tropics, by the earliest historians on the direct; they find her ways to be ways of pleasantace only; having observed that where the ness and all her paths to be ness. These will is physiologically constructe rely part is not wholly abased, but some in our court persecution for the sake of human sym- and to resist evaporization. ency or treasure belonging thereto is saved pathy or praise, but patiently suffering for the served, it being very close work to be strip- cause and testimony of Truth, their reward will

It is by the exercise of fleshly wisdom, that partial views are begotten in the mind, and somem, their own nuwatchfulness, or the neglect times lead to the formation of separate associations, for the support of some one particular testimony at the sacrifice of spiritual unity, by the right support of all. Thus a zeal without knowledge may be created, and usurp the place of pure wisdom, leading from true humility, and a sense of the stem in growth; in fact, the roots will attain our entire dependence upon our heavenly Parent, for guidance and preservation in all our under-

Resist not Evil .- The pastor Oberlin, having received warning that some uncivilized and brutal persons in the parish had formed a plan for waylaying and inflicting upon him "a severe castigation," took for his text in church, on the Sunday when he had been told the outrage was and does not become woody. to be perpetrated, those words of our Saviour, "But I say unto you, that ye resist not evil : but each joint or node, and these joints bear the ears whosoever shall smite thee on the right cheek, of corn. These shoots are by some (I think imturn to him the other also;" and proceeded, from properly) called suckers. From the summit of who entertain correct views-in respect to those words, to speak of the Christian patience the stem is projected a stalk, which is crowned with which we should suffer injuries, and submit to false surmises and ill-usage. After the service, o its spread-are led to deride and despise the malcontents met at the house of one of the who oppose them, and who perhaps have party to amuse themselves in conjecturing what een alike favoured with clear views of the their pastor would do, when he should find himtening dangers into which they have been self compelled to put in practice the principles he had so readily explained. What, then, must have been their astonishment when the door opened, and Oberlin himself stood before them ! "Here I am, my friends," said he, with that calm dignity of manner which inspires even the most violent with respect ; " I am acquainted with your design. You have wished to chastise me because you consider me culpable. If I have indeed violated the rules which I have laid down for you, punish me for it. It is better that I should deliver myself into your hands, than that you should be guilty of the meanness of an ambuscade." These simple words produced their intended effect. The peasants, ashamed of their scheme, sincerely begged his forgiveness, and promised never again to entertain a doubt of the sincerity of the motives by which he was actuated, and of his affectionate its suk too late for the pollen, (a case which I

#### From the Plough, the Loom and the Anvil.

#### BY G. BLIGHT BROWNE, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Among the class of farmers who devote their attention to the cultivation of corn, it has become a question, as to whether or not suckering should starch, and the whole enveloped in a glaze coverbe encouraged, or considered as an injury to the ing, constitutes the grain. The grains occupying crop. Advocates of both sides of this question have presented themselves, and have sustained thout partiality, and without hypotrisy, is their peculiar views with considerable plausibility. fertilized quite as early in the season as any of ted of all her children, and a testimony is But thus far, I have not seen any article on the the lower ones. They owe their diminished size in their hearts against that wisdom which subject, in which the writer has sufficiently well to a want of supply from the mother plant. Some-Im beneath, however specious its appearance based his argument on the nature and physiology times this want of supply will occasion not only

ceit; and as they are faithful thereto, strength consider the construction, habita, &c., of the zea

This plant is a native of America, and, propersubject. It is an annual and endogenous. Maize is physiologically constructed to endure great heat,

In the tropics, during the hot and dry season, vegetation undergoes a species of hybernation, and awakens with the approach of the wet weather. So soon as the earth obtains sufficient moisture, the seed of this annual vegetates, but in a way well adapted to resist the heat of the climate. For instance, when a grain or seed of maize receives sufficient moisture, it commences by exhibiting signs of germination, by throwing out roots and stem; but the roots will far outstrip great lengths before the cotyledons will appear above the ground. By this means, the plant is well fortified with an abundant supply of moisture or sap-bearing roots, before it ventures to show its stem to the sun. The cotyledons make their appearance enveloping one another, and the stem is fortified with a glazed surface, through which very little liquid can evaporate. The stem is composed of cellular tissue and spiral tissue.

This plant is capable of projecting shoots from by a tassel, or the male organ of reproduction. Embryo ears are formed, and put forth their silk at the same period that the tassel makes its appearance. It is rare that more than the two uppermost nodes, or those situated immediately below the tassel stalk, put forth any silk, and those situated lower down usually show at this stage that they are abortions. No doubt more of the nodes would put forth true fruit, if the plant was capable of perfecting it, and such is sometimes the case in the colder climates; but, often in the warmer latitude, plants have been known to produce seven perfect ears. Some twenty years since, a Mr. Baden, in Maryland, had corn that produced from four to seven ears on a stalk.

The female organ or pistil protrudes itself at the apex end of the ear, and is called in familiar language the silk. Every grain on the ear has one of these fibres of silk communicating with it. This silk is all produced at the same time, and at a proper time to be impregnated by the pollen falling from the tassel. If any ear should mature desire to promote their welfare .- Life of Oberlin, cannot conceive to happen without some disturbing case,) it will not bear any fruit. At the lower extremity of the silk is the ovule, and it is fertilized by the pollen passing down to it through the cavity in the centre of the silk. The ovules, after being fertilized, become miniature plants, consisting of root, stem, and leaf. These oyules thus matured are accompanied by a deposit of the apex extremity of the cob have, notwithstanding they are generally somewhat smaller, been the superior grains to be smaller, but will occasoil. Any soil capable of affording to the plant to say, By whom shall Jacob, the true Seed, hold of faith into the good order instituted by the means of producing the stem, tassel, and silk, arise? for he is very small in the esteem and re-blessed Head. And though things may appe will be able to continue its bounty until full de gard of professors of most ranks. Yet I could very low and out of joint at the present time, y velopment. This defect in the superior portions see an afflicted, suffering remnant, lie very low, 1 believe there is sufficient reason for the hone of the ear is occasioned by the climate, which, in as under the ruins, and panting as it were, strog-hearted to lift up their heads, in the hope that I such cases, has proved at the latter portion of the gling for life. And although we could see and who has watched over and kept the Society senson unpropitious for the growth and maturing know one another, and travelled together under this day, notwithstanding the defection and deg of the seed.

stalk below the ground, and are capable under our proper business was to travail under our re- now unmindful of it, and of the struggle going i some circumstances to become complete plants, spective burdens, until the Almighty Deliverer to keep it upon its original foundation, and it producing stalk, tassel, and silk; and, no doubt, was pleased to appear, calling his suffering ones he will bless those efforts in his own way ar if the climate would favour the enterprise, would to dominion and to rule with him, who is Lord of time, and yet cause it to shine in the clearce bear ears. In the natural climate of the maize, lords and King of kings: for the Lamb and his and with the brightness that characterized it whe grown on a soil undrained of its fertility by hus- followers shall have the victory; though they are its members consisted of those who had be bandry, and in the natural state, unimproved by permitted sometimes to suffer long. I had then, brought out of other religious professions, a cultivation and art, it may be able to furnish to at times, faith to believe he would raise the dry had learned the doctrines of Truth, and the test this sucker, or second growth, sufficient nutriment bones, and they should stand upon their feet; an monies that grow out of them, in the school to bring it to maturity. But in our climate, and army to fight the Lord's battles; to bring the Christ alone. limited by one short season, no such result must mighty from their seats, and to take the crowns be expected. Maize has been by cultivation much of some from them, who seemed to reign as kings, enlarged in the grain, and greater number of making their nakedness appear. grains are found on the cob of our cultivated varieties, than originally grew on the natural plant. mouth of his prophet concerning Israel, was ical Society, last week, a paper was read "C The great desideratum of the Northern farmer is mournfully verified in the city of London, reto make his corn in the allotted time, and to have specting a great part of the Society, viz., 'My G, Bujst, F, R. S., F. R. G. S. his crop well matured before our early frosts, people have committed two great evils ; they have We have usually no time to lose, and there can forsaken me the fountain of living waters, and on the surface of the globe; it is 1,280 miles be no doubt that any treatment which would re- hewn them out cisterns, broken cisterns, that can length, with a maximum breadth of nearly 24 tard the maturing of the ear, would not be a good hold no water.' Such is a mere profession, though miles, a circuit of 4,020 miles, and an area one,

and is calculated to do more injury than good.

which this process is presented.

should be removed.

#### For " The Friend,"

rited the promises. John Griffith says in his church. iournal:

meetings with diligence. My mind was deeply in his mercy again raised up those who were pre- to suppose that this part of the shore has rise exercised as usual in a painful travail, with and pared from living experience to declare the un- from six to ten feet within the last three thousan for the suffering Seed of God in the hearts of changeable truths of the gospel, as believed in years. Robert Stephenson has proved, by su professors, who to me appeared, in a general way, and supported by consistent Friends, from the vey, that the level of the waters of the Medice hving, moving, acting and breathing, in an airy beginning, and who laboured abundantly and with ranean and the Red Sea is the same, and to a exalted region above it. I have often been ready a good measure of success, to bring the house- appearance the bitter takes on the isthmus have

a degree of the same painful sense of things; yet, neracy of many within, and the bitter enm Suckers (properly speaking) take rise from the not having it in our power to relieve one another, and contempt of many without its pale, is n

"Surely the complaint of the Lord, by the of the Truth itself, without the real possession. 105,154 miles; its cubic contents are probable Shoots from the nodes above ground cannot do This is holding the Truth in notion, speculation about 800,000 miles; its greatest depth is 40 much, if any harm, to the plant, because they and imitation only. The same may be said of fathoms. The main depth of its axis is abo are soon arrested in their growth. The stripping whatever is done in religion, without the immedia 150 fathoms for about ten miles along mid-cha of these shoots will occasion a very bad wound, ate influence, direction and leadings of the holy nel. The neap-tides at Aden, Ras Mohamme Author's spirit and power. Sound doctrine may and Suez, are about five feet; the spring is about The case is very different from the under be preached, as to words and the main scope seven feet; and the rise in the upper end of the ground shoot or sucker. They derive their sap thereof, and true principles imbibed from educa- sea, by a continual south wind, is about for from the roots of the parent plant, and conse- tion, tuition, or other outward means; yet the leet. The temperature and saltness of the Re quently divert the supply, at a moment when it is must's part being alve, active and always ready; is as is almost the same as that of the occan. Th most needed to assist in procreation, then going the child's and fool's state, that knows its suffice evaporation over its surface amounts to about on in the parent plant. Nothing should be allow- ciency for every good word and work to be im- eight feet annually, which seems to be provide ed to interfere with this function, as the early mediately received from God alone, is neither for by a strong inward current from the Indis maturing of the seed depends on the vigour with experienced nor abode in. For it is not you that Ocean, a lower current of the water thus concer speak, but the Spirit of your Father that speaketh trated flowing out again through the Gulf of Ader Therefore, on the whole, I should conclude in you, or by you? I say, without this living sweeping around by Scinde, and so southward that the shoots or suckers which start from the sense of things, all is but a broken cistern ; it will till diluted by deluges of rain from the wester nodes above ground, should not be removed; and hold none of the water of life; which is the real shores of India. Crossing again to Africa, that those which have their origin below ground cause, that the endeavours and seeming zeal of flows northward, and returns to the place when some for the promotion of religion, are so dry, it came, to give off fresh supplies of vapour toth insipid, and inefficacious. Truth will carry its rainless districts around. own evidence. The spring of action being the The Red Sea is walled in hy vast chains c In the trials and discouragements of the present Holy Spirit of Christ, it will gain the assent of all mountains, which from the eleventh to the au day, the faithful, consistent Friend is often tempt his children, and answer his pure winess in the teenth parallel, and from Aden to 200 miles in ed to think that he has fallen on peculiarly evil hearts of the rebellious, far beyond what many Abyssinia, are volcanic, affording a volcanic far times, and that the prospect of a succession of conceive or imagine. Upon which I would just of about 10,000 square miles in area, probable those who will continue to adhere to the doctrines observe, that the only way to preserve the the third largest in the world, a portion of which and maintain the testimonies of Truth, is gloomy strength, glory, and diguity of a religious society, is still active. Gilbelteer has been smoking on and little likely to be realized. But I believe this is for all who undertake to be active in it, ceristantly for the past century, and a violent eru temptation has been present with the devoted but tainly to feel the Lord leading and directing them tion occurred in the Zebaz Islands in 1846. From fearful labourers, ever since our religious Society in all their services; and on the other hand, the lat. 16 deg, to lat, 30 deg, the rocks seem most was first gathered, and found itself called on to sure way to desolation is, when the active mem- to belong to the vast nummulitic formation, which bear a testimony against the mixed religion, and bers in religious things move therein by the has been traced from Burmah to the Bay of Bi the corrupt practices of the world. We find cvi. strength of human abilities only. A great deal cay in one continuous sheet around nearly on dence of it in most of the journals of those wor- depends on that, more than some are aware of third of the globe. All around the shores of the thies, who being very jealous for the honour of it is observable, that the preservation of the Jew- Red Sea are evidences of a submergence an their Master and his cause, laboured in their day ish church in purity, much depended upon the re-emergence of the land, at probably a recent to have the camp cleansed of its various defile. governors and rulers thereof; and so do and geological period. The volcano of Aden contain ments, and who having kept the faith have inhe will, the prosperity and purity of the Christian an old sea beach in its crater.

"I continued in the city some time, visiting condescended to our low estate as a people, and found in the seas adjoining; and there is rease

Selected.

#### THE RED SEA.

At a very full meeting of the Royal Geograph

The Red Sea is the most remarkable estuar

The 1sthmus of Suez consists of gravel an Since that day we know how greatly the Lord shells, the latter being identical with those not time formed a portion of the sea, though grace of God we shall seek higher, and seek after arface of the waters is now fifty feet below vel.

le Gulf of Akaba differs remarkably in its cteristics from that of Suez, from which it is rated by the Isthmus of Senai. The Wadin, or valley stretching from the Gulf of Akaba d the Dead Sea, appears in part to be an old ach, deeply grooved by torrents : but however sting to the geographer, very little is known

The summit level has been placed, in the His coming."-Selected, actions of this society for 1848, at 485 feet om the paper by Captain William Allen, of othing certain is known either about the poor altitude of its divide. From Akaba to ead Sea is a distance of about 105 miles, the e of the latter being 1,350 feet below that

e Mediterranean; and we are altogether ant of the extent of the boundaries of this ordinary depression.

s singular, that though the Red Sea is trad every week by scores of Englishmen, and h vessels of the Indian navy are constantly ng about in it, or lying at Suez, or at Aden, now less of its physical geography than we that of Siberia, the Ural Mountains, or some ons of the Arctic regions; and while the wilds uth America are being carefully explored, a of vast importance, associated as it is in our with some of the most wonderful events in i history, remains utterly neglected at our

Roderick Murchison, in adjourning the meetthe 24th instant, expressed his great satisn in having occupied the chair when a meof the Mediterranean, through the solid re- turned in her .- Ledger. nes of Admiral Smyth. As regards Capt. s offer to explore the Wadi-Akaba, it was no taking to the proper authorities.

Old age, thought I further, is a time in complaint of his crumpled roseleaf. experience becomes mature, observation effection are now ripened into decisionunsanctified works obstinacy-but if sanc-

a better portion. How delightful to see the mind soar while the body bows; and to hear the venerable saint utter, with broken but affecting accents, 'The time of my departure is at hand. I have waited for thy salvation, O Lord!' Such hope ers of the present day when descanting on the naketh not ashamed, for having received the changes and commotions which characterize it, that earnest in the shedding abroad of God's love in society is now "in a transition state;" old system the heart, we shall receive the inheritance, and so are breaking down with the weight of years and shall not be ashamed or confounded before him at corruption, while habits and associations that

yal navy, in the 23d volume, it is evident longing to Baltimore, was brought into New York, rest, which in turn must impress their lineaments a prize to the frigate Constitution, having been on the face of society, differently combine its eleseized on the African Coast.

The Gambrill is a small schooner of about 118 tons burthen, and was built in Baltimore. She is ing over the water casks-a space in which a man within the various denominations of the professing could not stand erect.

man as Dr. Buist may be employed in a given to the captain and crew either to return in successful assault. I natural history survey of the Red Sea, by the vessel or to go on shore and shift for them-we might hope in due time to obtain as selves. They all preferred the latter alternative, abound, the Christian religion as it came from its

of the society that the exploration had not to the ship we visited a nutmeg plantation. The and the character of its fruits the same. But ago been undertaken, he (the chairman) trees, which are from twenty to thirty leet in everything in the visible church which is not in g last year very strongly recommended the height, are planted in rows, at intervals of about strict conformity with that religion, but has had twenty feet. The leaf is dark green and glossy, its origin in the will and contrivance of man, howresembling that of the laurel, and the fruit, ever specious in appearance, and adapted to the 2 Age.—"I begin to feel the year's draw at a little distance, might be taken for a small wants and wishes of his unregenerate heart, as n which I shall cease to have pleasure in russet coloured apple. When ripe, the thick the light of Truth is permitted to shine more and I was thinking lately of Psalm xcii., 14- husk splits in the centre, showing a scarlet net- more clearly upon it, will be made manifest, and y shall bring forth fruit in old age.' And I work of mace, enveloping an inner nut, black us must be removed before she is brought back into ht I found a cluster of such fruit in Romans bony, the kernel of which is the nutureg of com- that simplicity and spirituality which rightfully hapter, 3d and 5th verses. Old age, thought merce. The clove tree, not now in its bearing belong to her. time when tribulation commonly bear down senson, has some resemblance to the nutmeg, but irit-and if unsanctified they work peevish- the leaf is smaller, and the foliage more loose and which sprung up in the night of apostacy, and but if sanctified patience. I have known a spreading. As we drove through the orchard, return to the pure faith and polity of the primitive centleness-and his zeal with tenderness and the frame with a sensation of languid and volup. Friends. As the various individuals who first nce. When a youth it may be was full of tuous repose. Perfume became an appetite, and composed it, and who were gathered out of the and would hardly be persuaded to put up the senses were drugged with an overpowering dufferent denominations of professing Christians, in injury—but now he will give up anything teeling of laxury. Had I continued to indulge in were redeemed from their natural corruption, with and a good conscience for the sake of it, I should ere long have realized the Syberite's and from the influence of the spirit of the

Cure for Hydrophobia .- At Udina, at Friuile, the meekness of wisdom. The aged Chris- phobia, was cured by draughts of vinegar, given pertaining to the salvation of the soul, the conheaven draws near, and hope goes forth to hospital, administering a pound of vinegar in the uals and as a religious body, they beheved it init. Old age if unsanctified commouly in morning, another at noon, and a third at sunset, dispensable to be first prepared for and put forth is in covetousness-but sanctified by the and the man was speedily and perfectly cured.

### THE FRIEND.

SIXTH MONTH 3, 1854.

The remark is not unfrequently made by writhave derived their force more from venerable age than intrinsic worth, are giving place to new The Slaver N. H. Gambrill .- This vessel, be- trains of thought and closer assimilations of intements, and finally remodel and improve its whole construction.

No one who takes an intelligent survey of what not the clipper build, and is in no respect fitted for is passing among and within the different nations the occupation in which she was supposed to be of the earth, can avoid the conviction that the engaged. When captured she was just preparing world has arrived at a momentous stage in its to receive her cargo. The bottom of the vessel progress, and that causes which have been long was completely filled with water casks, which secretly working, are rapidly bringing forth were all planked over. In addition to the regular changes in civil and political circles which no hustove for cooking provisions for the crew, a large man wisdom could have forescen, and no incre galley had been put up the day previous. The human power have accomplished. The contest cook, on being questioned, said that the captain between truth and error grows louder and more had told hint that "the galley was for him to cook fierce as the combatants for each become more the food for the niggers." It is supposed that she fully aware of the strength, the resources, and the would have received from 300 to 350 slaves, in demands of their opponents. This contest is not the narrow space between the deck and the plank- confined to the political arena, but is being waged church, and though it may ofitimes seem as if the Her crew consisted of eleven men, all told-the cause of Truth was but little advanced in many captain, first and second mates, cook, steward, of the disputes carried on by the respective four men before the mast, and two passengers, parties, yet there is no doubt that every attack containing so many geographical data who went out in her. The captain was an Ame- upon error weakens the foundation upon which it ng on geology, had been communicated in so rican ; the two mates were Englishmen. When rests, and though it may not cause it to fall at and intelligent a manner, and hoped that so the Gambrill was ready to sail, permission was once, prepares the way for another and a more

ate an acquaintance with it as we have ob- excepting the cook and one of the crew, who rc. Divine Author, being perfect in all its parts, remains unchanged and unchangeable, and whatever revolutions may take place among the pro-Bayard Taylor on Nutmegs .- On our return fessors of it, its terms continue to be unalterable,

This rejection of the ccremonies and formalities old Christian whose heart was softened and the warm air of noon was heavy with spice. The believers, was remarkably exemplified in the rise wed by them-his firmness became tempered rich odours exhaled from the trees penetrated and organization of the religious Society of world they saw in the clear shining of Divine light with which they were favoured, that Christ, who was given to be Head over all things, must a poor man suffering under the tortures of hydro- be all in all, the Alpha and Omega in everything ad large experience of his own ignorance, him, by mistake, instead of another potion. A ducting of the affairs of his church, and the adess and depravity; and this rendered him physician of Padua got intelligence of this event, vancement of his kingdom on the earth. Hence e and forbearing. Old age is a time in and tried the same remedy upon a patient at the in all their religious movements, both as individto each particular service by Him to perform it

furnish, and carefully to guard against entering on Penn, and Barclay, and shall merely transcribe or prosecuting such concerns from selfish motives three short paragraphs, omitting the names menor worldly policy. When circumstances rendered tioned in them, not as approving the sentiments it necessary for them to appear before rulers and contained therein, but as illustrating the evils governors, they were especially careful to move arising from members of such a deputation spreadin the authority of their Divine Master with a ing before the public the impressions growing out single eye to his honour, and so to perform the of, or the circumstances connected with it, by service required, as not to mix up the travail of the church with the popular movements of the day. As those engaged in the work were kept under the weight of religious exercise in which the concern originated, it was seen and felt by the persons with whom they had to labour, and the place and influence they obtained with them was often has been lecturing at Darlington and elsewhere, remarkable and effective.

Friends have aimed to act upon this ground from that day to the present, and so long as they remain true to their principles they can act on no other. But amid the changes of the present eventful period, we think there is reason to fear that this only sale mode of proceeding in the affairs of the Society, is being deserted or lost sight of by aome, and that unless the alarm is taken, and the unchangeable principles of Truth maintained, it will be found, when too late, that our own Society in some places is in "a transition state," not from stances justify it, are always admirable and oblithe worse to the better, but from the pure principles and practices in which it was established, and to which it has so long held, to the mixed and defective policy which governs the men and the movements of the world.

We are led to make these remarks, in conse-England, in one of the papers, says, "one of the Emperor's character." three delegates from the Society of Friends to St. meeting of two thousand of his neighbours," and has paraded its own shame. This is the amende in another paper we find an analysis of one of honorable which they owe to society, and will rewas amused with a description of what the depu- truth, on themselves, far more valuable than anytions-the grand and imposing adornings of the mer conclusions." palace-the number of steps leading to the reception-room-the number of lights it takes to illumiof the paintings in the galleries, which filled the modified Quakerism which so many have emhim with admiration and amazement, with much more equally out of place, and unbecoming in any consistent member of our Society, let alone one service.

This course necessarily exposes the motives and action of such members to the animadversions of the public, who are ever ready to detect the inconsistency of such proceedings with the professions and former practice of the Society, and delight in opportunity to ridicule or revile it. Hence we find in the last number of the "British Friend," an extract from one of the public journals, given ns "a specimen of the opinions of the press," and which the editors may well say, they deem "suggestive of serious thought to us as a body." We attach but little importance to the criticisms of persons of other retreating from Acapulco. societies who may be hostile to its principles, on the official documents issued by Friends, and to arrest and carry off alleged fugitive slaves. At Bostherefore pass over the comparison drawn between ton, one of the marshal's officers was killed.

with the strength and wisdom he was pleased to the address to the Czar, and the writings of Fox, which the object designed to be promoted may be greatly frustrated.

"The official report represents the Emperor as pacifically disposed, and tends to reflect upon the Western Powers as having been guilty of suspicious and unfriendly treatment; while Mr. and voluntcered an apology for Nicholas, confidently proclaiming him as of a mild and religious spirit, most anxious to preserve peace, and most worthy of the respect and confidence of the European Governments. This was just what had been dreaded, and what, in fact, the Russian autocrat intended. We can imagine how he must have been gratified at perceiving the success of his state craft, and amused at the blindfold credulity of the deputation. Charity and readiness to believe on due evidence, and when other circumgatory; but there is a wide distinction between charitable construction and an undistinguishing, unreasoning credulity."

"The Russian policy has been for a century aggressive, perfidious, and crushing; and that any one acquainted with history should speak of Niquence of seeing in the newspapers of the day choias and his government as Mr, ---- has done, repeated reference to the course pursued by some is to us inexplicable. And we imagine the depuof the deputation of members of our Society, who tation must themselves feel this, and clearly see recently had an interview with the Czar of Rus- the game that has been played with them, and sia. We allude to the lectures delivered by at regret their own weakness, now that the secret least one of them, after their return, on the opin- correspondence has given so pointed a contradicions they had formed of those they visited and the tion to their recorded judgment, and so thorough incidents of their embassy. A letter writer from a confirmation of the worst representations of the

"We trust the deputation will now confess their Petersburg, gave an account, highly interesting error, and cease from doing an injustice to Europe and indisputably honest, last week, to a public and the world, by whitewashing a character which those lectures, by which it appears the audience flect a credit for ingenuousness and love of the tation saw-the personal appearance of the Czar thing that could be won by maintaining a politic -the splendid views of the docks and fortifica- silence, and thus seeming to adhere to their for-

We have no doubt that the hearts of many Friends in England, are greatly grieved with such nate it-the beautiful effect produced by the a state of things as these innovations reveal; but mingled gold and malnchite-and the richness unless there is firmness to bear testimony against braced, and to withstand the practices consistent with it, which from time to time manifest themselves, the original ground on which Friends actwho had been sent forth upon such an important ed, cannot be maintained, and things must continue to grow worse and worse, until the Society loses all its distinguishing characteristics.

#### ITEMS OF NEWS.

By the steamship America, we have news from Europe to the 13th ult.

Spain, Portugal, Piedmont, and Sweden, are reported to be willing to join the allied Powers against Russia. Fourteen Russian merchantmen captured in the Black

Cotton declining,—flour advancing. AUSTRALIA.—The yield of gold continues unabated. SPANISH ADERICA.—A revolution is in progress at Bogota. In Mexico, at last advices, Santa Anna was

UNITED STATES .- Considerable excitement has occurred in Boston and New York, on account of attempts

Pennsylvania .- Deaths in Philadelphia last week, 1 New York .- More than two million and a-half of go from California, has arrived during the week, in the North Star, Illinois, and Northern Light.

California .- The yield of the gold regions contine

#### RECEIPTS.

Received from C. Bracken, agent, O., for Pasey Wood \$2, vol. 27; from C. E., for F. C. P. Hill, N. C., \$4, val 26 and 27; from S. Hobson, agent, O., for E. Dean, \$ to 52, vol. 28, for H. Rhoads, \$2, vol. 27.

#### WEST-TOWN SCHOOL.

The Committee charged with the oversight of th Institution, will meet there, on Fourth-day, the 7th of next month, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Committee on Admissions, meet at 8 o'clock th same morning ;- the Committee on Instruction, on th preceding evening, at 71 o'clock,-and the Visitin Committee, on Seventh-day afternoon, the 3d proxim THOMAS KIMBER, Clerk.

Philad., Fifth mo. 20th, 1853.

Carriages will be at West Chester on the arrival o the afternoon cars on the 6th, to convey such member of the Committee to the school as may go that way.

#### INDIAN CIVILIZATION.

The Committee for the Civilization and Improve ment of the Indian natives, are desirous of engaging Friend and his wife to assist in the care of the farm at family at the Boarding-school at Tunessassah. Also suitable Friend to take charge of the School.

Application may be made to Joseph Elkinton, No 377 South Second street; Thomas Evans, No 180 Ard street

Philada., Fifth mo. 31st, 1854.

DIED, on the 12th of Third month last, JOHN SHAP LESS, in the 76th year of his age; a valuable member of Chester Particular Meeting.

-----, Fourth month 12th, 1854, ELIZABETH, widow o a member of the Northern District Monthly Meeting Friends of Philadelphia.

at his mother's residence, in Germantown, Pa on the 28th of Fourth month last, in his 37th yes THOMAS EDGE, a member of Bradford Monthly Meetin Chester county. His bereaved relatives have the const ing belief that a portion of the time of his lingering illness, was through unmerited mercy, improved to hi everlasting advantage.

-, at Germantown, Pa., on the 11th of Fifth month 1854, MAAIA HODGSON, eldest daughter of William and Mary Hodgson, of that place, aged 46 years. Her close was peaceful.

on the 13th ult., in the 60th year of her sg MARY W., wife of Thomas H. Terrell, a useful and be loved member of Short Creek Monthly Meetiog, Ohio She was firmly attached to the principles, and coacen ed to support the testimonies of our religious Saciely and being clothed with that charity which thinketh evil, and possessing in no common degree the amiable and endearing qualities, which win affection and m gard, she was much beloved by a large circle of rela tives and friends .- During her illness, she not only in parted impressive counsel to those around her, but als dictated several letters of religious admonition to son who were absent .- Her sickness was not attended wi severe pain, for which she expressed her thankfulnes saying, her "heavenly Father had dealt mercifully will her, her bodily suffering not being great, and her mis enjoying sweet pence;" adding, "I see not the shade of a cloud between me and my Saviour." Her heat overflowed with love to God and to the whole hum family; and sympathizing with the slave, she repeated ly referred to the exercise she had passed through regard to using the products of unrequited labour. A one time she observed to her husband, "Should Ib raised from this sick bed, if thou art willing, we wi withdraw as far as practicable from all participation i this guilt, and let such articles as are required for m at this time, be free from the stain of slavery."

-----, suddenly, at Wilmington, Del., on the 20th of Fifth month, 1854, THOMAS STAPLES, in the 63rd year of his age; a member of Wilmington Monthly Meeting

# '' - RFRIEND.

# A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

#### L. XXVII.

SEVENTH-DAY, SIXTH MONTH 10, 1854.

NO. 39.

#### PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

ce two dollars per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions and Payments received by JOHN RICHARDSON.

T NO. 50 NORTH FOURTH STREET, UP STAIRS, PHILADELPHIA.

age to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, in advance, three and a quarter cents; to any the United States, for three months, if paid in e, six and a-half cents.

From the Edinburgh Christ-an Magazine. THE COBBLER OF HAMBURGH.

a fine summer s evening, as crowds of artivere passing along the streets of Hamburgh, ak coffee and to hear the music at the Elhhis shoe beneath an awning near his door. hy should not I be a happy Christian with King's son !" mercies !"-and so he would begin to sing

saying, "Well, friend-beg pardon-but sought strength and comfort at thy mouth in eem a merry fellow !" The person who vain !" poke had the look and dress of a student. children to provide for with these hands; t you see I can sing at my work?"

endless future and from beyond the grave came Eden of One who should be a conqueror, and so contented, drew his happiness,

Again resuming the conversation, he said, "I confess, friend, I am surprised to see a poor arti- work was laid aside, his eye beamed with love san like you so cheerful." "Poor!" exclaimed and hope; and deep feeling gave eloquence and ung, or Altona, a shoemaker was busy cob- Hans; "how knowest thou, friend, how my ac- grace to his language. The Jew sat as a child his shoe beneath an awning near his door, count stands with the bank! Poor! I am richer at his feet, gazing up to him with his full black b his head was a starling, which sang, and than thou knowest." "It may be—it may be," eye, and so absorbed by all he heard, for the first red, and seemed to keep up a busy talk with said the student with a smile; "I must have heard time in his life, of the promise made of old unto d-hearted possessor, --- now turning his head, of, though I have forgot, thy name in the ex- his fathers, that he was roused from his waking oking down upon his bald pate with a most change, or heard of the sailings of thy ships, or dream only by Hans taking him by the hand, s eye, as a master would watch and exam-a apprentice at his work; and then, as if "thou hast confessed thy ignorance of me!"— son, and why I am happy; for I know and love satisfied, would ruffle his feathers, fly up to and then stopping his work, laying his hand on this Jesus, and all things are mine, whether life rch, and pour forth every note, and bit of the student's arm, and looking at him with an or death, things present or things to come ; and and witty saying which he had learned, to expression of countenance from which all fun young man," he asked with emphasis, "believest eat delight of old Hans the cobbler, "Ach! was banished, he said, calmly and solemnly, thou the prophets! I know that thou believest! ber Vogel!" Hans would say, halt aloud— "Stranger, I am not poor. Don't pity me— For, unless I inistake thy countenance greatly, art a happy bird and well provided for; envy me; for be it known to you that I am a thy fathers did; and thou, my son, believing in

The student started-made a low bow-and the fine old German psalm-tunes. ile thus engaged on the said evening, hard- tered to himself. "And art thou happy only ing up from the sole of the large shoe before because thou art mad !-- and art thou able to father Abraham," nd heedless of the crowded street, a young rejoice only because all realities are to thee the was passing by stopped and addressed dreams, and all dreams to thee realities | I have passed through his mind, "Where," he asked

atures were dark and sombre, with the full od the same street; and there, in the old place, home and read there about the kingdom, and reeye, the high nose, and rather sallow skin was Hans, busy as ever in his stall; and the star-marked the descendant of Abraham. Hans ling as ever in his cage. The student, as he shall point out to thee; and while thou art doing up to him and replied with a cheerful passed him, took off his cap, and said, "Good battle with the enemies of thy soul-for Satau "Merry !---to be sure, I am right merry, evening to your royal highness !" "Halt, friend !" will stir up a host to destroy thee--I shall, like other; and why should 1 not be so?" "All cried Hans, with a cheerful but firm voice, " and Moses, pray for thee on the mount, and ask One t so !" replied the student, with a sigh and come here to me for a few minutes. I am glad I to pray for thee, whom as yet thou knowest not, ag of the shoulders. "Why should you have seen you again. You left me abrupily, but who knoweth thee, and who is greater than you asked," continued the student. "I tother evening. I suppose you thought me mad. Moses I' The young Jew grasped Hans by the reply, that your own poverty might afford But I am not so; but in sober earnest. I toll you haud, and taking off his cap, made a respectful cient cause for sadness in you. But you again I am a King's son; and when you inter-bow and departed. "May the Lord ingratt him to living thing, I suppose, to take care of, rupted me, I was singing a song about my king- into his own olive-tree!" said Hans, looking up-e bird up there, who seems, by the way, to dom. Would you like to hear it ?" "Surely, if ward and resuming his work, when the form of jolly as yourself." "And why should he it please your royal highness," replied the Jew, the Jew was lost to him as he turned into a neighmerry 1 my little speckled breast !" said with a benevolent smile, and anxious to gratify bouring street. ehirruping to his starling. "But he is not his strange acquaintance, whose insanity he never family, young man; for I have a wife and doubted.

Jew, began to sing a hymn on "Thy kingdom What became of Hans I could not learn. But student was silent; and he began to think come;" and when it was finished, perceiving that the young Jew is now Mr. N-, for many the sorrow he had experienced in the midst it was listened to with apparently deep interest, years an eminent and successful missionary to ks and literature; and in spite of having he asked if he understood its meaning. The Jew his brethren in Silesia, and health on his side, with fair prospects shook his head. Upon which Hans proceeded to

to him in his solitary hours, to which he could bruise the scrpent's head, he pointed out the give no answer; and he had no peace from growth of prophecy, from age to age, regarding thoughts of God, when he had any thoughts of the kingdom of the Redeemer-showing how "all him at all; and he knew not Jesus Christ! He things must be fulfilled which are written in the was a Jew; and felt that for his soul all old things law of Moses, and the Prophets, and the Psalms, had passed away, but nothing had as yet become concerning Christ;" how "it behooved the Mesnew! And so, while in one of these gloomy sias to suffer these things, and to enter into his moods, and when on his way to seek some re- glory;" how all power was now given him; how pose from the music, and enjoyment from the he was now establishing on earth a universal company in the public gardens, he was arrested kingdom, "never to be moved," which embraced by the busy and happy cobbler, and by a sudden Jew and Gentile in one citizenship; and how impulse was induced to address him, in order to every subject in his kingdom was a son and heir, discover from what source one so poor, and yet yes, a "joint heir" with Christ the King, and would " reign with him forever and ever !!

As old Hans expatiated on these promises, his eye, and so absorbed by all he heard, for the first son, and why I am happy; for I know and love them, must also believe in Him whom they have foretold, and whom God hath sent to perform the mercy promised to thy fathers, and to remember his holy covenant, the oath which he sware to thy

The Jew was silent, Unutterable thoughts meekly, "can I learn more of this? for I see that thou believest and hast peace !" " From this A week passed; and again the student travers- book," said Hans, handing him a Bible. "Go will stir up a host to destroy thee-I shall, like

My story is ended. The substance of it was told me by a distinguished Christian Jew, as we Hans, having provided a seat for the young walked together in the streets of Hamburgh.

Reader, let us divide one lesson before we part; ress in the world; yet, he knew not why or explain all he knew-and it was much-about the it is this: If the seed of truth is in thine hand, sadness like the pall of the dead often kingdom of Jesus Christ and the glory of its sow it in any field which God provides for thee on his spirit; and questionings from the King. Beginning with the promise uttered in in his providence; and the least seed may become and make glad thine own, hereofter, with exceed- many in error and guilt, and furnishes means for nant that I will make with the house of Isn ing joy.

Cromwell, the magistrates in the north of England punished drunkard's by making them carry wrough the other, through which the offender people, that the "more sure word of prophecy" drawn through two small holes, one on each side. With this he was compelled to march along the public streets.

What a strange sight it would be, were all the drunkards now-a-days compelled to march about wearing barrels for cloaks! And yet we may safely affirm, that it would be better for them to be put inside of barrels in that way, than to allow them to put the contents of rum and whiskey barrels inside themselves, as they are too fond of doing .- Selected.

#### For "The Friend."

#### The "More Sure Word of Prophery."

in 2 Peter i. 19, I believe was unanimously con- prisonment, and was kept in jail a considerable sidered by the writers amongst our early Friends time. Those who profess to uphold the same to have allusion to a measure of the Spirit of gospel truths, which G. F. inculcated, must in-Christ in the heart, which all possess unless they deed find themselves in a perplexed situation, if are reprobates. Amongst some modern writers in they entertain the same belief that the priest exour Society, however, it is set forth as meaning the pressed in this instance, for they must accessarily Scriptures. Although considerable has been writ- suppose that G. F. was under a delusion when he ten concerning the import of this passage, perhaps corrected him; and if they admit it in this case, it may not be out of place to make a few obser. I see no reason why in the propagation of all the posed bridge across the Ohio river at Cincian vations respecting it. "We have also a more other views wherein he differed from the then pro- as designed by D. Griffith Smith, Civil Engine sure word of prophecy ; whereunto ye do well that tessing Christian world, they may not consider ye take heed, as unto a light that shineth in a him equally deceived. dark place, until the day dawn, and the day star It is doubtless thought by some, of no material arise in your hearts." The idea that the term consequence to differ in one point; but we may Word has reference to the scriptures, appears in remember that when a breach is made, though my view to have the following insuperable objec- small in our estimation, it gives room for a larger tions.

prophecy of the scripture is of any private inter- whole edifice is in danger of falling in ruins. pretation. For the prophecy came not in old time by the will of man : but holy men of God spake minor import, and that we can entertain our own as they were moved by the Holy Ghost," clearly views on certain passages of scripture, and conimplying that that which was thus written, can tinue just as orderly and religious as though we not be comprehended at the will and by the ca- had the true understanding of things; but opinions pricious understanding of the natural man, and which, as in this case involve principles, perhaps, that all prophecies of the scriptures are interpret- have a more immediate effect upon practice than ed only by a measure of the same Spirit of light many are apt to imagine, and offentimes in a and grace whereby they were dictated. Now manner not readily perceptible to the careless obabundantly corroborative is scripture testimony, server. The followers of Elias Hicks no doubt that there is a measure of the Spirit of Christ in thought, that his peculiar views, invalidating a the heart, and that without this enlightening Spirit belief in the divinity of our Lord and Saviour to unfold scripture to the understanding, it must Jesus Christ, though they differed from the exremain sealed to our comprehension. Admitting press doctrines of ancient Friends, were not very this truth, which I hope few will deny, must we momentous; but what a lamentable departure coment masonry. suppose that the scriptures, as some here under- from the unity of the one true faith was thus stand by the "more sure word of prophecy," can effected. Now, on the other hand, if that full and shine in a dark place, if they prove beneficial to clear belief of His appearance in the heart, as set at an angle of five degrees to the tower of susp us? It is evident that if the light and grace mer. forth by our ancient Friends, is impaired, as wide cifully given as the means of our salvation, illu- a breach is made for the scattering of the flock in minates the heart sufficiently to enable it to derive the opposite direction. The heart is very prone strength and knowledge from the scriptures, it to rest on something short of the anomiting of of the Tubular Greder pattern. On the south cannot be said that they shine in a dark place, which the apostle Join speaks, after this manner, Again, this opinion would have a tendency to re- "But the anointing which ye have received of move our main dependence from the immediate him abideth in you, and ye need not that any teachings of Him in whom all fulness dwells, and man teach you ; but as the same anoiating teachgive some place to the belief that the scriptures eth you of all things, and is truth, and is no are the "primary adequate rule of faith and man-lie, and even as it hath taught you ye shall abide may be taken out and replaced separately; ners," instead of the "secondary."

further illumination, without sufficiently attending and is the same of which the prophet Jeremiah niently examined in a tabular form.

a great tree, whose fruit may feed many souls, to the light of Christ in the heart, which leaves spoke when he said : "This shall be the co uplearned and vain babblings, gross and wild con- after those days, saith the Lord, I will put r ceptions of the different texts, which the unstable law in their inward parts, and write it in the The Drunkard's Cloak -In the time of Oliver and unlearned too often pervert to their own hearts; and will be their God, and they shall confusion and destruction.

From the journal of George Fox, it appears that he felt constrained to go to a steeple-house, sire to stir up controversy for the sake of it, when was called a the blankard's close, this when a priest quoted this passage, and told the should be happily be instrumental in strength thas made to put his head, while his hands were was the scripture, at which G. F. said, "Now the be cause of gladness, desiring that all might ca Lord's power was mighty upon me, and so strong to enjoy a settlement on the immutable grour in me, that I could not hold, but was made to cry out and say, 'O no it is not the scriptures, and I can expect safety and prosperity, and can enj told them what it was, namely, the Holy Spirit by which the holy men of God gave forth the only bond of enduring peace. scriptures, whereby opinions, religions, and judgments were to be tried; for it led into all truth, and so gave the knowledge of all truth. The Jews had the scriptures, and yet resisted the Holy Ghost, and rejected Christ the bright morning star. They persecuted Christ and his apostles, one species of fish for capturing their prey and took upon them to try their doctrines by the scriptures, but erred in judgment, and did not try them aright, because they tried without the Holy Ghost," For this act of dedication and devotion, The "more sure word of prophecy," mentioned it appears that George Fox suffered his first im-

opening. A corner-stone in a building can sel-In the immediate context it is stated, " that no dom be removed without loosening others, till the

Discrepancies like this may often be thought of in him." This "anointing here spoken of, and that there can be no difficulty in repairing a repairing the "secondary." It is evidently the unsancutited human under, the "more sure Word of prophecy," I believe both part of the bridge whenever required. standing, looking to the letter for direction and refer to a measure of the Holy Spirit in the heart,

my people." (Jer. xxxi. 33.)

In making these remarks the writer has no ing a true belief in any perplexed mind, it wo in the one unchanging faith, wherein alone that unity of spirit one with another, which is t

New York, Fifth mo., 1854.

Fishing Fish .- In the course of a lecture de vered before the Royal Institute, London, Pr fessor Owen noticed the peculiar provision means of an apparatus attached to the upper js, resembling the tackle of an angler. A proje ing bone acts as the fishing-rod, and from it the depends a bright red substance, that serves i purpose of the bait. The fish, having its bo buried in the sand, projects its apparatus, and t smaller fishes that seize hold of the bait, area stantly transferred into its open mouth.

#### From the Plough, the Loom and the Ann

### Suspension Bridge for the Ohio

The following is a brief description of the pr

This bridge will consist of one principal ope ing between two stupendous towers of suspense the contres of which are 1400 feet apart.

From these towers the road-way will be su pended by three lines of wire cables, at an eler tion of 112 feet above low water, leaving t whole width of the river clear and unobstructe

The road-way will consist of two carriage-way separated by the centre line of cables, and for footways; the width of carriage-ways at the c tre of bridge, will be 10 feet each, and the for ways 3 feet, making the entire width of platfor 32 feet in the clear.

The carriage-ways will pass through two ma nificent gothic arches in each tower of suspension the width of each arch will be 12 feet, and to t crown of arch about 30 feet.

There will be, ns we have stated, three lines cables, and in each line four cables ; these cabl will pass over rollers in cast-iron saddles, firm fixed on the summits of the pyramids; the exu mities of the cables will connect with strong a chor-chains, laid in the most substantial hydrau

The grade of the road-way, on the Cincian side, will commence at Columbia street, and n sion. At Front street, an elevation of 16 a will be obtained. In crossing Front street, it proposed to construct a " Malleable Iron Bridge of Front street the road-way will commence, a be suspended to the shore-cables. The same pl of approach on the Covington side will be adopted

The entire structure will be so arranged, a united in such a manner, that each of the pa

The principal dimensions may be more con-

1.		an ann diasann an ann anna	
12	IS	OF THE CAPACITY OF THE PROPOSED	
I.		BRIDGE.	
ł	1 0	of span, 1400 feet.	
ł	lei	agth of suspended platform, 1985 ''	
t	io	n of platform above low water, 112 "	1
1	lei	igth of cables, 2000 "	1
)6	19	of cables, 12	
Į.		wires in each cable, - 2000	
a	te	strength of cables, 18000 tons.	
1	see	tional area of anchor-chains, 800 super-	

al inches. ate strength of anchor-chains, 24000 tons. num permanent load, 924 4 transitory load, . 791 44 num load, 1718 \*\* num tension of cables at the nts of suspension. " . per of persons that may collect the platform, 12704 her of oxen that the platform l contain, -1588 on of cables resulting from ght of floor and 1588 oxen, ch weighing 1000 lbs.,) 5236 tons.

\$150,000 ximate cost of bridge, required for its construction, about two rs.

e design exhibits a plan of structure far exng in strength and grandeur any similar ever projected either in Europe or Ame-

hen M. Telford constructed the suspension across the "Menai Straits," it was regardall Europe as the mightiest achievement of

e first stone of that magnificent structure aid on the 10th of August, 1819. On the of April, 1825, the first chain of this stupenwork was thrown over the "Straits of i," and on the 25th of February, 1825, it pened to the public; "a magnificent spec-" says Dr. Arnott, "to behold chains of ous iron stretched high across a channel of ean, and supporting an admirable bridgeof safety, along which crowded processions pour, regardless of the deep below, or of the ; while, beneath, ships with sails full spread, pursue their course unmolested."

us now compare this bridge, which was onder and admiration of all Europe, with the sed bridge across the Ohio river at Cincinnati.

VSIONS OF THE MENAI SUSPENSION BRIDGE. nee between the points of eue

ision,		579	fect.
at of road-way above high	i tide,	100	"
stion of cahles,	-	43	44
length of bridge,		880	**
num permanent load, -		489	tons.
transitory load, -	-	300	¢ 6
num load,	-	789	66
onal area of anchor-chain	s, •	260	inches.

e. Mr. Telford added another laurel to his acquired fame, by constructing a suspenbridge across the Conway river, one tower ich stands within that ancient fortress, " Con-Castle," built by Edward III.

e span of the Conway bridge is 350 feet. tion above high tide, 18 feet,

e span of Freiburg bridge, in Switzerland, is lect.

e span of the Hammersmith bridge across hames is 400 feet, 3 inches.

e span of the suspension bridge across the be, at Pesth, in Hungary, is 1000 feet.

It will appear from the history of suspension will keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is bridges, that no span has ever been constructed stayed on thee, because he trusteth in thee," She that will rank in magnitude and grandeur with the proposed bridge across the Ohio, at Cincinnati.

> From the Annual Monitor for 1854. ELIZABETH SMITH.

Harris Smith, deceased Seventh month 3d, 1853, aged 46 years,

There are many stones in the Lord's spiritual building. Some of them occupy a very prominent place, obvious to every passer by ; and there are comparatively hidden ones, who nevertheless hold important positions. They are known and regarded by the great Head of the church, and are in near fellowship with its living members. In this class may be ranked the dear Friend that it was ordered otherwise by Him who canabove named. From early life she gave indica. not err, even in his most mysterious dispensations of the renovating power of Divine grace in her heart; and being deprived of the tender care of a beloved mother, when only about fifteen strengthened for the work which remained to her years of age, it was instructive to observe the on carth. She felt that her day was drawing to manner in which she was enabled, as an only daughter, from that early age to her marriage, to dawn of another morning. She was unusually enter into and conduct the domestic allairs of her sensible of Divine help and support, while she had bereaved father.

She was beloved by the relatives and friends who surrounded her, for her kind and affectionate disposition, her humble and diffident deportment, her watchful care in all things to walk worthy of marks to her beloved and only brother, and tenour high Christian calling, and consistently with derly sympathising with her husband in anticipaher profession as a member of our religious Society.

In the training of her children, and the conducting of her household affairs, she was anxious to avoid everything inconsistent with Christian simplicity, and the standard of Truth; and she had this, they appear to me as a heap of rubbish." for some years acceptably filled the station of overseer.

been in a delicate state of health. In the forepart of the year 1850, her two youngest children had an attack of whooping-cough; she took the complaint, and it left a susceptibility of the lungs, no merit of her own; O, no ! all of mercy. which, ere long, excited serious apprehensions on her account.

In the autumn of that year, she had a hemorrhage from the lungs; and the winter was spent long after, she requested that her two elder chilwith her family, at Hastings. She passed the dren might be called, expressing her wish that all greater part of the two following ones at Tor- might be kept quiet, and her hope that patienco quay. The warmer atmosphere was congenial, would be granted her to the end; desiring those and scemed to have a favourable effect on her around to pray for her, that if it was the Lord's health; yet she appears to have had an abiding will, the time might be cut short. impression of the uncertainty of her long continuance here. It was evident to her family, from and continued so till about two o'clock in the her domestic arrangements, and her occasional morning, when she said to her husband, "Is not remarks, that her mind was preparing for the this death ?" He assented, and expressed his bechange, which was approaching; and to her hus- lief, that the last conflict would soon be over, inband, she sometimes expressed herself more fully quiring if she still continued to feel the supporting on this deeply interesting subject.

In the atternoon of the 22d of Sixth month, o years after the completion of the Menai she had a severe hemorrhage, which continued with little intermission, until the evening of the be heard, "He is not wanting at this hour," 25th. During this time she was kept in a sweet, quiet frame of mind. She said she did not see three o'clock, appearing like one going to sleep, how it would terminate, but that she folt nothing the silver cord was gently loosened which bound but peace; all condemnation was taken away, her spirit to its earthly tabernacle; and her sorand she believed she should be accepted.

> had at times considerable difficulty of breath- that glorious company who surround the throne, ing; but it was instructive to those who had the and sing the song of Moses and of the Lamb. privilege of attending upon her to mark the peacefulness in which she was preserved, and the evident ripening for her eternal inheritance.

e span of the Wheeling bridge is 1010 feet. comforted with the passage of scripture, "Thou clear conscience to bed with you."

could now sleep but little, but dozing, now and then, she asked her husband if it was right for her to spend her time thus, when it was so short. At another time, she said to him, "Thou hast been anxious that I should feel a full assurance of acceptance. I now have that. All fear of death Elizabeth Smith, of Bradford ; wife of David is taken away, and I have a bright prospect hefore me." She had great pleasure in hearing the Holy Scriptures read-they had always been very precious to her-requesting at one time to hear the 17th chapter of John.

On Sixth-day, 1st of Seventh month, she nppeared so much better, that a ray of hope seemed to dawn on her anxious relatives, that her time might be somewhat prolonged; but during the night, a change took place, which showed them tions.

On Seventh-day, she seemed to be remarkably a close, and said she had no desire to see the interviews with different members of the family, imparting suitable counsel to her children, and giving directions on various subjects to her heloved relations. She made some touching retion of his loss, she said to him, "It will be a severe stroke to thee, but thou wilt be supported. The separation is only for a short time, and then we shall meet again. The world and all its concerns sink into insignificance at such a time as

In allusion to the evidence of acceptance mercifully granted her, and to the help vouchsafed to For a considerable time our dear Friend had her for the discharge of these debts of conjugal, parental and Christian love, to those whom she was about to leave, she remarked, that "it was not of herself but of the Lord ; it was all of grace,

About eleven o'clock she desired the doctor to be sent for; and took leave of him expressing her satisfaction in what he had done for her. Not

After this the breathing became more difficult, presence of the Lord and that Christ her Saviour was precious? She lifted up both her hands and said, "Oh yes !" adding so faintly as scarcely to

From this time she gradually sunk, and about rowing friends are comforted by the firm belief During the few remaining days of her life, she that her ransomed spirit was permitted to join

" If you would relish your food, work for it; if you would enjoy the raiment, pay for it before She said she had for several days been much you wear it; if you would sleep soundly, take a

#### For "The Friend." THE SPIRIT OF EMIGRATION.

where land in its primitive state can be bought at and attendant trials may add force to the appro-his church and army, by the immediate direction alow price, and will yield good crops, has unset-hension that it is proper to remove; and yet their and influences of the Holy Spirit. The appar tled Friends in many places, and contributed to very difficulties may be the cup of suffering, as told the primitive Christians, "Ye are not yes lessen meetings which were once large. But a members of the church of Christ, which they are down; ye are bought with a price; therefore gland few years since, sections cagerly sought and set- called to partake of, for their own sake, and the God in your bodies and in your spirits, which as tled from the high character given of the soil, are promotion of his kingdom. being alrendy deserted by some of the first settlers. Many Priends have left the slave States, very obeying all the commands of our invincible of Attracted by exaggerated accounts of the qualities probably beheving it would be safer for themselves tain, both in what wo are to do, and where it of the country still farther west, and giving way and their children, to get out of the influence of to be donc. He will not fail to give these conto the propensity to move to a land of promise, that wicked system of abomination, cruelty, and mauds, and faith and strength to obey, if we wanted a strength to obey and streng they find it difficult to come to a permanent stand, injustice. But in removing, their direct and prac- render body and spirit to his government, II There can be no doubt it has been proper for tical testimony against the evil, is withdrawn; servants have great peace in believing and in a some, to leave their former residences, and to and if it was dangerous for them to remain, the ing his will; he makes hard things casy, give settle in the wilderness; but they have had need of danger of the less number left in that land of them the victory over all their enemics, teaching Divine guidance and approbation in such an im- Egyptian bondage, must have been increased, their hands to war, and their fingers to fight portant step. Their privations are often great, The pastors, and elders, and overseers of the his battle against sin and temptation, wherever their labour severe, and being frequently attacked flock withdrawing, their example, to encourage places them. "Brethren, let every man, where with disease caused by the decay of vegetable and uphold others in the path of dury, would be he is called, therein abide with God." matter that is produced in great luxuriance around lost to them. Had they remained, a much larger them, many are prematurely worn out, and death and stronger band of united opponeuts to slavery, terminates their toils, and their carthly prospects, would have presented a check to the slaveholder, before they reach the period of old age. The which might have convinced him of his error, or wealth which they had anticipated from the in-induced him to transfer himself to parts of the crease in the value of land is not often realized, States, wholly inhabited by his own kind. and many of the comforts left behind in their former settlements, are not always found in the new have broken up and sold their land, that instead the like, change their shells at given intervals, country. On the part of the first emigrants it is of other Friends taking their place, slaveholders least until they arrive at a very advanced pen a severe struggle in clearing and tilling the land and slaves have come in, throwing further apart of existence. This change is very complete e and providing a subsistence, which with their the families of Friends, and occupying farms near tending even to the corner of the eyes, to the in lodging, and their clothing must often be rough, the meeting-house, and in the midst of the few ing membrane of the stomach and the grinde and seanty in the supply.

of new corners in contending with the common tered their temporal or spiritual condition, but ra- determined) this change of an unyielding arms difficulties, and rendering assistance to each other ther fell behind in both respects. Had they con- is necessary, inasmuch as without it the anim ns far as is in their power. Their freedom of the tinued where they were raised up into religious could not increase in size, but would be forced restraints of established customs, and the moral service by the hand of the Lord, they might have remain no larger than what it was at first. The influence of religious and cultivated society in old enjoyed more true happiness in their worldly effect of the release from a hard unyieldiag e settled parts of the country, may also be agree- means, become more firmly established in the casement is to allow the expansion of the who able to the natural man, leading him to think he Truth, comforted the flock around them, and been frame, which suddenly pushes forth its grow is breathing a much freer atmosphere. Some instrumental in gathering souls to God, like an and, this being attained, a new coat of armour may suppose that the simple mode of life they are army to make war in righteousness against the acquired, to be cast off again at a subsequent p compelled to adopt, is congenial with the growth man of sin, where the Lord had placed them, of vital religion, and their abstraction from the Where individuals have been born anew, and naturalists exuviation. fashions and the example of the vain world, must grown up into usefulness in the church, it must residences and companions.

bounds of the habitation of the children of men, instability. has a will in reference to the place of the abode True Christians are servants and soldiers of place within it.

of his servants, which they are to occupy until he points out a change, if there is to be uny. Cir-tion, both in his glorified existence at the right The disposition to remove into new countries, cumstances around them may seem to point to it, hand of the Father, and also in every member.

members, much to their trial and discouragement. teeth, with which that stomach is furnished. De There is a sort of onjoyment in a community Some who did remove into free States, never bet ing the years of growth, (a period not satisfactor

contribute to a closer walk with their heavenly be a very clear intimation from Hun, who has ation on the river crayfish, describes it as atten Father. These circumstances ought to contribute sanctified and made them vessels meet for his ed with many efforts and much struggling. to this effect, and would probably do so, were all use, to warrant breaking oil their connection with few days previous to the commencement of who migrate to the new countries true Christians, fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, to operation, (early in autumn) the creature abstance sent there by Divine Providence, and did not the whom, in a spiritual sense, they have been joined irom all solid nourishment, and the plates of an same ambition to get rich or constantly increase as bone of their bone, and flesh of their flesh; on the back and tail will be found to offer he their earthly store, actuate them as it does those who have seen the changes which the Lord had than the usual resistance to the pressure of I left behind; and especially could they have also wrought in them, witnessed his giving them gifts finger. Shortly afterwards the crayfish appeared left the temptations of the devil with their former to be occupied in the part of his household which restless, and rubs its legs against each other; he appoints, and who have been helpers in their then throws itself on its back, agitates its who But the same company serpent is met with in all growth and preservation in the Truth. We do body, which appears to become distended, un parts of the world; and men and women who are not undertake to say that such are never to change some of the plates are partially burst and rais reprodute concerning the faith which gives victory their meeting and be joined to another, but with Some degree of rest follows these first strugge over all corruption, will also migrate to new coun- out carnestly seeking for Divine counsel, in the but after a short time the animal again exerts tries. In the absence of wholesome law, and the subjection of all creaturely desire, and being fa- muscular energy. The back plate is now so power to enforce it, and where there are few to voured with it, the severing of bonds, which have to rise gradually from the legs beneath, and uphold the standard of Truth and righteousness, connected them with men and women of religious about half an hour the animal has extricated its by lives and principles of religious integrity, so- experience, who have been their counsellors and from this portion of its shell. By drawing in ciety may become corrupt, and children and young monitors, may be followed by consequences pre- head, the antennae, the eyes, and the legs are dra people may grow up in a loose, unregulated judicial to their religious growth and stability, but ged out as from a case, but the extraining and the logs are unway, very opposito to that purity of heart, and which in their self-will, they cannot and may be last, being the most difficult and complicated of circumspect walking which is essential to the fol-unwilling to foresec. Is there not reason to be ration, is not effected without great effort, a lower of Christ, The grace of our Lord Jesus lieve that such injudicious movements have land- occasionally even the loss of one or more limbs Christ, is able to save in all circumstances under ed the parties in difficulties and in loss themselves, a matter of the less consequence, as they w which man is necessarily placed; but if man takes and that the meetings which they left have dwin- sprout forth again. The hinder parts are wi the government of himself into his own hand, dled, or been otherwise injured by it, and other drawn with less difficulty, the tail-plates bei Divine grace and light may withdraw and leave members been scattered into parts they should not thrown off by a forward motion, attended with him to prove his folly and his weakoess. We have removed into, or have turned aside into the brisk and stretching action. The creature is a may safely conclude that He who appoints the world from the one thing needful, through their seen divested of its armour, which is cast off,

his." This cannot be done but in receiving an

From the Leisure then Curious Facls about Shellfish.

#### BY A NATURALIST.

It is well known that what naturalists call # We have heard the remark made after Friends crustacea, or in other words crabs, lobsters, ar riod. This moult of solid armour is termed l

Reaumur, who watched the progress of exu pearing unbroken as if no struggle had ever tak

the prawn and the shrimp, the process of full-grown mussels were firmly attached, like a by letters patent. Thomas Lloyd after his release hed.

ion, as detailed by Mr. Cruch, are different, his fact is the more surprising when we conhow closely allied the river crayfish is to aarine lobster. The lobster, to the last, is indle his prize, the animal has slipped away, ch the opportunity of giving a minute descripprize somewhat above the ordinary magni- it at a gulp.

It does not appear that any extraordinary pe.

ough the middle of the great back plate ran a duces a lost tail, as straight as if it had been cut with a knife, evidently formed by a natural process of ration. Through this aperture, when expandthe animal had made its escape,

a the common crab, the exuviation takes place a separation of the broad back plate from the er plate, the animal lying on its back at the ; this division being effected, the limbs and er parts are easily withdrawn from their sheath. nust be observed, however, that previously to process, both in the crab, the lobster, and ers, the flesh on the claws of the animal shrinks st considerably, otherwise the contents of the at claws in particular could not be extricated. en newly extricated somewhat resembles a engaged in this way, at home and abroad. p of dough inclosed in skin, and has at first cate, flexible, and elastic. There is, in short, animal.

periods. We suspect that after a certain time made serviceable in the church of Christ. eases, because we have ourselves minutely le formed a bed, upon which a multitude of ecclesiastical laws, discharged from confinement him. So that year we had peace and quietness ;

ture. In the British Museum, specimens of crabs the lobster, the circumstances attending ex- are to be seen, the back plates of which are covered with a close mass of oysters or mussels; and Mr, Couch has found oysters 21 inches in length, attached to the back plate of living crabs. aous and vigorous; and instances have been and others, devour their cast-off covering; we vn in which, enticed by the bait, it has enter-to the traps on the very eve of casting its marine crayfish, filled with the fragments, mi-, insomuch that on the fisher man commencing nutely ground, of shell, apparently either of its own species or a lobster; but this does not prove ing an empty husk as the only reward of his the statement; it merely informs us that these ar. A circumstance of this kind afforded Mr. shellfish prey upon each other, the weaker falling victims to the stronger. We do not, however, of the creature, when it made its escape, (for positively deny the fact in question, for we are Friends. pe it did) to the no small annovance of the well aware that the toad rolls up its cast-off cutirman, who had calculated on the possession cle, (changed at certain intervals) and swallows

ggles or contortions have been observed in the crustaceans, to which we may here advert; we ter when engaged in delivering itself from its allude to the power with which they are endowed fourteen or fifteen armed men. The members mels, or that the time of moulting is pro- of reproducing their limbs when lost by accident. ted, as in the case with the river crayfish; The loss of a leg is of little consequence; so little and were sitting in silence, when he entered. He eover, it is certain that when delivered from so, that when suddenly alarmed, a lobster will directed them to depart, but Thomas Lloyd rehell, it possesses great activity in effecting its often throw off its claws with a jerk. Indeed, quested that he would grant them liberty to ait usually when a limb is injured, the animal breaks everting to the specimen examined by Mr. it off at the joint, second to its junction with the ch, it was found that the case of the horns trunk, where the growth the most speedily and feelers was perfect to their minutest extremi- certainly commences. No pain seems to follow the sheath of the eye-stalk, and the transpa- this strange operation; the wound is soon covered covering of the eyes were uninjured; the with a delicate skin, and a new claw is in due is of the back part of the body with the tail time produced. It remains, however, unprotectes were all joined together, and the parts ed with a hard shell until the next time for changeath the snout, including the jaws, foot-jaws, ing the whole of it arrives, and the new limb ing claws, and legs, with the breast plate, the soldom or never acquires the size of the corresg of the stomach, &c. formed one connected ponding claw, although equally perfect. An tion. But how was the escape of the animal analogous circumstance occurs in many lizards, n its too tightly braced armour effected? and especially the gecko, which quickly repro-

For 9 The Friend,"

#### BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

Of Ministers and Elders, and other concerned members of the Yearly Meeting of Phitadelphia.

#### THOMAS LLOYD. (Continued from page 301.)

The visit to the steeple-house, performed by Richard Davies and Thomas Lloyd, referred to in our last number, was made at the request of Justice Corbet. On this occasion, Richard says, Thomas Lloyd spoke a few very seasonable words to the people." Whether this was his first it does not appear that the shells of the claws appearance in the ministry, there are no records he crab or lobster are split open. The crab to show, but we know that thereafter he was often

In the year 1664, he was arrested with others y sufficient strength to enable it to crawl to whilst quietly travelling on the highway, and for he place of safety. There it takes as much refusing to swear was committed to prison, in d as will suffice to distend the whole body and which he was confined, it appears, for eight years. skin or membrane-like covering, which is now Just previously to his commitment, or within a adden expansion of growth, previous to the daughter of Gilbert Jones, of Welchpool. The his hand, and may order them as seemeth good with of the fresh plates of armour, which are, prisoners at Welchpool, we have already shown, to him. course, adapted to the newly acquired bulk of through the favour of the jailor, were placed in a n the earlier stages of life, the exuviation and outskirts of the town, and were allowed many court he had received the new commissions; which den pushing forward of growth occur several privileges. During the time of his confinement, being read, and this David Maurice being then es in the course of the year, but, as the animal several children were born to Thomas Lloyd, present, and finding himself left out, he fell into n either ceases or occurs only after lengthen- source of great comfort to their parents, and were into commission again; but being made high she-

mined a large Norway lobster, whose back the rest of the sufferers in Great Britain, on the for the said office was likely to be chargeable to

ation has not, we believe, been rigidly phalanx in dense array, presenting a curious pic- from prison, lived at a place called Macemore, in Montgomeryshire. Of his religious services his brethren say, " His sound and effectual ministry, his godly conversation, meek and lamb-like spirit, great patience, temperance, humility, and slowness to wrath; his love to the brethren, his godly It has been stated that the crab, the lobster, care in the church of Christ, that all things might be kept sweet, savoury and in good order; his helping hand to the weak, and gentle admonitions, we are fully satisfied have a seal and witness in the hearts of all faithful Friends who knew him," "We may in truth say, he sought not himself, nor the riches of this world, but his eye was to that which is everlasting, being given up to spend and be spent for the Truth and the sake of

On the 7th day of the First month, 1675, an informer named David Maurice, whose residence was in Deabighshire, but who had been newly There is nother curious fact in the history of made a justice in Montgomeryshire, came to mataceans, to which we may here advert; we Friends' meeting-house at Cloddiecochion, with who met there for worship were few in number, tifteen minutes longer before departing. To this he assented, and with his armed followers, sat down amid the quiet worshippers. Thomas Lloyd felt constrained briefly to define true religion, and also to point out what true worship was. Maurice contessed that the doctrine delivered was sound, yet he fined Thomas Lloyd twenty pounds for preaching; and although he was no magistrate of the corporation in which he was acting, he fined the house twenty pounds, and each of the hearers five shillings,

On the 16th of the Fourth month following, he sent two persons, one his clerk and the other a tenant of his, to the plantation of Thomas Lloyd, to distrain his property for the fine. These men lurked about the ground while it was yet dark, and had seized on four cows and a mare, and driven them away before suarise. This illegal act, for there was no officer of that parish, that hundred, or corporation, with them, was further consummated by their driving the cattle into the adjoining county, to his own estate.

This David Maurice was not only a great persecutor of Friends, but of other dissenters also. But he came to an untimely end. Richard Davies speaking, it would appear, of the year 1676, thus writes : " I being at this time in London, and my service there pretty much in the time of the said hard persecution, my dear friend Charles Lloyd seat me up a full and large account of the sufforings of Friends there, by this wicked informer David Maurice; and when I had read and considered them, I was under a great consideration, what way to take to prevent the further intended mischiel of this man; and I laid their innocent and faithful sufferings in searct before the great few months after, he was married to Mary, a God of heaven, who hath the hearts of all men in

" After this, when the time of the Quarter Seshouse belonging to him, pleasantly situated in the sions was come, the clerk of the peace told the ances toward maturity, they take place at who being brought up in the fear of the Lord, and a great rage and passion. In a little time the re and more distant intervals, till at last exuvi- submitting to his yoke and government, became a said David Maurice went to London, and was put riff of the county this year, he could not act as a In 1672, the prisoners at Welchpool were with justice of the peace ; and he fell into a great rage,

house at Pen-y-bout, and it was supposed his There have been violent storms of wind, rain, ber of competent mechanics to go out with him, horse threw him, and he was carried down into hall, &c., in different parts of the country, though to put the steamers together, and set up their man the river Tannat a considerable way, and there nothing remarkable in that way has occurred chinery, and on the day of the date of the letter, miserably perished. Thus the Lord helped us here. By a late paper, we learn that a "terrible the enterprise had been so far crowned with sucthrough all our ufflictions and troubles; and we storm of rain, accompanied with thunder, light- cess, that the first of these little river boats had see that they that trust in the Lord shall not be ning, and a very powerful wind, amounting al- made its trip, and appeared off Para, some seven. confounded, but are as Mount Sion, and enanot most to a hurricane, passed over the city of ty miles from the mouth of the Amazon. be removed; and as the hills are round about Wheeling and vicinity, on the alternoon of the Jerusalem, so is the Lord round about his people; 17th. During its prevalence, the celebrated Wire joyful anticipations; and the little steamer was blessed and praised be his holy name forever and Suspension Bridge across the Ohio, was com- received with every demonstration of satisfaction. evermore saith my soul."

opposer of Friends, and one of the counsel against were twisted and broken as though they were George Fox, at the time that counsellor Corbet mere threads, and the entire structure hurled at The Plough, the Loom and the Anvil. delivered the opinion that under premunire there a single blast from its strong foundation. The could be no imprisonment, was made judge of abutments sustained only slight injury. Fortuthree of the counties in North Wales. He com- nately, and almost miracelously, no lives were menced his circuit in Merionethshire, and causing lost. There was no person on the bridgen at the some Friends to be arrested, he tendered them time, and no boats near in the river. Navigation one tenth of the entire population of the United the oath of allegiance and supremacy. This of was temporarily obstructed. It is said that most States, were engaged in raising and manufacture course they could not take,-whereupon he told of the cables will serve to put up again. The ing Tobacco, and at the present time, not less them he did not intend to proceed against them storm was very severe in the surrounding neigh- than 2,000,000 persons are thus employed. The by premunire, but that the relusal to take the bourhood, though doing no great damage. oath was high treason, and that they should be tried for their lives at the next assizes. He told thousands, and perhaps millions, of gazers at the take into account the waste of land and labour in them that the men should be hanged, and the wo- celipse. men burned. The Friends in Wales were alarmed, for Walworth was a wicked, hard-hearted 6140, or more than 2° above that for last year. man, and intended to do as much injury to them Range of the thermometer, from 34° to 79°. ness and indelence it begets, \$40,000,000 would as he could, under any plea of law effect. It was Amount of rain, 3,821 inches. For Filth month be a low estimate of the present annual loss to concluded that Thomas Lloyd should at once pro- last year, it was 5,678 inches. The average the nation; a sum sufficient to provide every disceed to London, and lay the whole state of the temperature of the three spring months was 50°, triet of our country with a free school, every case before counsellor Corbet, of whose legal abi and amount of rain 11.155 inches. Last year hamlet with a free church, and every pauper lity Friends had a high estimate. When Thomas the average temperature was 493°, and amount with a free home. opened the matter to him, Corbet expressed much of rain 12,012 inches, concern, for it was evident that Walworth had law on his side, and was inclined to do mischief. "By that way," he said, "they might try us all, if popery came up again; for they have the writ De Hæretico Comburendo in force, which was executed in Queen Mary's days, for the burning of heretics, is not repealed to this day." Being awakened to the importance of the matter, the counsellor and Thomas Lloyd waited on some of the members of Parliament, and laid before them the dangers which had arisen, and might arise, from leaving the law as it stood, and so effectually aroused their fears, that the law was repealed that very session. Some of those in authority spoke to Walcott, and he thereafter let Friends alone; and in Wales quietness and peace prevailed fur some time.

(To be continued.)

#### For O'The Friend "

#### Review of the Weather for Fifth Month, 1854.

Although the re-putting forth of the vegetable world was somewhat retarded along the eastern coast, by the influence of floating icebergs in the Atlantic, yet the frequent refreshing showers, and uniform mildness of the weather during this month, have amply made up for this temporary halt in Nature's onward movements, and

"Plants, flowers and shrubs o'er all the land So promptly rise, so thickly stand, As if they heard a voice,-and came,

Each, at the calling of its name.'

&c., is seldom seen in this climate, and fears are more steamboats suitable for the navigation of the have estimated that 20,000 die every year, from

made a brilliant display of bloom, but, like many ry, superintended their construction, had them culated that, of all the deaths that occur between

and when his sherifiship was over, he was coming as it appears that the fruit had been killed almost through a brook called Lynlleth, near his own entirely, before.

pletely blown down, and left bottom upwards in She was decked with flags, among which the stars About the year 1677, lawyer Walworth, an the river. The strong cables and wire cords and stripes were conspicuous, and hore a glad.

West-town B. S., Sixth mo. 1st, 1854.

÷			5 8 A =	Je .	1		
Days of month.		TUR	8+	n height of from sun- to 10 P. M.			
g	4	÷.		E4 = P4	Durontion	and	Circumstances of the wea-
. 81	Minimum	Maximum.		19 6 O	force of	and	ther for Fifth month.
5	1	ā		242	wind.	inc	1854.
20	12	12	8	a of	WILLO.		1004
e	-	a la	Mean.	Mean Baro, f rise to			
-	r.,	~	~	<b>M</b> A 6			
1	50	64	57	29.50	S. W.	1	Clear and plensant.
2	43	71	57	29.43	S. W.	1	Do, rain at lüp, M.
3	41	60	52	29.25	S.W.10 N.	W.3	Rainy-windy at 9 p. M.
-1	.45	62		29.33		V. 2	Showery-clear.
5	45	74	591	29.35	S. W.	3	Clear-cloudy-clear.
6	42	62	53	29.33	S. W. N. W.	- 4	Do. do.
7	34	59	461	224.37	N. W.	- 4	Clear.
- 8	40	66	53		N. W.	2	Do.
9	41	73	57	20.41	S.E to S.'	W. I	Do. cloudy in evening.
10	55	77	66	29.38	S.E. to N.		
11	60		65	29.51	N. W.	- 1	Generally cloudy.
12	50	75		29.69	S, W.	T	Clear.
13	56	72		29.77	S. S. W.	- 2	Foggy-cloudy-clear.
14	57	70		29.67	S. E. to S.	- 2	Drizzly-showery.
15	62	. 79	701	29.51	S. W.	2	Generally clear.
16		79		29.54	N. to S. E.	. 1	Do, do.
17		79	694	29.47	S. E.	2	Foggy-clear-cloudy.
18	64	77	$70_{s}^{1}$	29.38	S. W.	23	Showery.
19	52	74	63	29.54	S. W.	- 3	Clear.
20		7.1		29.55	S W. N.E. to S.		Do.
21	55		60	29.62	N. E. to S.		Rainy.
22	54	70	62	29.68	N. W.	. 1	Clear.
$\frac{23}{24}$	42	72	57	29.77	N. E to S.V		Do
24	53	71	62	28.73	N. E. to S.		Do.
25	55	71	63	29.49	S. E. to N.	W.2	Rainy-showery.
26	60	74	67	29.45	N. W. N. W.	3	Clenr.
$\frac{27}{28}$			67			3	Do. Do.
28	57	79 79	68	29.49	N. W. E. to S. E	ő	Do. Do.
30							
31	$\frac{60}{50}$	77 61	68) 551	29.37 29.58	S. E. to E. N. E. to E	â	Foggy-rainy. Cloudy.
31	30	01	1035	29.98	N. L. IU E	· .1	ciouny.
							-

-A letter addressed to the Boston Traveller, that the nation of native, scheming, inventive, endated Para, South America, December 22, 1853, terprising, efficient Yankees, flying all over the gives an account of a trial trip of Dr. Whitmore's new steamers, designed to navigate the river as phlegmatic and stationary as the smoking Amazon. Some time ago he took a contract Dutchman of Holland? Indeed, a more luxuriant growth of grass, wheat, from the Peruvian government, to furnish two or entertained that the latter will be so large, it will Amazon, a treaty having been made with Brazil the use of tobacco; and in Germany, where the fall very much, and thus prevent its filling well. with this end in view. Dr. Whitman came to streets, as well as the houses, are literally befoge In the early part of the month the fruit-trees New York, contracted for the boats and machine. ged with tobacco smoke, the physicians have calcounterfeit appearances, it was nothing but show; taken to pieces and packed in a sailing vessel and the ages of eighteen and thirty-five, one-half

It was a gala day. The city was astir with some company, some two hundred persons .--

#### TOBACCO AND ITS EFFECTS.

"We are told that in 1840, 1,500,000 persons, The 26th was very clear, thus favouring the very nearly 200,000,000 pounds. And if we raising it; the expense attending its manufacture The average temperature for the month was and traffic, with the loss of time occupied in smoking and chewing it, and the consequent idle.

" The consumption of segars alone in the city of New York, in 1851, was computed at \$10,000 a day; while the whole city paid but \$3,500 a day for bread; this would be \$3,650,000 a year for segars alone. The Grand Erie Canal, three hundred and sixty-four miles long, the longest in the world, with its eighteen aqueducts and eightyfour locks, was made in six years, and cost but little over \$7,000,000. The segar bill of New York city would have paid the whole in twa years. If a line of Atlantic steamers, the pride of the ocean, were all sunk, how soon would the segar money of that one city rebuild the whole! It is a very moderate segar smoker who spends only six cents a day; and yet it amounts ta \$21,90 a year; a sum which would be called an enormous tax, if laid on a young man for the purposes of government, or the support of religious institutions. The same trifling sum if put to annual interest, would, in thirty years, amount to \$3,529,30; and who does not wish that segars were banished from the world, when he thinks in how many hundred ways this sum might have contributed to the real comfort and improvement of a man in moderate circumstances; or how much good it might have done, if laid out in educating and elevating his children?

"If the tobacco consumption of the United States goes on in future, increasing as it has for American Steamboats on the Amazon River. twenty years past, have we not reason to fear world, will be actually smoked down to a nation

"In the United States, intelligent physicians

inate in the waste of the constitution by smok. low and degrading spirit of darkness and animo-Tobacco exhausts and deranges the nervelocity berished in minds of evil men, into the love severely as to cause his death. Suspicion was uses. It is peculiarly calculated to produce good of all and the hurt of none. uses to which the stomach is liable; and esally those forms that go under the name of y, a confusion of ideas, irritability of temper, nate effects of the use of tobacco, and though may not perceive them in his own case, we assured that the tendency of the drug is als toward disease.

not, handle not.' Dr. Shew says, 'Charlamay go about, as indeed they have done. obaeco appetite may be permanently destroy. But all such pretence is from the father of

If, through reason, conscience, and religion, an cannot break off this habit, his case is forllent one in which to commence the reform ; use, under such circumstances, nature, ever to herself, takes away all longing for the rsed drug. True, no one should wait for day is not yet over." an apportunity; but when it does occur, let improved. The slaves of tobacco who have rgone a course of hydropathic treatment, tell hat the healthful stimulation afforded by the r processes enables them far more easily to hemselves of this pernicious habit.'

#### For "The Friend." PRINCIPLES OF PEACE.

ur blessed Lord told his disciples, 'When ye hear of wars and rumours of wars, see that e not troubled.' I have felt a concern permy mind, that the members of our religious ety, in this day of great commotion, (while otsherds of the earth are smiting one another,) be earnestly engaged to labour for the ading and increase of the glorious gospel of e and salvation in the earth; Christ being only hope, and the exaltation of his kingdom rejoicing.

ir holy Redeemer said, 'All they that take word shall perish by the sword,' Oh ! that hds everywhere may be preserved from takmy part in the desolating spirit of war, that sitates the political world at this time; that may, by word, by life and conversation, fest to others; they are the followers of the and lowly Jesus, who said he came not to oy men's lives, but to save them.

is well known that the Society of Friends as ly, from its origin down to the present day, borne testimony against the spirit of war its bearings, yet I am afraid all are not so gathered to the Shiloh of God as to evince eir life and conduct that they are truly the les of the Lamb of God, ' Who taketh away ns of the world : who died for all men; and prayed for those who took his life away, in memorable words, 'Father, forgive them, for know not what they do.' Being led as a nearer, he opened not his mouth; for his mit to the will of his holy Father, in offer-) his body a sacrifice for the sins of all manopening a door for all, through repentance unendment of life, in humble obedience to

pepsia, with all their kindred train of evils. It and parties, and rendings in the bowels of nations, frequently produces an enfeebling of the me- ple, then take heed of being moved to this party or to that party, or giving your strength to this t of energy, an unsteadiness of purpose, melan-y, and sometimes insanity. These are the stand single to the truth of God, in which neither war, rent, nor division is ; and take heed of that part in any of you, which trusts and relies upon any sort of the men of this world, in the day of O slumberer, rouse thee! Despise not the truth : their prosperity; for the same party will bring All writers agree that the only remedy for you to suffer with them in the time of their adruinous effects of tobacco is, 'to touch not, versity, which will not be long after ; for stability in that ground there will be none : but when they shall say, come join with us in this or that, reending to have some secret remedy by which member you are joined to the Lord by his pure Spirit, to walk with him in peace and in righteousness, and you feeling this, this gathers out of all bustlings, and noises, and parties, and tumults, and leads you to exalt the standard of truth and a hopeless one. A season of sickness is an righteousness, in an innocent conversation, to see who will flow unto that; and this shall be a refuge for many of the weary, tossed and afflicted ones in those days, and a shelter for many whose

So dearly beloved Friends and brethren who have believed and known the blessed appearance of the Truth, and tasted of the powers of the world to come and known Jerusalem to be a quiet habitation, keep near to the Truth trusting in the Lord so that the munition of rocks may be your defence, and the God of Israel your rearward."

One of the early Friends who, through unwatchfulness, had slipped, but through merey had been brought back, about two hours before his exit said. "There is a spirit which I feel, that delights to do no evil, nor to revenge any wrong, but delights to endure all things, in hope to enjoy its own in the end. Its hope is to outlive all wrath and contention, and to weary out all exaltation and cruelty, or whatever is of a nature contrary to itself. It sees to the end of all temptations. As it bears no evil in itself, so it conceives none in thought to any other: if it be betrayed, it bears it; for its ground and spring is the mercies and forgiveness

of God. Its crown is meekness, its life is everlasting love unfeigned, and takes its kingdom with entreaty, and not with contention, and keeps it by lowliness of mind. In God alone it can rejoice, though none else regard it, or ean own its life. It is conceived in sorrow, and brought forth without any to pity it; nor doth it murmur at grief and oppression. It never rejoiceth but through suferings; for with the world's joy it is murdered. places of the earth, who through death obtained this resurrection and eternal holy life."

er, out of all that hurts or destroys the peace of Zion, into the holy mount of God, where the streams of in that year was 200. heavenly love unceasingly flow, and where all is peace and joy in the Holy Ghost. These redeem expends a million and a half of dollars yearly in ed souls, whose robes have been washed and made the purchase of eggs. Probably the amount in to the slaughter, and as a sheep dumb before clean in the blood of the Lamb, if they continue steadfast unto the end, will undoubtedly be enabled made for 1848. One single dealer in Philadelom being not of this world, it behooved him, to say in the language of Scripture, 'O death phia sends to this city daily one hundred barrels where is thy sting ! O grave where is the victory !' of this commodity. New Jersey, Sixth mo., 1854.

powers, and produces a long train of nervous and the peaceable Spirit of Jesus that desires the first entertained from the sudden death and secret interment of the negro, and his body being disin-Stephen Crisp, one of the early Friends, speaks terred and subjected to the inspection of a jury, a thus on the subject, "When you see divisions, verdict to the above effect was given. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Watson, who immedievents a disastrous influence upon the mind, and rumours and tempests in the minds of the peo- ately fled, and has not since been heard of. We sineercly trust that he may be arrested and punished for the horrible crime,-Norfolk News,

#### Selected

#### "THE THREE CALLS "

THIRD HOUR. O similater, rouse theel Despise not the tra-Give, give thy Creator the days of thy youth; Why standest thou idle! The day breaketh-The Lord of the vineyard is waiting for theel

'Sweetest Spirit, by thy power, Grant me yet another hour ; Earthly pleasures I would prove, Earthly joy, and earthly love; Scarcely yet has dawn'd the day, Sweetest Spirit, wait, 1 pray."

#### SIXTH AND NINTH HOURS.

O, loiterer, speed thee! The morn wears apace ; But haste while there's time! with thy Master agree; The Lord of the vineyard stands waiting for thee!

"Gentle Spirit, prithee stay, Brightly beams the early day. Let me linger in these bowers God shall have my noontide hours : Chide me not for my delay, Gentle Spirit, wait, I pray !"

#### ELEVENTH HOUR.

O, sinner, arouse thee ! thy morning is pass'd, Already the shadows are lengthening fast ; Escape for thy life ! from the dark mountains flee ; The Lord of the vineyard yet waiteth for thee !

"Spirit, cease thy mournful lay; Leave me to myself I pray! Earth hath flung her spell around me, Pleasure's silken chain hath bound me; When the sun his path hath trod, Spirit, then I'll turn to God !"

Hark ! borne on the wind is the bell's solemn toll : Tis mourfully pealing the knell of a soul-Of a soul that despised the kind teachings of trath, And gave to the world the best hours of its youth The Spirit's sweet pleadings and strivings are o'er The Lord of the vineyard stands waiting no more

#### POULTRY AND EGGS.

Few persons, we apprehend, have any correct idea of the magnitude of the trade, at home and abroad, in poultry and eggs. Having recently had our attention directed to a work embodying some interesting statisties on the subject, we propose placing them before the reader. The amount of sales of poultry at the Quincy market, Boston, in the year 1848, was six hundred and seventy-four thousand four hundred and twenty-three dollars, I found it alone being forsaken. I have fellowship while for the whole city of Bosten they exceeded therein with them, who lived in dens, and desolate four millions. The number of eggs sold in Quincy market was 1,129,735, the price paid for them being about \$203,352, or an average of 18 cents Oh! how desirable it is, that all who profess the per dozen. The sales in the whole city, it is sup-holy name of Christ, should be gathered by his pow-posed, fell little short of \$1,000,000. The daily average consumption of eggs at three of the hotels

The city of New York, however, it is estimated, 1853 was much larger, as the above estimate was

Ireland and France are great egg-exporting countries. We have not the most recent statistics, but A Slave Whipped to Death .- We learn that a they are of sufficiently late date to approximate race and Spirit of God, to come out of that detestable tragedy lately occurred in the vicinity to the present condition of the trade. McCulloch ported from Ireland to Great Britain exceeds £100,000. The number is probably between who either are already, or are tempted to become and like the poor inchriste, the slave to tobacce. 70,000,000 and 80,000,000. The British census addicted to the use of the poisonous weed, to the bas neither the courage nor the foritude to shake for 1841 gave an ad valorem estimate of the article on the sixth page of the present number of poultry stock in Ireland, in which each fowl was our journal, extracted from a little work on "The In several instances we have known the use of valued at only six pence sterling. According to Evils of Tobacco," by Dwight Baldwin. this estimate, it showed that in the province of in Connaught, to £35,216; in Munster, to £62,- ed from among the members of our religious Sober as less than it really was.

city of Dublin-packet company's vessels to Lon- companies of smokers were comparatively rare, little weight in a decision respecting it, if the don during the year 1844-5, was 8,874. A box the chewers turned aside when the coveted morof the usual dimensions contains 13,000 cggs, sel was deposited in the mouth, and the snuff-box to obtain judgment against it. Let the question but occasionally larger ones are used, capable of was nearly banished from Society. There is rea- then come seriously home to all our readers. containing four times that number: so that about son, however, to fear that the use of Tobacco is whether these deplorable effects, though they may 23,566,500 eggs are annually shipped from Dub again coming into vogue among us, especially only occasionally occur, (and they are much more lin alone to London. To Liverpool, in the same among the young men; and such is the power of frequent than is generally supposed,) should not year, in the same company's vessels, were ship example, and the little restraint exercised by pa- deter every one from incurring the risk of experiped 5,135 boxes, containing 25,565,500 eggs, rents and others upon this point, we apprehend encing them? and even should we while using giving a total export from Dublin to two ports of the evil will continue to increase, unless that class tobacco escape them ourselves, can we feel just England of 48,639,900, valued at £122,500. are made aware of the deplorable effects conse- fied in giving the weight of our example to a Since then, however, the trade has enormously quent on subjecting the system to the continued increased.

and Belgium 96,000,000 of eggs, the duty upon the feelings of the veteran smoker, the chewer, which (one penny per dozen) amounted to  $\pounds$  34,000, or the snuffer, when he or she first makes the in 1843 was 89,548,741; in 1843, 70,415,931; by the narcotic, that we have little hope of intion of eggs in Paris is estimated at upwards of one hundred millions yearly. Supposing a fow! may imagine the immense stock of poultry that must be kept in France. Any one who has travelin vast numbers, they being the most profitable stock on the many small farms owned or tenanted by the French peasantry.

The late poultry shows have tended to awaken new interest in the breeding and rearing of poultry by our own farmers, especially those whose land is situated near large cities, or where there are means of rapid transport to such cities. Though we are far from believing all the stories which inforth, there can be no question that, with economical management, the poultry-yard becomes a source of large profit, as it is of unabated interest. On this subject, however, others are far more competent to speak than we are. But we are glad when a new impulse is given to the rearing of any domestic stock, and though the present movement in that direction looks a little too much to extravagance in size, or peculiarity of breed, its more mature result will be beneficial to the farmer, and through him to the consumer .- N. Y. Com. Adv.

## THE FRIEND.

SIXTH MONTH 10, 1854.

Correction .- In the "Report on Books," on the the third page of our last number, a mistake occurs as to the number of books sold during the year. It should have been eleven hundred and ninety-eight, instead of seven hundred and ninety- by this cause ; and yet such is the dreadful slavery

Leinster the stock of poultry amounted to £56,243; that the use of Tobacco was very nearly banish. fliction. 830, and in Ulster, to £47,883; making a total ciety. Here and there might be found some few use of tobacco, that render it very desirable to banist of £202,172. But even at the low average named, who, having acquired a taste for the poisonous it entircly from society, such as its offensiveness the amount probably much exceeds this, as the plant, and long accustomed themselves to the to those who are not accustomed to it, and the people supposed the inquiry was made to obtain stimulus it imparts, kept each other in countethe basis of some new tax, and reported the num- nance in snuffing, chewing or smoking; and tried those long addicted to smoking, its leading to the to persuade themselves and each other that it was use of intoxicating drinks, &c., but it is not neces. The number of boxes of eggs shipped by the necessary to their comfortable existence; but sary to dwell upon these, as they will have but imbibition of the poison contained in tobacco. its victims to the grave? In 1840 Great Britain imported from France Such is the power of habit, and so wretched are Nine-tenths of the foreigo cggs imported into Great attempt to break their bonds, and so greatly is the Britain are from France. The importation thence mental as well as the physical energy enfecteded and in 1844, 07,487,920. The present yearly ducing such to abandon the practice; each one is importation exceeds 80,000,000. The consumpgence in their particular case; but we desire to impress on those who are comparative novices in to produce one hundred and twenty eggs annually this species of stimulation, and those who may be -which is perhaps a fair average-the reader tempted to indulge in it, but have not yet given way, that its effects on the system when long continued, are always highly deleterious, and led in that country is aware that they are reared that sooner or later those effects will manifest themselves. It is true we do not often meet with cases where death appears to be immediately attributable to the use of tobacco; but so far as our experience goes, and that is not very limited, places at even greater distances from the spot. when disease of any kind attacks those who have been addicted to its use, the constitution is found far less able to contend against the ravages of such menced near Augusta. diseases ; they discover to their cost, that the nervous system, on which the vital functions depend, has terested parties, or amateur poultry-keepers put been undermined, and when the artificial stimulus is withdrawn, it sinks prostrate; in short, that they have long been cherishing a secret enemy, that in the hour of need betrays them to the assaults of the destroyer. Thus we believe death not unfrequently is the result in cases of sickness where, had not the individual been long poisoning himself with tobacco, his vital energy would have made a successful resistance, and he would have triumphed over the malady under which he sunk. There can be no doubt of the truth of the statement in the extract we have given, that the use of tobacco is " peculiarly calculated to produce diseases to which the stomach is liable," as it is also to affect the liver. Physicians are often called on to prescribe for the cure or mitigation of gastric pain, or a sense of indescribable wretchedness, the result more or less direct of the use of tobacco.

We have again and again seen such cases, where nearly all the comfort of life was destroyed

says that the amount paid yearly by England to eight. The same mistake occurs in the "Ex-Ireland for eggs and poultry is from £200,000 to £300,000. The yearly value of eggs alone ex-We wish to call the attention of all our readers energy is weakened as well as health destroyed off the chain that fetters him to his fatal habit. tobacco to produce insanity, and involve the suf-A few years ago there was reason to believe ferer, his family and friends in the deepest af.

There are many other things connected with the noisomeness of the exhalations from the lungs of graver evils we have alluded to are not sufficient practice, which year after year leads thousands of

#### ITEMS OF NEWS.

By the Asia and Niagara steamships, we have news from Liverpool to the 27th ult.

Some more fighting had taken place on the Dannbe the Turks appear victorious. An English steamer har ing been stranded near Odessa, has been taken possession of by the Russians.

Flour has stightly declined. Cotton stationary. UNITED STATES .- New York .- Deaths in the city last week, 415,-by cholera, 12.

Pennsylvania .- Deaths in Philadelphia last week, 166 The new city is about being organized,-Robert T Conrad has been elected its first mayor.

Delaware .- At Wilmington, on the 31st ultime, three wagons containing four hundred and fifty kegs of gunpowder exploded near the corner of Fourteeuth as Orange streets. The three drivers were instantly killed and two other persons,—the horses were blown to pieces, and the houses in the vicinity much injured. The explosion was felt in this city, and in many other

Tennessee and Mississippi .- The cholera has appe at Nashville and Vicksburg.

Georgia .- On the 18th ult., wheat harvest had com-

#### INDIAN CIVILIZATION.

The Committee for the Civilization and Improvement of the Indian natives, are desirous of engaging a Friend and his wife to assist in the care of the farm and family at the Boarding-school at Tunessassah. Also

suitable Friend to take charge of the School. Application may be made to Joseph Elkinton, No 377 South Second street ; Thomas Evans, No 180 Arel

Philada., Fifth me. 31st, 1854.

#### FRIENDS' ASYLUM.

Committee on Admissions .- Samuel Bettle, Jr., No. 10 North Teath street; Charles Ellis, No. 95 South Eight street, and No. 56 Chestant street; William Bettle, No 14 South Third street; John C. Allen, No. 179 Sent Fifth street, and No. 227 North Front street; Horatic C Wood, No. 2010 Race street, and No. 37 Chestnut street William Thomas, No. 242 North Fifth street, and No. 4 South Wharves; Towasend Sharplenes, No. 187 Are street, and No. 32 South Second street; John M. Wb

tall, No. 161 Filbert street, and No. 138 Race street. Visiling Managers for the Month.—Samuel Bettle, Jr No. 101 N. Tenth street. John Elliott, No. 41 N. Fiß

street. John Carter, No. 105 S. Twelfth street. Superintendent.-Dr. Joshua H. Worthington.

Matron .- Elizabeth B. Hopkins.

# FRIEND. 'HH

# A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

## OL. XXVII.

#### PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

ice two dollars per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions and Payments received by

#### JOHN RICHARDSON. AT NO. 50 NOATH FOURTH STREET, UP STAIRS. PHILADELPHIA.

tage to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months. d in advance, three and a quarter cents; to any f the United States, for three months, if paid in ce, six and a-half cents.

> From the Leisure Hour. HOOKS AND EVES .--- PINS.

e of the Hansom cabs, with which Birmingis well supplied, soon transports us to the s and eyes factory of Mr. Cutler, of which ust endeavour if possible, though it is by no s easy, to give the reader an adequate idea. or the kindness of the young gentleman who ed us round, we should have come out of the y as wise as we went in; he had the politeto retard the action of the machinery, and render intelligible a process which otherwise, the rapidity of its execution, would have the beginning; let the reader suppose the steam-engine. rom which the hooks and eyes are made, re from the wheel as fast as it wants it, and detailed an analogous process. its it in a receptacle beneath in the form of

Imly coiled by simultaneous blows from a seven eighths of a mile. of lateral punches. The "eye" is now

SEVENTH-DAY, SIXTH MONTH 17, 1854.

NO. 40.

the next comer, were it not for the appearance of into wire, is to point one end of each of the rods; a little spider-looking claw, which springs for they are then put into a large tun-shaped vessel ward like a hunter upon his prey, and dashes it of cast-iron, which by means of steam power is off into the drawer beneath, along with thousands made to revolve rapidly in cold water for the of its predecessors. Each of these machines will space of ten hours, at the end of which time they work at the rate of four thousand an hour, and a are purified from all objectionable matter. The single person may superintend half a dozen of rods, thus eleansed, are now drawn through a them. by machines precisely similar in outward appear- are reduced to the required thinness; while drawance, but differing of course in internal structure ; ing, it is coiled round cylindrical blocks, and the two machines are however generally required for speed at which it is drawn depends upon the diathe hook : the first forms it in the shape of an eye meter of the wire, the finest guages travelling without the central loop, but with a long double quickest. After the wire is drawn, it has to be wire in the place of it; the second is a simple annealed; and for this purpose it is piled, two or press with which a female bends the hooks to the three tons at a time, in an annealing pot of castrequired shape; this press, however, like the ma- iron, seven or eight feet deep and a yard in diachines, is worked by steam, and we noticed that meter; here it remains subjected to the action of the narrow bar of steel which bends the hook, de- the fire for seven hours, when it is drawn forth seending about a hundred times a minute, worked and allowed to cool. It has now to be cleansed, considerably faster than the girl could contrive to which is done by immersing it in a solution of feed it, although she showed astonishing skill in sulphuric-acid. We have seen, during our ramthe rapid use of both hands.

shown into a room where both operations of the the drawing alone, the same process is applicable hook-making process were instantly performed to all. Wires may be coated with other metal by a single machine, under the personal superin- with astonishing rapidity : thus tinned wire is proour scrutiny. Hooks and eyes, a sort of undence of the inventor. The machines for this dueed by drawing it through boiling tin, first preowsins to the buttons, are useful little contri- double process are still more complicated in their paring it by immersion in acids. s with which every child is familiar; though structure, and from their great rapidity of mohilosophers, we imagine, have any idea how tion, making above a hundred complete hooks in proceed to the pin making. Pius are yet manuare produced. Let us see if we can render a minute, are all the less comprehensible by a factured by two different processes—the old-fash-nsiness intelligible. We had half expected stranger. The young man whose invention they ioned one of hand-labour and by machinery. The the universal hand-press employed in this are, informed us that they might be worked at first spectacle to which we were introduced in facture, as in so many others, but were the rate of 150 a minute; they present a remarkably disappointed. Instead of a simple press, able triumph of mechanical skill, and it is diffiber of small machines, each not much big- cult, while watching their beautiful evolutions, to had perused accounts of the whole process in days han a portable writing desk, but of very get rid of the idea that there is some inherent long gone by, and naturally looked for the wireicated construction, and characterized by a intelligence within them, and to realize the fact cutters, the grinders, the headers, &c., &c. whose of rapid, eccentric, and beautiful movements, that all these complicated motions are generated wondrous operations were always quoted as so ranged in rows, and all driven by steam-by the aid of mechanical appliances, from the powerfully exemplifying the advantages of the in a state of marvellous activity. To be-up-and-down movement of the piston-rod of a division of labour. What was our asionishment

We need scarcely mention that hooks and e been drawn to the proper size, and coiled eyes, being made of different kinds of wire, have nopoly of every department of the pin-making a kind of spinning wheel standing at the after processes to undergo, such as japanning, process, by one small machine! The contrivance of the machine. The machine once set in scouring, and sometimes silvering; nor need we of this machine is originally due to an American, (we will suppose it an eye-making machine) describe the means by which this is accomplished, but it has undergone much improvement in the as little or no superinterdence, but unwinds as in the sketch of the button as accounting we hands of the Messrs. E & W. Happily, we are

in the course of which journey it is not and pin-making. Though this firm consume an rode kind of wheel in the rear; it is uncolled and to the spectator; when it reaches a certain immense quantity of wire daily, in the manuface drawn away as it is wanted, by the motion of the n its progress, and at which it is visible, a ture of pins of every possible size and description, machine, which first straightens it by dragging it is sufficient for the formation of an eye is their operations in wire-drawing are by no means through a series of small perpendicular rods-I yeut off by a small descending blade; at limited to their own consumption; they have to then cuts it into shafts, or pieces of sufficient spe instant a small cylindrical steel nipple supply a large demand made by other houses for length to form a pin; this process, as well as that on the centre of the detached inch of wire, wire of all diameters, from that used for garden. of straightening the wire, is for the most part visiinds the central loop, while, at the precise fences, or the electric telegraph, down to that of ble; but the several pieces or shafts then disapat two smaller nipples, one on each side, the finest guage, a single pound of which mea-e above, round which the ends of the wire sures above filteen hundred yards, or nearly rapidly acting machinery. We catch a glimpse

the three nipples, occupying the place of in diameter. The first step towards making these numberless polished steel members of the creative

The hooks are formed in the same room succession of holes in hard steel plates, until they bles in Birmingham, the drawing of iron, copper, On ascending another flight of stairs, we were brass, silver, and gold wire: so far as concerns

Having now got possession of the wire, we can the pin-making department of this establishment, overthrew all our old notions on this subject. We on beholding, instead of the division of labour among numerous living hands, the complete monot called upon to explain its construction ; in appearance it somewhat resembles the hook-and-eye d "eyes," at a rate rather hater than one and. The wire entering at a small orlifec ecl-plate at the left hand side of the swhere, by the contresy of the proprietors, it helps, being about the size of a lady's work is gradually propelled forwards from left to of them glimmering here and there, but cannot The iron to be drawn into wire comes from the identify the different stages of their formation ; red; but there it would remain tast coiled iron makers in long coiled rods about half an inch they are harried on rapidly in the embrace of

progress they are severally ground to a point so made on the premises, under the inspection and cimens, once in two years is often enough. The fine as to pierce the flesh at the slightest contact, frequently from the designs of the proprietors. or where the head of each is moulded or punched in an elegant form from the solid metal. Enough to say that, from an aperture beneath the right- Fox writes thus: "In the low region, in the airy sionally syringing over head, and the pots stad hand corner of the muchine, they are pattering lip, all news is uncertain ; there is nothing stable; ously kept from becoming dry, or the buds a like rain (and completely finished in every re- but in the higher region, in the kingdom of Christ, likely to full off. spect, with the exception of the silvering,) into a all things are stable and sure, and the news box beneath, at the rate of two hundred and thirty always good and certain. For Christ, who hath during summer is in the open air, order a canve per minute l

saw in operation, manutacturing pins of different rit the heathen, and possess the utmost parts of in some non-conducting material.-Country Ge sizes, some so small as hardly to exceed a third the earth, with Ihs divine power and light, rules tleman. of an inch in length, there were various other ma- all nations with his red of iron, and ' dashes them chines of a less complex structure, employed in to pieces like a potter's vessel,' the vessels of disthe different processes, some performing single honour, and the leaky vessels that will not hold operations and some double ones, formerly per- his living water of life; and He doth preserve his formed by hand. Thus there are machines for elect vessels of mercy and honour. His power is British ship Rattlesnake, Captain Stanley, on the cutting shafts, solely-others for cutting and certain and doth not change, by which he doth grinding-and others again for heading. Strange remove mountains and hills, and shakes the hea- Louisiade archipelago, during the years 1640-51 as it may appear too, amid the scene of such start. vens and the earth. Leaky, dishonourable vesling improvements, the old mode of manufacture sels, the hills and mountains, and the old heavens by hand labour is not altogether abandoned; we and earth, are all to be shaken, removed, and saw a man grinding the points of pins by hand, broken to pieces, though they do not see it nor a feat which exhibits no small amount of dexteri- 11nn that doth it; but the elect and faith ul see it, ty; he takes a handful of the short wires in his and know him and His power that cannot be lett hand, in a moment has their ends evenly ar- shaken and changeth not." ranged along the whole length of his palm, and keeping them constantly revolving by a lateral motion of his right hand upon their surface, presents the whole row at once to the broad edge of a wheel whizzing round at the rate of 6000 revol cond to none in its range of admirers. In the lutions a minute; in a few seconds all are ground old and new world it is equally sought after, formto a point, and he is ready to repeat the cere ing a conspicuous leature in the collections of the the back of this hangs a hoge plaited pigtail, or a mony.

Most pins, as our readers know, are made from it is called, before they are ready for the market. ally made of iron wire, and, like the hooks and eves, are immersed in a japanning mixture, and remains to stick them on the paper, upon which, with the Chinese, who have been long known to ling points downwards, are by some to us incom- than any other known camelia. prchensible movements drawn through and disappear, and immediately present themselves, points after which it forms its flower buds; and this pe-luculating, Many of them had garlands of get foremost, and arranged in dozens with equal in- riod is of the most consequence to the cultivator, leaves round their heads, knees and ankles; son tervals between enen, to the paper which a female if superior plants and flowers are desired. holds in her lingers ready tolded for their reception ; the whole two dozen which constitute a row are stuck through the paper at once; another row comes forward immediately, and the whole number of rows which go to a paper of pins are stuck in a very lew minutes.

were manufactured separately and fastened to the mid-day sun. pin by a blow; the head is now formed from the metal of the shank, and consequently cannot separate from it. The number of pins made in this the time many prefer re-potting them; but pro- them, giving K- (I really can't write that for establishment is almost incredible; they have been vided the proper temperature is kept up, we pre- name all over again) to understand, by signs, th calculated to amount to about six millions in a fer doing this just before they commence starting when there was a banar' (yain) on every mul day, which would give above eight thousand a their buds. All young plants should receive a he should have the axe. minute, supposing the day's work to average shift once a year, using pots about two sizes reetly, and bolted off as fast as he could run, so

engine : but we fail to detect at what part of their twelve hours. The machinery in operation is larger than those they are in. If very large sp

all power in heaven and in earth given him, ruleth awning, so that the driving winds and heavy rain Besides these machines, several of which we in the kingdoms of men; and He who doth inhe- can be kept off them, plunging the pots to the m

#### Culture of the Camelia Japonica,

As a green-house plant, the camelia stands semost costly exotics, as well as the most humble,

It has two pleasing attractions, beautiful everbrass wire; but nearly all have to be silvered, as green foliage at all times, and flowers the entire ed with feathers. The men wear hardly an part of the winter can be easily obtained, in shape clothing, although their bodies are protusely or This whitening of the pins is for the most part and colour equal to the finest rose. Under the namenied, a piquancy being given to the whole accomplished by a preparation of tin, with the use hands of the florist, no plant has made more ra- cos ume by a human jaw, with a couple of collof acids; though for the more expensive sorts sil- pid strides to the standard aimed at; and to this bones, securely lashed together as a bracelet, bi ver is actually used. Mourning pius are gener country belongs the history of many of the bright- whether as the memorial of a deceased friend of est gems.

dried over a fire to give them their black dress, by allied to the plant that produces the toa of attired in a grass petiticoat, elegantly made, and The pins being now completely manufactured, it commerce, (Thea sinensis.) It is a tavourite decorated with no little taste. as everybody knows, they generally make their possess a yellow one, a desiderata much sought lish an intimacy with the natives on shore, b appearance before the public. This last process after. Mr. Fortune, during his mission to the invariably found that the moment they saw the too, odd as it may seem, is here accomplished by Chinese, succeed d in procuring and sending to their numerical force was greater than that of the a machine. Some thousands of the shining pins Europe specimens, which have since flowered. It whites, they began to be troublesome, and on an are thrown into a vessel formed of two plates of its thus described: They are of the kind known occasion made an ineffectual attack on the ship tin shelving downwards towards the centre, where, as anemone-flowered, of a pale yellow or lemon boats. Their determined hostility prevented ho however, they do not touch, leaving a space be- colour, the centre petals being the darkest. It from making any explorations in the interior, W tween them sufficiently wide for the shanks or flowers very freely, and both in habit and foliage quote the following account of a bartering sea shalls of the pins to fall through, but not wide is very neat. The leaves are smaller than in the which occurred at Bruny Island, in the Louisial enough to admit the heads. The pins, thus dang- ordinary kinds. It is thought to be much hardier Archipelago.

As a general rule, they commence growing as soon as the flowering is nearly passed, and should cd along, shaking their spears, and prancing ju then receive an abundance of water at the roots, as boys do when playing at horses. They so the atmosphere at all times moist, and the plants surrounded us, shouting 'Kelumai! keluma syringed irequently over head. The temperature (their word for iron) and offering us all sorts also should be kept from 55° to 60° as a minimum, things in exchange. One very fine athletic ma By the old method of pin-making, the heads and the plants kept carefully shaded from the Karoo-why-who-ah by name, was perfectly m

they commence growing at the rost, and this is ten lines on the sand, and laid an axe down

are better under than over poited.

After the growth is complete, they require Concerning hearing and telling news, George be kept cool and shaded during summer, occu

The best way to keep these and similar plan

#### From the Boston Traveller, Explorations in the Pacific,

An interesting account of the explorations of th south-eastern shores of New Guinea, and in th has been published in London by Mr. McGillin ray, the naturalist of the expedition. The war affords an excellent description of that region which -but a brief period since almost unknown-has since the commencement of the Australian em gration, promised to occupy for the future no in significant station among the countries of th earth.

Mr. McGillivray says of the inhabitants of Ner Guinca, and the Louisiades, that nothing can b more singular than their appearance, with the long frizzled hair standing out from their head in a mop of a foot and a-half in diameter. From mented with the teeth of pigs and dogs. In from is stuck a long pronged comb, fantastically adore the trophy of a slain foe, the officers of the Ra Its native country is Japan, and it is very near-tlesnake could not determine. The women at

Dr. McGillivray made several attempts to estal

"We landed at the same place as before, an The camelia has a regular period for growth, this time the natives ran down prancing and ge wore long streamers depending from their are and ears, and floating in the wind as they gallo to get an axe, and very soon comprehended t As soon as the growth of the wood is complete, arrangements that were made. Mr. Brady da He comprehended

ed one by one on the appropriate lines; as high as the peak of Teneriffe. earful lest some of the others should do him en brought by the others to make up the r, and the axe was handed over to him.

me, we had a grand waltz, with various lastiques, for about a quarter of a mile."

Doctor exchanged names with his black as a mark of regard, and called him by w the front of the Doctor's shirt blow open, roses and strawberries." ing his white breast, they set up a nurverout,

dangers to the ship during her stay among is and rocks of the Louisiade Archipelago, other time, when they had been for a week part of all its current thinking." ped in logs, they succeeded in finding an rage under the shelter of a small island. ext morning nothing was to be seen upon ad side, beyond the island, but heavy clouds and rolling mist below, while to seaward s as clear as possible.

hout an hour after sunset a change came he scene, far more magical, far more sudhan anything ever attempted on the stage, the dark green curtain is drawn up to show ening scene of some new pantomine. All e the clouds began to lift, the mist dispersd in the course of half an hour the coast of

to an enormous height, and were of a deeper

egetation, from which the most mysterious things concerning himself. ets of very white smoke from time to time , we never had another chance of sceing the such moments the blessed Saviour, of whom it is Bishop of Bangor. a range so clearly."

eame under the observation of the surveyors. A us. And he went in to tarry with them. high mountain plateau runs for three or four hunten there was a yell of delight 1 1- jump-dred miles, parallel with the coast, at a distance of a Saviour's love, how important it is to lend an with the axe-flourished it-passed it to his of some fifty miles from the shore. A continual attentive car and an obedient heart to the whisnions-tumbled down and rolled over, kick- rain is precipitated by this high land, which de- pers of the Shepherd's voice, which is gentle, his heels in the air, and finally, catching scending in the form of rivers, wanders in rich powerful, and divine. How important to promote deltas through the alluvial flats which extend that communion with God in spirit, which calms backwards from the sea.

n appellation, Tamoo, whereupon all the it very unlar to influence a child's mind by in- habits of comparative solitude, and in his more gathered round and patted him, evidently culeating any opinions before it came to years of active course in contact with the world. When ig that he was a very intelligent while fel. discretion, and was able to choose for itself. 61 the spirit is seasoned with grace, good resolutions The natives, both of New Guinea, and of showed him my garden," says Coleridge, "and grow stronger, and evil passions weaker; those nafter islands, always exhibited a great told him it was my botanical garden." "How things are made plain which before appeared obty to look at the legs of the white men, and so ?" said he; "it is covered with weeds," "Oh ?" ask permission, very gently, but pressing. I replied, "*that* is because it has not yet come to and hope; and spiritual stothiutness gives place pull up the trouser, spanning the calf with its age of discretion and choice. The weeds, to holy z-al and perfect love." ands, drawing in their breath and making you see, have taken the liberty to grow, and I es all the while. On one occasion, when thought it unfair to prejudice the soil towards

Dr. Dwight thus speaks of the importance of early religious training. "The great truths of religion should be taught so early, that the mind should never remember when it began to learn, often very great. On one occasion, when or when it was without this knowledge. Whencould not find an anchorage, they were ever it turns a retrospective view upon the preto send some men ashore to build a fire, ceding periods of its existence, these truths should clergyman of the Church of England, was apaid of which they managed to keep the always seem to have been in its possession, to the same position all night-within a very have the character of innate principles, to have space which they knew to be free of shoals, been in woven in its nature, and to constitute a draw dissenters by argument, rather than by

#### Selected for "The Friend." HOME.

always gives pleasure, because we feel that sum- the Seventh month, 1651, and sent a message to melancholy, because we reflect that it will so soon be going again. This is the consideration which embitters all sublunary enjoyments. Let could not stay, having made his arrangements, the delight of my heart, then, be in thee, O Lord but Charles and Thomas waited on the bishop. ableness, neither shadow of turning.

han I have ever seen before, even in the often produced by religious intercourse one with chaplains, and some other of the clergy, s of Magellan. They were intersected by another, and pious contemplation on heavenly dispute was managed with great moleration. e gale; the bright gleams of the setting sun talked with them by the way, and while he ex- to be held at Lianvilling. e nearer hills, covered with the most luxuri- pounded unto them, in all the scriptures, the

out; and the two surveying ships quite m experience feelings similar to those of the two dis- with his priests. During the two days which the preground, surrounded by native canoes, cipies, moments when our hearts are sorrowful discussion lasted, great order and decorum were leted the picture, which we did not enjoy and our countenances sad? but in seasons like maintained, and the Friends were allowed foll long, for in these latitudes, as you know, these, it is good and salutary to abide in patience, opportunity to explain and defend their views, is no twilight; and, in less than an hour and give the mind to holy contemplation, in a But two persons were permitted to take part in the time the clouds began to rise, all was tervent breathing of soul to the Father of mercies, the argument against them, one of whom was a ; and though we saw many of the peaks that he may be pleased to help our infirmities. In dencon named

suid, 'In all their afflictions he was afflicted,' joins All the arguments were reduced to writing by bsequent observations showed that some of himself to us, cheers our drooping spirits, and clerks appointed for the purpose, with an evident

ng with his hands full of yams, which he these mountains were forty-eight miles off, and speaks to the heart in accents full of instruction, grace, and love. The pilgrim, thus refreshed, Dr. McGillivray expresses a highly favourable goes on his way rejoicing; his fuilh strengthened the axe, he caught hold of Brady by the opinion of the fertility and capabilities of New and his heart hurning within him, he says to his nd would not let him go until yams enough Guinea-or at least of that portion of it which celested visitant, as the disciples did, A'ide with

When thus favoured with precious visitations the mind in trouble, strengthens the character of the Christian, and enables him to perform all Early Religious Instruction,-Thelwall thought those relative duties required of him, both in his scure ; doubts and fears are chased away by faith

For "The Friend."

#### BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

Of Ministers and Elders, and other concerned members of the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia.

THOMAS LLOYD. (Continued from page 310.)

In the year 1680 or 1681, William Lloyd, a pointed Bishop of St. Asaph, and soon after he entered on the duties of that station, he sought to force to the establishment. Amongst others he desired to hear what reasons Friends could offer, for their peculiar tenets, having little doubt but that he should be able to show the futility of all "The note of the cuckoo, though uniform, they might advance. He came to Welchpool in mer is coming; but this pleasure is mixed with Richard Davies, Charles Lloyd, and Thomas Lloyd, to meet him on this account.

Richard Davies was bound to London, and and Creator of all things, with whom is no vari- He expressed his displeasure at the absence of Richard, asserting that however important the "What manner of communications are these business might be which called Richard to Lon-Guinea stood before us, clearly defined that ye have one with another, as ye walk and are don, the business he wished to see him about was st the sky, tinged with the rays of the set- sud? .... Did not our heart burn within us, greater. He then entered into discourse with while he talked with us by the way, and while he Charles and Thomas, and a general discussion he mountains seemed piled one above an- opened to us the scriptures ?" Luke xxiv. 17, 32, followed, in which they sustained the views of How precious is that heart-glowing feeling Friends, having for antagonists the bishop, his Tho another, and pious contemplation on heavenly dispute was managed with great moderation, and nse gorges, and, from the loot of the lowest things! When the risen Saviour joined himself lasted from two in the afternoon until two on the s, a considerable tract of low and apparently is the two disciples, on their journey to Emmans, faise from two in the archiver this day's al soil reached to the beach. I soil reached to the beach. I see an idea of this scene by description scenes which had astonished them, and filled from the Church of England. The bishop found be utterly impossible. The intense blue of their hearts with sorrow. But the presence of the arguments of the two brothers much more ountains contrasting strangely with masses their Lord though unknown to them at the time, difficult to overturn than he had imagined, and ite, fleecy clouds, driven rapidly past them caused their hearts to burn within them, while he before they separated, a public dispute was agreed

On the day of the dispute, the town-hall at Llanvilling was crowded with people, the gentry Are there not moments in our lives, when we of the neighbourhood were there, and the bishop Humphreys, atterwards

intent on the part of the bishop of having the appears to have left his native country for the by testimony or writing, to express his love an when he heard what the two Friends had to ad- 1653, vance.

Christianity the apostles practised, relative to wa- ny of cotemporaries, to have been a valuable ter baptism, and somewhat concerning the supper. Friend ; and, indeed, we might have arrived at a The bishop and his clergy appear to have depended on the practice of professing Christendom, and of her daughters, who were some of the foremost to have declined entering into a defence of their own principles.

On the day on which the dispute ended, Thomas Lloyd rendered these three reasons for withdrawing from the establishment :

1st. Because their worship was not a gospel worship.

ministry.

3rd, Because their ordinances were no gospel ordinances.

had no notice beforehand of what matters they him to address them the following epistle, should argue till they came to the place of dispute, and the last day they forced Thomas Lloyd to about twenty eight syllogisms, all written down belonging to Dolobran Quarterly Meeting. as they disputed, to be answered extempore ; and the bishop said, he did not expect so much could is unfeigned to you, with whom I have conversed be said by any on that subject, on so little warn- and walked some years, in unity, zeal, concord, ing. He said that he expected not to find so and endeavoured serviceableness. You are, bemuch civility from the Quakers. He highly cause of our nearness, familiar, yet honourable in commended Thomas Lloyd, and our Friends my thoughts and esteem. The truth as it is in came off with them very well. They had also Jesus, prosper and increase daily in your minds, much discourse with the chancellor, and one and rest bountifully on your habitations. My Henry Dodwell, and with the Dean of Bangor, heart is affected with the remembrance of you, atterwards Bishop of Hereford, very learned men, and especially of the virtue and operation of that who were also at the said dispute. . . . Several living principle which traverseth the deeps, and of the clergy with whom I afterwards discoursed, though it bounds the seas, yet cannot be bound To all her innocent works. seemed not well satisfied with that dispute; for thereby, but continues its being and entireness they said, they thought the validity of water bap- through and over all distances, and makes us of tism was much weakened thereby; and several many, one people to himself. The God of Israel noted men that were present said, they thought and the excellency of Jacob is with us, and the there could not have been so much said against present days are as the former, days of glad tidwater baptism as had been said there."

the cause he wished supported had lost ground, ercises, the way of your trial may be in a more Thomas Lloyd, however, appears to have had a ma- severe manner at present. The Lord in his wontnuscript copy of the account prepared by the clerks ed tenderness bear you up, and grant you a reappointed by the bishop, which Robert Proud, the joicing in simplicity and godly sincerity before historian, had seen. The title he said, was "An him. That is no new thing to you, to suffer joyalpointed by the usingly which robert robert robert in single-of an arguing to you, to softer joy-account of a conference between the right rever- folly in your persons and goods; the Lord gave end the Bishop of St. Asaph, and Mr. Charles us strength, courage, satisfaction and honours Lloyd and Mr. Thomas Lloyd," &c. He adds, thereby. Whilst he is in our eyes, and his holy "It is a learned and ingenious dispute, marked fear in our hearts, whether in bonds or free, in with moderation on both sides, chiefly in the syl- that or this part of the world, our preservation we logistical method, on baptism, and what is called shall witness. Our meetings are very full: I guess the Lord's supper, &c., with divers Greek quota- we had no less number than eight hundred last

to spend and be spent for the service of his Divine and conversation, and will discharge their sta-Master, Ilis friends say of him, "He never tions religiously; such will be a blessing to the turned his back on the Truth, nor was weary in province. The favourable revolution of Provihis travels Sionwards, but remained a sound pil- dence hath founded the government so here, that lar in the spiritual building. He had many dis- a man is at liberty to serve his Maker without putes with the clergy, and some called peers in contempt, discouragement, or restraint. Truth England, and also suffered imprisonments and indeed makes men honourable, not only here, but much less of outward substance, to the honour of in most places at last; but here Truth receives a Truth, and stopping in measure the mouths of good entertainment at first. Our governor is gainsayers and persecutors."

whole matter printed, that he might show the province of Pennsylvania. I have not been able remembrance to the several churches of Britain weakness of Quakerism, and how easily the order to ascertain the time of his arrival here, but we Our Friends from the neighbourhood are gener weightess of Connectsing and now easily the other to assertiate the time of the of the set of the set of the time being noothood are generated and ecremonics of the Church of England could find him the foreman of the first grand jury in ally well, and tolerably settled. In love I live be defended. This intention of his was changed Philadelphia, which met in the Third month, with you, in love I took my leave of you, and

Soon after his arrival in the Province, he lost The discussion was on the general principles of his wife Mary, who is represented in the testimosimilar conclusion, from observing the character women in all respects, in the province. Her eldest daughter Hannah, on the death of her mother, although but about her seventeenth year, took charge of her father's household, and wisely and tenderly conducted herself towards her younger sisters. She acted a mother's part towards the youngest, and her exemplary care was blessed to 2nd, B cause their ministry was no gospel them, and to her own soul also,

About the close of 1683, Thomas Lloyd was chosen one of the counsel of Pennsylvania, which dinances. Richard Davies, who received an account of busily engaged for the well-being of the people of the dispute from Charles Lloyd, says, "But they the province wherein he had settled, his heart would not join with him to prove any of them, yearned no less carnestly for the spiritual interests though often solicited thereunto. Friends heing of the Friends of his native country, Wales. The sufferers must submit to all disadvantages. They travail and exercise of his soul for them, induced

"Philadelphia, 2d of Sixth mo., 1684. "My dear and well beloved Friends, of and

"The warm and tender salutation of my love ings, days of humility, days of holy fear, obedi-The particulars of the dispute were not printed, ence and refreshment, increase and growth to the as the bishop the projector of it was conscious that faithful. We and you are under respective exertions and explanations from the New Testament." First-day. We are glad to see the faces of ser-Thomas Lloyd continued faithfully fulfilling viceable Friends here, who come in God's free-the ministry committed to him, and was willing dom, who are persons of a good understanding embarking for England; our well wishes go with In the succeeding year 1682, Thomas Lloyd and attend him. He hopes to have an opportunity

love I bid you a Christian and brotherly farewell

"Your friend and brother, THOMAS LLOYD,"

(To be continued.)

THE PILGRIM OF ZION.

Sad pilgrim of Zion, though chastened awhile, Through this dark vale of tears, Hope still bids the smile :

Far spent is the night,-see approaching the day, That calls thee from sorrow and sighing away.

No tear of repentance, nor wave of the storm,-Not a cloud shall e'er darken the light of that morn, Where thy sun sets no more, but forever shall shine Unsullied in beauty, in glory divine.

White thy robe, washed in blood, the price that was given

To-redcem thee from earth, and to raise thee to heaver Where love blooms in peace, and blest joys feast the sight-

Where God is thy glory, the Lord thy delight.

Oh ! pilgrim, till then, be thou instant in prayer, Life's sorrows and pains thy Redeemer will hear; Reposing in death, still the love that ne'er dies, Sheds a light to conduct thee in peace to the skies. J. TAYLOR.

#### Selected.

Selected

#### HEAVEN'S LESSON.

Heaven teacheth thee to mourn thou fair young bride; Thou art its pupil now. The lowest class, The first beginners in its school, may learn How to rejoice. The sycamore's broad leaf, Kissed by the breeze, the humblest grass bird's nest, Murmur of gladness; and the wondering babe Borne by its nurse forth in the open fields, Learneth that lesson. The wild mountain stream, That throws by fits its gushing music forth, The careless sparrow, happy even though frosts Nip his light foot, have learned the simple lore How to rejoice. Mild nature teacheth it

But God alone Instructeth how to mourn. He doth not trust His highest lesson to a voice or hand Subordinate. Behold He cometh forth ! A meek disciple, bow thyself and learn The alphabet of tears. Receive the lore.

Sharp though it be, to an unanswering breast, A will subdued. And may such wisdom spring

From these sad rudiments, that thou shalt gain A chase more noble ; and advancing, soar Where the sole lesson is a scraph's praise. Oh ! be a docile scholar, and so rise Where mourning hath no place.

#### Selected.

Yet again consider them of old, the good, the great, the humble,

Who have blessed the world by wisdom and glorified their God by purity-Did those speed in favour? were they the loved and the

admired?

Was every prophet had in honour? and every desiring one remembered to his praise ?

What shall I say of yonder band, a glorious cloud of witnesses,

The scorned, defamed, insulted-but the excellent of earth ;

It were weariness to count up noble names, neglected in their lives,

Whom none esteemed, nor cared to love, till death had sealed them his.

For good men are the health of the world, valued only when it perisheth,

Like water, light, and air, all precious in their absence. Who hath considered the blessing of his breath till the poison of an asthma struck him ?

Who hath regarded the just pulses of his heart, till spasm or paralysis have stopped them ?

om,

more here, had worship of a world, whose ence atoned for its neglect. TUPPER.

Ashes,-The value of ashes as a stimuregetable life, is now too well understood illustration. On corn, wheat, garden es, and root crops in general, the highly l effects of wood ashes, have probably tnessed by every one. In compost, they great value; and as a top-dressing for nd-especially where the land is cold and to the production of moss, or has become out,' ashes are of the greatest service. In vation of fruit trees, no application is of efficiency, or productive of more immeobvious results.

ffect of leached ashes upon the crop may od, perhaps, for one or two years as that nleached, but it cannot be as permanent, of the potash is washed out by the proeaching. "Wood ashes may be used to ge to almost every class of erops, but esas dressing for grass, grain, millet, and corn; but they are the most perceptible gumineus plants such as clover, peas, &c. As a top-dressing to grass lands, t out the moss, and promote the growth of over. Upon red clover, their effects will e certain if previously mixed with onef their weight of plaster."

here is a remarkable difference in the of potash produced by equal weights of trees and plants. In Sir Humphrey Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry, we table showing this difference in several trees and plants, which we give below as r of interest to the curious. Potash was lled "salts of wormwood," and the reader ceive that the name was not inappropriate e notices that while the oak has only 15 1000 of potash, wormwood has 730 !

Parts of Potashes parts of the poplar produced " beech, " oak, " elm. 39 " vine, " thistle. 53

	66	fern,	62
	**	cow thistle,	196
	66	bean,	200
	" "	wormwood,	730
е	is no	doubt, now, among any	agricul-

ople, of the great value of ashes as a fer-It was held in as high estimation among the , and the ancient Britons, as it is at this day. an counsellor, Heresbachius in his Trea-Husbandry, published in 1570, tells us a Lombardy, they like so well the use of s they esteem it farre aboue any doung, doung not meete to be used for the unnesse thereof." Their use as a manure is y general in England at this day.

this concurrent testimony, therefore, of e of ashes, we hope to see less of it in the and highways, and more upon the gardens ls.

> From the Plough, the Loom and the Anvil. BUTTER AND CHEESE.

of the Committee of the "Rhode Island for the Encouragement of Domestic Inon this subject.

that in proportion to the quantity of butter pro- more !"-I. Penington. duced from the cream of a given measure of milk, reference being had to the length of time the cream is suffered to remain upon it, will be its liability to become soonest rancid; that the ex- are commended to the serious attention of all the cess of weight, as exhibited above is to be attributed in a great measure to the absorption and combination of caseine (eard) with the oleaginous (oily) portions of the cream; that the prevalence of easeine, although it is not objectionable by imparting any unpleasant flavour while new, renders the butter of less value, as it soon grows rancid; and for the further reason that it is used, necessarily, more profusely than new butter, which has less curd in it. It has been fully proved that milk contains, on an average, only one per cent, more curd than butter.

ter becomes rancid, depends on the presence of forth in them; or, as saith the apostle, being made caseine, (cord) from which it is necessary it should be separated in order to its preservation.

This can be effected by fusion, (melting.) For exportation to hot climates, or for the purpose of ot our predecessors, and also by the Gospel minpreserving early made butter sweet through the istry with which the Lord hath been pleased to heat of summer, for winter's use, it should be bless our Society, to collect and treasure up a clarified before salting or much working. For great deal of knowledge in the speculative underthis purpose, it is put into a lipped vessel and standing part, even to profess and confess the placed in another of water, which is to be gradu. Fruth in the same words or language made use ally heated, till the butter is melted. Care must of, by those who really learned it in the school of be taken not to over heat it; it must be kept Christ. This is no more than an image or pic-melted until the curd and butter milk have settled; ture of the thing itself, without life or sayour; and the clear melted butter is then poured off from the where it is trusted to is an abomination to God sediment into small white kegs, containing from and his people. twenty to thirty pounds each, or into maple can-15 nipails, of Shaker manufacture, for family use, being apprehensive the danger is very great to When sufficiently cooled, and before it hardens, it which the rising youth are exposed, by dwelling 55 may be salted with less than half an ounce of fine securely and at ease, as it were, in houses they rock salt to the pound, but as "it is difficult to in- have not built, and enjoying vineyards they never corporate the salt well, the salt may be omitted, planted; for great are their advantages above and the butter will keep perfectly sweet. What others, if rightly improved ; otherwise they must butter remains in the vessel will rise to the top, increase the weight of their condemnation. I and harden like tallow; when taken off, the have often looked upon the mournful condition of amount of curd and butter-milk will appear. You those who trust in the religion of their education, will then have the pure article, equal to the best to be aptly set forth in the holy Scriptures, by an of table butter, for all the purposes to which sweet hungry man dreaming that he eatcth, and behold oil (as we get it) or drawn butter is applied-it is when he awaketh, his soul is empty. Oh, that perfect for shortening-melt it in milk instead of all may deeply and carefully ponder in their

One of your committee, in the warm season, of the new birth, with the sore labour and pange last year, took seventeen pounds of sweet, saled, thereoi 1 cannot but believe, if they are serious lump butter, and proceeded as above directed. and consider the importance of the case, that they What settled at the bottom after melting, was will soon discover how it is with them in this composed of two ounces of limpid whey, two respect, by observing which way their minds are ounces of fine salt, and twelve ounces of curd- bent and thoughts employed, whether towards in all, one pound. Had this curd not been ex- earthly or heavenly things. To those who are tracted, the whole, long before this (2d of Feb.) born from above or risen with Christ, which is would probably have been rancid. The experiment proved perfectly satisfactory, and is recom-which are above; their affections being fixed mended to the public. Storekeepers back in the thereon. So on the other hand, that which is country, who take in butter, would find it to their born of the flesh is but flesh, and can rise no account by putting it in practice, thereby diminish higher than what appertatus to this transitory give below a valuable selection from the ing the amount of "grease butter" sent to market, world; for flesh and blood cannot inherit God's

from God's presence, and the work of his power therefore, is to walk in the Spirit; that is, let the these experiments it is shown that to ob- in the heart, and the assured expectation which Spirit of Christ be your guide and director, how

s, an unobserved routine of daily grace and tain the best of sweet butter, that will keep for a He gives of the full inheritance and glory of life greater length of time than any other without everlasting. When the Bridegroom is present, being rancid, we must churn sweet cream—that when the soul is gathered home to Hum, married to if the butter-milk is valuable in market, and the Him, in union with Him, in the holy living fellowbutter can be disposed of soon after it is made, ship; when Ile appears against the enemies of there will be the greatest gain by churning the the soul, rising up against them, breaking, and sour milk and cream together; that by scalding scattering them; and giving of his good things, the milk, and then taking off the cream, the milk filling with love, filling with virtue, feasting the is best for market : although the yield of butter soul in the presence of the Father, Ohl what is greatest, and the flavour good, it must be put sweet joy ! Oh ! what fulness of joy is there then in market direct from the churn and consumed in the heart! In thy presence is fulness of joy. without delay, or it becomes raneid and worthless; and at thy right hand are pleasures for ever-

For "The Friend "

The following weighty remarks of John Griffith readers of " The Friend."

" The Lord's blessed power was livingly felt in that meeting, whereby I was enabled, from the expressions of our Lord to Nicodemus, to show the necessity of regeneration or the new birth; a doctrine highly necessary to be pressingly recommended to the youth in our Society and carcilly weighed by them, lest any should vainly hope for an entrance into the kingdom of God, by succeeding their ancestors in the profession and contession of the Truth. A lamentable error! which miny I fear have fallen into, imagining they are Dumas says, " that the facility with which but- God's people, without his nature being brought partakers of the divine nature, and escaping the corruptions that are in the world through lust. Great opportunity have such by education, the writings

"I have touched the more closely on this head, water. It is not suitable to spread cold on bread. hearts, what they have known in deed and in truth, kingdom; and it is said, those who are in the "Which is the true joy ? The joy which flows flesh cannot please God. The apostolic advice

to order your lives and conversation in all things; gation. He had the satisfaction to deliver her to it is slain and destroyed by submitting to the We istry :- The testimony given me to bear, went forth sharply against such who were strong and confident in profession, without real experience of the living virtue and holy efficacy of God's eternal Truth, to help and guidance.

apt to enter and fears to possess the mind, lest be understood by every one; yet a strong disposi- close with its counsel it gives them power to e we have been mistaken in what we apprehended tion appears through almost all Christendom cape it. But they that look and gaze upon the the Lord required of us to deliver. I say us, as to evade it; and it is much to be feared that temptation, at last fall in with it, and are ore I do not doubt that it has been the experience of many thereby popard the salvation of their soals, come by it; the consequence of which is guiltat many others as well as mine. This origin to be and lamentably frustrate the glorious design of jodgment. Therefore, as the Cross is that San carefully guarded against, lest the poor instru- God concerning them. The "Cross of Christian and the other but of for ment sink below its service, by giving away its is a figurative speech, borrowed from the outward which crosseth and reproveth the fleshy lusisan strength and sure defence. The soul's armour tree or wooden cross on which Christ submitted affections; so the way of taking up the Cross is and weapons being thus imprudently given away or cast off, our spirits are weaker than those of the will of Gavin mention into sum of the or weak of the set of the s that dominion, in which there is ability to teach, power, which crosses the carnal wills of men, in a moment, but continually to watch again may be lost.

of being too confident and secure. I have ob and fleshly appetite of their minds; and so may cheerfully to offer up to the death of the Cos served some, after they have darkened counsel be justly termed the instrument of man's holy that evil part in themselves, which not enduring by a multitude of words without right knowledge, dying to the world, and being made conformable the heat of the siege, and being impatient in the and exceedingly burdened the living, appear quite to the will of God: nothing else can mortify sin hour of temptation, would by its near relation t cheerful and full of satisfaction, seeming as if or make it casy for us to submit to the divine will the tempter, more easily beiray their souls int thoroughly pleased themselves. This is a lamen- in things otherwise very contrary to our own." his hands.' table blindness, and discovers them to be at a The preaching of the Cross in primitive times, great distance from the dictates and holy impres- was fitly called by Paul, that skilful apostle in hard it is to be a true disciple of Jesus 1 Th sions of Truth. This is what all ought earnestly spiritual things, "the power of God," though to way is narrow indeed, and the gate very strain to pray they may be preserved from, walking them that perish, it was then as now foolishness. —where not a word, no, not a thought, must si carefully in the middle path, retaining a jealousy. That is, " to those who were truly weary and the watch or escape jodgment; such circumspected of the second sec over themselves, with a single eye to God's heavy laden, and needed a deliverer, to whom sin iton, such caution, such patience, such constant honour and the promotion of his Truth. Then was burdensome and odious; the preaching of such holy fear and trembling, give an easy ide will their feet be shod with the preparation of the the Cross, by which sin was to be mortified, was pretation to that hard saying "Flesh and how Gospel of peace, and will appear beautiful upon the power of God, or a preaching of the divine cannot inherit the kingdom of God;" those we the mountains."

ism and self sacrifice are not rare among sailors, mockers could put them out of love with it. But "To reign, it is necessary first to suffer." few can be adduced more striking than one that to those who walked in the broad way in the full has recently come to our knowledge. The British latitude of their lusts, and dedicated their time brig Venilia, Capt. D'Entrement, left St. Eus- and care to the pleasure of their corrupt appetites, tacia, West Indies, October 30, for Clare, N. S. to whom all yoke and bridle were, and are, intol extraordinary discovery was made by a labourn Soon after sailing, the officers and crew, seven in erable, the preaching of the Cross was and is fool- man in the neighbourhood of Coleraine recently number, were taken down with fever, except a ishness." This holy power of the Cross of Christ while cleaning out a dirch. He foond as young seaman, named Ililatoin Theriau. Find- makes its appearance inward in the heart and soul containing 1937 coins, together with 341 outor ing that upon him alone rested the responsibility for where the sin is, the Cross must be. Now of silver in pieces of various sizes. The out of managing the vessel, and of providing for the all evil comes from within; this Christ taoght, are Roman, in the most perfect state of preserv acity of the lives and property thus unexpectedly " From within, out of the heart of man proceed tion, of the most antique description, and what

five days all environments the first officer branchised in the second or type of environments and ments and an and the second of sick, to bury the dead, and to take a few hours those evil propensities that make their appearance now in the possession of James Gilmour, wate rest in the day time; and did his best to get the in the heart, and make them ours; for then sin maker, Coleraine, where they may be seen t vessel home, although unacquainted with navi-

for the children of God are led by his Spirit. I the owners in Clare, with the proceeds of the out- of everlasting life. have often greatly feared, lest the descendants of ward cargo, in American gold. The rest of the "The enemy's temptations are ever directed the Lord's worthies, who were full of faith and crew, four in number, reached home alive, but the mind, which is within a if they take not, if good works, should take their rest in the outside very much debilitated. Mr. Theriau is a mere soul sins not; if they are embraced, lust is pr of things, valuing themselves on being the off: skeleton, from over exertion, anxiety, and want sently conceived, that is inordinate desires; h spring of such: a sorrowfol mistake which the of sleep. The proceeds of the cargo were insured conceived brings forth sin; and sin finished, h Jews fell into ! May all consider that it is impose in Bosion, and it is belived some suitable acknows is acted, brings forth death. In all this, the heat sible to be the children of Abraham, unless they ledgment will be made of the young man's faith- of an evil man is the devil's mint, his work-hour do the work of Abraham." The remarks that fol-low are of particular interest to those in the min-Adv.

#### For "The Friend." THE CROSS OF CHRIST.

"If any man will come after me, let him deny goods and cast them out. quicken and season their spirits. We find it very himself and take up his cross daily, and follow hard to gain any entrance on such. The testime, for whosever will save his life shall lose it ; the Cross must be taken up, by which alone it mony is otten telt to rebound, which in low times but whosoever will lose his life for my sake, the strong man can be bound, his goods spoiled, at is a great discouragement to the poor instrument, same shall save it, for what is a man advantaged, his temptations resisted; that is within the be-Here the faith and patience of the Gospel most be if he gain the whole world, and lose himself or of man." "The cross and the way are spic us exercised. I understood after meeting, that the be cast away ? For whoseever shall be ashamed it is an inward submission of the soul to the wa state of some present had been remarkably spoken of me and of my words, of him shall the Son of of God, as it is manifested by the light of Cha to that day, which tended to humble my mind in man be ashamed when he shall come in his own in the consciences of men; though it be contrar thank fulness before the Lord, for his gracious glory, and in his Father's and of the holy angels," to their own inclinations. For example; whe

After these exercising painful times, doubts are sent of God himself, is plain, positive and easy to tell them, they should not yield to it; and if the ay be lost. There is great danger also, on the other hand, and constantly opposeth itself to the inordinate of faith, of true love to and combined in Gast power, by which they were made disciples of are enfitivated with fleshy lusts and affection Christ, and children of God; and it wrought so for they cannot bear the Cross, and they that can A SAILOR HERO. - Although instances of hero- powerfully upon them, that no proud or licentions not endore the Cross, must never have the Cross thrown upon his charge, he put the brig under a evil thoughts, adulteries, fornications, murders, very singular, no two coins appear to bear l reefed topsail only, to prepare for severe weather, thefts, covetousness, wickedness, deceit, inscivious same superscription. The silver is composed of When eight days out, Capt. D'Entrement died ; ness, an cvil eye, blasphemy, pride, foolishness: all large number of weighty ingots and ornament

power and art." And when he thus gets posse sion of the heart nothing short of the power Christ, the Lamb of God that taketh away ti sins of the world can dispossess him, spoil all h

So that it is easy to be understood, "When This unalterable doctrine spoken by the Son and evil presents, that which shows the evil does all

This shows to every one's experience, how

Extraordinary Discovery of Coins .- A ver

hai Chickens .- It would appear from the that Shanghai chickens are not in favour -"We are adverse to all big things, g mountains, and we love them because the immediate creation of God, and are pinting to heaven. We never saw a big , but had cost more than he came to, in him grow up to his size. So with big -and in reply to a Shanghai friend, with the declining furore, we here give it pinion that two pair of legs attached to thrifty fowls, like the Mexican game and will sustain and keep in a better condie flesh and feather than a pair of gouty er a modera Chiaamaa, And, too, carerison, deduced from the realities of cause t, teaches us that, as scratching is one of ents of good living to a rooster, the recds in this particular, have greatly the e over the automaton monsters of the ard. With bountiful crops and good seamay be made to do; but 1>53 was wholeow to practical Shanghai hreeders. Give rking or Mexican game for the spit-a o crow-a turkey to roast, and guinca eggs, and we will give up all other fowl those who choose to indulge in them. doodle-doo,' was the good old-fashioned ow of the roosters in the days of our boye insupportable 'Come and feed me of the Shanghai, is doleful enough to an-

he funeral of a corn-crib." gration to Iowa .- The immigration into present season is astonishing and unpre-. For miles and miles, day after day, ries of Illinois are haed with cattle and pushing on towards this prosperous State, nt beyond Peoria, during a single month, n hundred and forty-three wagons had

ils to the population.

ee Negro Boy arrested as a Fugitive The Blairsville (Pa.) Apalachian says ohen Slinter, a coloured boy, born in that s been arrested as a fogitive on board a iti boat, and taken to Covington, Ky. The the boat threatened to flog the boy if he confess he was a fugitive, and under the nsion of punishment he made such an ad-The citizens of Blairsville are taking correct this outrage, and to punish those in it .- Ledger.

facture of Salt .- During 1853, there delivery. inufactured at the salt springs at and near e, New York, 5,404,453 bushels of salt, larger quantity than has been manufac-D. News.

als by Machinery .- The mill recently y machinery, has now gone fully into opebeing prepared with that precision that peculiarly to machinery they fit together so ly that it is almost impossible to see the prepared by hand .- Ledger.

have completed it.

Communicated. Institute for Coloured Youth. To the Institute for Coloured Youth-

The Managers Report:

That during the past year the schools in Lombard street have been conducted in a very interesting and creditable manner, by the same teachers nected with that oppressive system which would mentioned in our last report, viz., Charles L. Rea- chain down all the nobler faculties of the mind, son, principal of the high school, Grace A. Maps, and repress all aspirations after the true dignity assistant teacher of the female department of the of manhood, for the low and selfish purpose of same, and Sarah M. Douglass, teacher of the primary school for girls.

At the date of our last report, the primary school had been so short a time in operation that we made but a brief allusion to it, but we are now pleased to state our belief, that both in a moral by their diligent application and great interest in and literary point of view, the teacher has exercised a salutary influence over the pupils, and is very desirous to carry out the object of its estab- deportment of their female teacher, and the faithlishment, to prepare the scholars for entering the high school.

The great need of this preparation is continually manifest, those applying for admission being very deficient, particularly in arithmetic. Through her careful conscientious attention, several of her scholars have been enabled recently to pass the examination needful for admission to the high vice to the satisfaction of his scholars, was handschool, and we are informed by her reports, that there is a commendable spirit on the part of most number to present him with a valuable token of of the children to reach the required qualification. their regard, which was delivered with a very ap-

of attainment requisite for admission. This has value of his instructions. limited the number of boys under the care of our principal, C. L. Reason, more than we hoped well managed by our efficient superintendents and would be the case, but we are confirmed in our librarians, James M. Bustill and wife. Order and belief that it operates favourably, by stimulating regularity are preserved. The books are well the pupils in other schools to more exertion to taken care of and extensively read. Many of the improve and qualify themselves, thus extending the usefulness of our institution beyond its walls.

We had expected that our school would have and all for lowa. Allowing five persons attracted some pupils from a distance; but the during the past year. Chiefly periodicals selected on, which is a fair average, would give realization of this, has as yet been prevented, chiefly, we believe, by the want of a suitable place for boarding young persons of colour.

In addition to the usual course of instruction, as stated last year, arrangements were made by the board, with Edward Parrish, (a very competent tion of our coloured population, and they are lecturer,) to deliver a series of lectures on chemistry, during the winter months. Through his advantages, and by their example and advice, to kindness and the interest felt by him in the objects of our Institute, the Managers were enabled at a very moderate expense, to give our scholars the High School is 37, of whom 18 are males, the opportunity of acquiring much valuable infor- and 19 females,-their attendance is very regumation. The lectures were illustrated by suitable lar. apparatus and experiments, and were made very

interesting by the clear and agreeable manner of 30.

Those of the managers who were present can this. bear witness to the intelligent attention and orderly deportment of the audience, which consisted ring any previous year. In 1792, the year not only of the pupils of the schools, but of many are opened, only 25,476 bushels were of their parents and friends. The study of chemistry has since been pursued in the school with advantage.

by Wm. M. Cooper & Co., in Church of the pupils of the high school was held in the rents objecting to place their children in contact clow Washington, for the manufacture of early part of the Second month. A number of managers and a large company of the friends of here in great profusion. Flour barrels are now turned out with a the scholars and of the Institution, were present. that defies competition, and the staves and The time allotted for the purpose proved too short visited the hisrary, who expressed themselves very being prepared with that precision that for recitation in all the branches taught, but those much gratified with the beauty of the room, and attended to were well performed.

The weekly examinations by the managers, thoroughly testing the attainments of our classes, deeply interested in the library and reading-room. At many of these, Friends interested in the Insticlosely, and have expressed themselves well satis- issued to 359 persons.

fied with the appropriate answers given on various subjects. We have also had occasionally, several visitors from the southern States, who were evidently much surprised at the progress of the pupils, and who very candidly expressed their satisfaction with it, although more or less conmaking men instruments to acquire wealth and gratify ambition.

In the female department of the high school, there is also great improvement. Several of the girls give evidence of talent, and will, we think. the pursuit of knowledge, be prepared before long, to act as instructors of others. The exemplary ful unassuming manner in which she performs the duties of her station, are very satisfactory to the Board.

An evening school for boys has been kept up during the winter as heretofore and was pretty well attended. This was taught by our principal Charles L. Reason. That he performed this sersomely manifested by their delegating one of their We continue to maintain closely the standard propriate address, expressive of their sense of the

The Library and Reading Room continue to be catalogues have been sold, and fines are collected when the rules are not complied with.

We have made some additions to the Library from the best published on mechanics, agriculture, and general literature. A few good books of reterence have also been added.

The Institute continues to be viewed very favourably by the respectable and intelligent porincreasingly disposed to avail themselves of its induce others to do the same.

The number of pupils now on the register of

The pupils of the Primary School number about

A report from the Librarians will accompany On behalf of the Board,

M. C. COPE, Sec'y pro tem.

Esteemed Friends,-In presenting our first annual report, we congratulate you that the anxiety, care and expease attending this institution, have not been in vain; though the location is felt to be A very satisfactory semi-annual examination a great drawback upon its prosperity, many pawith the protanity and immorality that prevail

A number of persons from other States have the liberality of the managers,

A portion of the visiting committee have been The hoops are the only part of the barrels have, however, afforded good opportunities for regular in attendance, and have shown themselves

From the opening of the library to Fourth you set about a good work, do not rest tution, have attended, and questioned the boys month 1st, 1851, cards of admission have been

The number of readers now using the library, Number of books loaned out during the

year, Number of books loaned in reading-room,

Total.

Books remaining out, 215.

Guarantees received, 359.

Many books not in the library, have been called ing instruction from those already provided.

There are now on the tables for the use of the reading-room-

7 Nos. of The Builder.

- 11 Nos. Journal.
- 1 No. Design,
- 12 Nos. " Journal of Franklin Institute.
- 3 Nos. Eclectic Magazine for 1854.
- 2 Nos. " Greenough's Polytechnic Journal. ..
- 1 No. North British Review for 1854. ...
- 2 Nos. Penn. Farm, Journal. 1 No. "

London Quarterly.

These have elicited a great deal of attention, and have been highly valued.

One of the most cheering scenes in the library is the presence of a number of youth, whose ages range from nine to sixteen. These children enjoy advantages, never before within the grasp of the coloured youth of this metropolis. It is pleasant ence of this mode of mental and moral culture ; posing of it. pleasant to look into the countenance of each as he pores over his volume, and endeavour to trace report. out the workings of his mind, the bent of his genius and his future position in the world.

ever the force of the injunction, Cast thy bread upon the waters, for thou shalt find it after many days. Respectfully submitted by

JAMES M. BUSTILL & WIFE.

Fifth mo., 1854.

There cannot be named a pursuit or enterprise for sanctification.

## THE FRIEND.

#### SIXTH MONTH 17, 1854.

NEW YORK YEARLY MEETING. We have received from a Friend the following notice of the above-named Yearly Meeting.

"The Yearly Meeting of New York convened on Sixth-day, the second of Sixth month, the on former occasions.

from Waterford, Ireland, accompanied by Samuel a future sitting. Bewley, of Dublin, were in attendance. Richard has a certificate, liberating him for service among with the reports were disposed of. The proposiseem to be confined.

"Epistles were received from all the Yearly New England, the reading of which, and the appointment of a committee to essay replies, occupied most of the morning session. The printed general epistle from London was also read and appointing trustees to take charge of that property, directed to be reprinted for distribution among the with authority, on the expiration of the present members.

is 345, of which 175 are males and 170 females, the nomination of the representatives, the clerks pients of the Permanent Fund, which was were reappointed, and the minutes of the Meeting proved of, and a committee to nominute trust for Sufferings were read. By these it appeared was appointed; and then adjourned to 3 o'clock 4210 1363 that meeting had sent a Remonstrance to Con- Fourth-day afternoon; the understanding be gress against the extension of the area of slavery that but little, if any, business except the subje

lature of the State in favour of a prohibitory be disposed of. liquor law.

for, but very few persons have left without receiv- queries were considered, during which many re-very, which reported a short minute to be insert marks were elicited; and having proceeded as far in the extracts, setting forth the incompatibility as the third query and answer, inclusive, adjourned.

"In the afternoon, the consideration of the an-Civil Engineer und Architect's swers was resumed and finished, and a memorinil Friends should carefully consider the subject, ar of the Monthly Meeting of New York concerning cherish any scruples they may feel, in relation Practical Draughtsman's Book of Anne Mott was read, when the meeting adjourned to Second-day morning.

ing for last year were read, which brought the ry out the concern of Society, it was necessar subject of Nine Partners' Boarding-school before that a Central Boarding-school should be estalthe meeting. It was discussed at considerable lished, on a scale of liberality and efficiency the length. It appeared that the Yearly Meeting had would command the confidence of the Society discontinued the school, and left the care of the pro- and in order to accomplish this desirable of perty to the Meeting for Sufferings. That meet- ject, they proposed that a committee be appointeing leased the property for school purposes to a that would devote their time to the formation of Friend, with whom the meeting had placed those scholars who were educated out of the Permanent of sufficient means to put it into successful open Fund, and that the property is going to decay. The discussion resulted in the appointment of a large committee, to consider the whole subject, to witness the interest manifested, and the influ- and report their judgment of the best mode of dis-

"The trustees of the 'Murray Fund' made a

"In the afternoon, the subject of slavery as presented in the reports from Westbury Quarter, Although the library thus far may not have was laid before the meeting, and discussed during realized your expectations, we feel more than almost the whole session. It resulted in the appointment of a committee to take the subject into consideration, and if way should open, to prepare a minute to be sent down to the subordinate meetings, calling the attention of Friends to the importance of abstaining from the use of the produce of the labour of slaves. A memorial of Phebe Field, a minister, was read. The reports from Farmingof human beings, on which there is so little pos-sibility of initure, as a constant desire or prayer for agactification difficulty, a committee was appointed to confer sia with the representatives from that Quarterly Meeting, and report their sense of the propriety of acceding to the request.

"Third-day morning, the subject of education, as presented in the reports from the Quarterly Meetings, was entered upon, and was discussed during almost the entire session. It appears by the reports, which were confessedly incomplete, that there are between 1400 and 1500 children within our limits, of suitable age to go to school, number in attendance being perceptibly less than and that between 100 and 200 only were receivng education at Friends' schools-the great mass "There were fewer ministers in attendance of the large remainder receiving their education with minutes from other Yearly Meetings than has at the district schools. A committee was apbeen common of latter years. Richard Allen, pointed to devise some mode of relief, to report to

" In the alternoon, various subjects connected Friends of Upper Canada, to which his prospect tion of Scipio Quarterly Meeting to hold that meeting in the Ninth month at Hector, was approved. The committee on that subject reported Meetings of Friends, and from the larger body of in favour of assisting Farmington Quarterly Meeting at its request, and a committee was appointed. The committee on the matter of Nine Partners Boarding-school property reported in favour of engagement, to lease the same for a Friends'

"On the opening of the afternoon session, on school, suitable for those children, who are re-5575 by the Nebraska bill, and had petitioned the legis of education, and the essays of epistles, was yet

"Fourth-day afternoon, the meeting received " On Seventh-day morning, the answers to the report from the committee on the subject of a slavery with the principles of the gospel, a urging that as the consumers of the produce slave labour sustain the institution of slaver the use of such produce.

"The committee on education reported the "Second-day morning, the minutes of the meet- they were united in the view that, in order to car plan of such an establishment, and the raisiation. With this the meeting united, and a com mittee of five Friends was appointed ; to aid which committee, the Quarters were directed to appoint committees, at their first meeting after the Yearly Meeting, upon whom the central committee could call for any assistance they might require, in the prosecution of their plans.

"Essays of epistles addressed to the other Yearly Meetings, and to the larger body in New England, were then read, and the meeting adjourned."

#### ITEMS OF NEWS.

The Pacific steamship brings Liverpool dates to the 31st olt

Cotton steady. Flour still declining. The news from the armies on the Danube, and the fleets on the Black sea and the Baltic, indicates the bloodshed and the destruction of property still con-

UNITED STATES .- New York .- Two millions and quarter in gold, from California, was received last week Pennsylvania -- Deaths in Philadelphia last week, 188

Mayor Conrad has been inaugurated, and the new city is in quiet operation.

#### RECEIPTS.

Received from S. M. Briggs, O., for Samuel Stephen lo., \$2, vol. 27; from A. Rogers, agt., C. W., for John Webb, S2, vol. 27; for James G. Edwards, S2 vol. 27 from H. Knowles, agt., N. Y., for D. Narmour, S3 vol 27; from A. Garretson, agt., O., for Barak Micheoer and S. J. Edgerton, S2 each, vol. 27.

MARBIED, at Friends' Meeting-house, Concord, Delaware County, Pa., on the 7th inst., MARE BALDERSTON of Philadelphia, to ANN, daughter of William Scattergood, of the former place.

#### INDIAN CIVILIZATION.

The Committee for the Civilization and Improvement of the Indian natives, are desirous of engaging a Friend and his wife to assist in the care of the farm and family at the Boarding-school at Tucessassah. Also a suitable Friend to take charge of the School. Application may be made to Joseph Elkintoa, No.

377 South Second street ; Thomas Evans, No 180 Arch stre

Philada., Fifth mo. 31st. 1854.

#### PRINTED BY KITE & WALTON,

No. 3 Ranstead Place, Fourth above Chestnut street.

# FREND.

# A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

#### XXVII.

SEVENTH-DAY, SIXTH MONTH 24, 1854.

#### NO. 41.

#### PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

wo dollars per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions and Payments received by

JOHN RICHARDSON.

0. 50 NORTH FOURTH STREET, UP STAIRS. PHILADELPHIA.

to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months. advance, three and a quarter cents; to any United States, for three months, if paid in ix and a-half cents.

#### From the Leisure Hour. JORN HOWARD.

he north side of the priory of St. Barthosays John Stowe, in his "Survey of from Smithfield to Aldersgate-street." after me, and who knoweth whether he ary privilege a wise man or a fool ?" And survivors k with reverence and praise.

siderable obscurity rests on the scene as well as may befull. Knowledge of a profession is no hurthe exact date of his birth. This son was the den. A gentleman is not the less a gentleman John Howard on whose name, by universal accla-because lie is conversant with law, with trade, mation, the title of philanthropist has been bestow- with medicine; nay, he is then more a gentleman medeed with the original productions with the second secon age, yet thin and spare, and rather fragile in his -some art or craft, knowledge or skill, of which make and appearance, with large nose, and eyes chance and change cannot divest him; wanting sparkling with benevolence, and compressed lips, this, his present interest or his fears for the future which show that he carries with him a will too must often mudify his hopes and warp his constrong to be easily broken. Hair cut short in science," front and curled behind, and costume somewhat like a full court dress in miniature, complete the been well schooled in filial obedience, only subportrait. Young Howard went to school for mitted to the drudgery of the grocer's warchouse, seven years with Mr. Worsley, a good Greek without any liking for scales and ledgers, inasscholar at Hertford; and was then removed to much as we find that almost immediately upon his " is the lane truly called long, which the care of Mr. Eames, who was tutor in a semi. [ather's death he procured the surrender of his nary conducted in Tenter Alley, Moorfields, for indentures. His apprenticeship obligations were ne when our venerable metropolitan to the education of both dissenting ministers and lay carly cancelled upon the payment of a sum of r recorded this characteristic notice of a men. Mr. Eames was of rare attainments, a money; but the youth, freed from the yoke of wn locality, it was "built on both sides friend of Sir Isaac Newton, and pronounced by servitude, was by no means disposed to riot in his with occarly it was bound on our avec membra for brokers, this predominance is, for an annotator upon Strype de anglene as "a place of note for the sale harw very little of Latin, and less Greck, but he el, linen, and upholsterer's goods, both could never write his own language with propri-nd and new, but chiefly for old." It is ety and correctness. But among his school as- ton House, and as we walk through the main n probable, that many a thrifty salesman sociations there occurs one of those instances of street of that new populous suburb, we think of user old neighbourhood made a decent generosity with which his history abounds. Mr. Howard's visit to the paternal abode, and his reut of his yearly gains, though only one Densham was assistant to Mr. Eames, and won collections amidst the scenes of his boyhood, and now of has attained to any celebrity. This the respect and gratitude of Howard. The latter, call to mind how daily he might be seen by a , that no fortune was ever laid up by any just before setting out on his last and fatal journey, buttress of the garden wall, at the hour when the igent sons of trade in our great metro, gave his old tutor an unlimited order to draw on baker was passing with his cart, baying a loaf of stinged to a better use in the hands of the his baker for whatever sum he might stand in the man, and flinging it over the wall, and then, successor, than the fortune of him to need of; but the delicate conscientionsness of the with a laugh, saying to his father's gardener, the e now refer. Many a father has felt poor scholar was as great as the benevolence of playmate probably of his own earlier days, "Harwise man so touchingly expresses: "1 his rich friend, for though at the time having only 'y, see if there is not something for you there the labour which I had taken under the twelve or thirteen pounds a year, he diminished among the cabhages." The frolicsomeness of use I should leave it to the man that his little capital rather than accept the discretion- Howard in his youth bore the stamp of true kind-

Howard's father did what few men in his cirnessed a sad squandering by the new cumstances are wont to do. Though he could Howard in his manhood. of money scraped together by much leave his son a fortune, he determined to bring ist not a little of self-denial. But the him up to trade, and therefore hound him appren us tradesman in Long-lane, whom we tice to Messrs. Newnham and Shipley, wholesale ington. He had lodgings there, where he studied thinking of, was honoured as the accu- grocers in Watling-street. For that old thoroughsore travail," became, through the bene of his son, the instrument of mercy to when the great masters of the world had their removed to apartments under the roof of Mrs. and the world, surrounding his name provinces in Britain, and Roman manners and Sarah Lowne, a widow of a little property, residastre at which generations to come will Roman hearts covered the banks of the Thames, ing in Church-street, who devoted her time to the all about that neighbourhood, come thick and fast care and comfort of the young invalid. He had Howard kept a shep somewhere about the before the mind's eye, as we sometimes thread some rather strange notions, and when they f the place so noted for the sale of uphol- that alley-like avenue to London Bridge, in pre-shaped themselves into the form of duty, they alzoods ; and when, by diligently following ference to the broader and more crowded high. ways rested upon a very firm substratum of conof business, he had obtained enough to way of Cheapside. Milton's shade, of course, scientiousness. Though he was only twenty-five, "otium cum dignitate," he first retired meets us at the corner of Milk-street, and we like he considered that he could justly repay the lady d, and then removed to Clapton. About to think also of the grocer's apprentice, grown for her kindness, though she was fifty-two, by S Clapton residence was described as a somewhat since we described him at Clapton ; nothing less than the other of his hand in marriage, e mansion situated on the western side of who amidst hogsheads of sugar and chests of tea with the resolution of promoting the happiness of t, but much decayed, and lately disfigured. was acquiring habits of application to business of life he who had saved his. The eccentric proposal on atter it was pulled down. There, in no little use to him in atter life. Meditating on the he who had saved his. The eccentric proposal r. Howard must have been living in good this early portion of Howard's history, our at length accepted, and Howard amply redeemed ances, as in that year he paid the fine thoughts take the shape so well defined by his his vow. He always expressed himself as having serving as sheriff of London. He had last biographer :-- "No man can foresee even for been happy in his choice, though his domestic on, about thirteen years old, who was an hour the turns of fortune. It is the part of enjoyment was of a different character from that born in the Clapton house; though cop- wisdom to be armed and prepared for whatever which he afterwards so richly reaped during the

It would seem, however, as if Howard, who had liness of disposition, and that punctuality in engagements which marked the entire history of

But he did not live in the Clapton House-that was let. His own place of abode was Stoke Newand improved his mind. The delicate state of ten years of wedded companionship he spent with to make, we stated that a pig would not grow, if "Not going to learn a trade! I should like to lave. your which, while they rebuke the languid reli- sure to air and sun light .- Toledo Blade. gious sentiments of frigid professors of Christianity, are calculated to excite a sympathetic ardour in the hearts of all who have any spiritual sensibility. The motto on his monument in Cardington church, written by himself, was expressive of his evangelical creed, and his tone of humble confidence from first to last, " My hope is in Christ,"

Howard removed to lodgings in St. Paul's churchyard, whence he proceeded to the continent, without working for it, you will be either very a carpenter named Rittenhouse, or a man whence he proceeded to the continent, without working for it, you will be either very a carpenter named Rittenhouse, or a man whence he proceeded to the continent, without working for it, you will be either very a carpenter named Rittenhouse, or a man whence he proceeded to the continent, without working for it, you will be either very a carpenter named Rittenhouse, or a man whence he proceeded to the continent, without working for it, you will be either very a carpenter named Rittenhouse, or a man whence he proceeded to the continent. and where, we presume, he afterwards returned. That visit to the continent was a very eventful one. He was taken prisoner, and barbarously treated, and detained for some months a captive into his soul, and afterwards helped to impel him onward in his astonishing career of prison visitation and reform. He was permitted to return to England, so strong was the confidence he inspired, to negotiate himself with the government for his to prison if he did not succeed; and when his friends congratulated him on his escape, he desired Paul's churchyard, out on parole, like another though it were a nuisance. Regulus, prepared to re-enter the land of captivity if he cannot obtain liberty upon terms fair and just. A right noble study is that for the men of com- course very well. But he had to work. So he book which commends him who "sweareth to his mining it, he turned round and said to his foreown hurt and changeth not."

#### (Conclusion next week.)

Light for Animals .- We are often impressed with the gross neglect of otherwise intelligent life. To the animal and the plant alike and to which he heard his muster's encouraging words. each and every human being, light as well as warmth, is absolutely indispensable. Put a plant and as 1 had a chance to speak to him, 1 asked, in a cellar and it will grow up colourless, flexible, "What are you going to do?" "I am going healthless. Put it in a dark place, and yet give into a merchant's jubling house." "Going to be killed .- We learn from the Providence (R. I it air, and it will hardly do better. Yet people a clerk, then. Why do you not learn a trade?' Journal, of the 6th inst., that the large elephat will attempt to bring up unumals imprisoned and "Trade?' said he, "I aint going to learn a Hannibal, attached to the Broadway menagent housed. In some public remarks we had occasion trade /"

his second wift -his beloved Henricita. The first deprived of light. We soon after met na old know why a trade is not as good as a clerkshin Mrs. Howard died in 1755, between two and three gentleman, and he had lived sixty years without I suppose you think it is more genteel and respec. years after her marriage, and lies buried in St. discovering the fact, and the first words he ad-table! What would you do, if nobody learned a Mary's, White-chapel. Howard felt lonely when dressed to us were';--" well, you told me why trade? Where would you be with your *jobbing* this tie was dissolved, and broke up housekeeping. my pigs would not grow. Two years ago, 1 put *house*, I wonder. Now, if you would only be a giving away his furniture to the poor of the vil- in a snug place under my barn, six pigs. It was book-binder, or printer, or carpenter, or mason The old gardener we have mentioned re- warm but dark, and they were fed through the or shoemaker, and act with the true spirit of a ceived for his share a bedstead and bedding, a floor. In the spring I took them out, and they noble workman, you may reach the head of you, table and hulf a dozen chairs, together with a new looked like rats. They hadn't grown a pound,'s scythe—a dividend of the philanthropist's relies A farater of our aequinitance was some time which, at a subsequent period, when the donor's since driving a mare. We asked him how she fame had spread far and wide, became mightily became blind. He told us that he put her and enchanced in value. We have no means of as- two other three year old horses into a perfectly bler, and a successful man in your character and certaining the house where Howard lived at Stoke dark stable in the fall, and in the spring, soon life, than a bad clerk or a doubtful merchant Newington, but we know where he worshipped, after they came to the light, they were stone blind. Have you never heard of men that have learner We have a vivid recollection of the old independ- These illustrations show conclusively, that light trades, and what they have done ? Now, suppose ent chopel there, as it appeared about twenty years is necessary to every living and growing thing. I and my brother, and a good many others, go a ago, then much in the same state it had been in Our barns are not light enough. Our houses, too work at our trades, and we make boots, shoes from the beginning. The small pulpit, surmounted many of them, are too destitute of light. Parents hats, tin pans, knives, threshing mills, watches with a huge sounding-board, and the tall-backed pursue a blind and benighted course, when they and other things, and then, because you have pews and heavy galleries, spoke of other days, encourage their children in living housed and im-never learned a trade, and don't know enough a constituting an appropriate back-ground for the prisoned, when they encourage them in envelop- be of any other use to us, suppose we ask you t figure of young Mr. Howard in carnest prayer, or ing their faces under impenetrable veils, lest their sell these for us-how much more genteel as reverently listening to his pastor, Micaiah Town- checks should blister. You cannot blister the you than we? Is it genteel to earn a living it send. The man of whom we write, it should be check of a cherry or a peach. Better remember some way, without being obliged to take off you remembered, was eminent for his spiritual piety, that the ruddy glow of priceless health, and the coat and dirty your hands? It may be gented no less than his active benevolence. He breathed life and animation that irradiate beauty, can never in one sense, but the clerk who begins in the through his letters and journals a devotional fer- exist in perfection, unless in full and free expo- spirit will pretty surely make a bad merchani

#### "I ain't going to leara a Trade,"

Ain't you ? I should like to know why not. Hundreds and tens of thousands have learned one before you, and many more will do the same thing. A trade well learned, may make a name and a fortune well earned. If you ever get either men of modern times ? Have you never heard o " lucky," or very unfortunate,

I don't think much of a boy who says he is not revolutionized the world with his discoveries in going to learn a trade. If his place in the world the steam engine? Have you heard of Jame is such that he can learn a good trade and have Watts, or is it genteel not to know any thin, in Franco. There he saw and felt what entered a good situation, he will be very unwise not to about trades or those who have learned them seize the opportunity. A boy who goes to a Who was Arkwright, that followed the trade of trade, determined to make himself master of his barber? Or Whitney, or Fulton? Who we business, and to be a well-informed and intelligent Governor Armstrong, of Massachusetts, or Isaa workman, will soon rise to the head of his profes. Hill of New Hampshire, who learned the trade of sion, if he pursues the right path. The faithful a printer. Did you ever hear of the man wh liberation. He had pledged his honour to go back apprentice who delights to do his day's work swung his sledge at the anvil, and became the well, and to do it to the best of his ability, so as distinguished blacksmith, named Elihu Burne to earn the praise of his employer, will feel hap. And talking about cobblers, did you ever hear ( them to defer their expressions of joy, till he had pier, and be a more honourable man, than he who a distinguished cobbler named Roger Sherman obtained an honourable discharge of his obliga- does just enough to shuffle along through the Or of the illustrious lame cobbler of Londo tions. So the shadow of Howard passes us in St. day, and then hurries away from his work as named John Pounds, who founded Ragge

and college, although he would have liked that merce, and for all sorts of men who pass by St. went to learn a trade. He tried to do his work to be a elerk? You should leel it to be an honor Paul's every day: My word is my bond, This always to the very best of his ability. He went to stand on the same platform with such me sentiment, embodied in the conduct even of a to a place, and the first day his master came to even if they are distinguished cobblers and black heathen, ought surely to guide all believers in that look at what he had done, and after closely exa- smiths. man, "James, that is very excellent work for a as you know how ! Be faithful, and persevent new boy. It is about as good as any of our jour. By and by we shall perhaps hear of your bein neymen do it l" Did not that little fellow feel as a distinguished merchant-distinguished for pr proud as if he had won a triumph ? He was re- vate and public virtue," warded from the start with the good opinion of men, in not securing abundant light for animal his employer, and he never forgot the pleasure with our best wishes, and resolved to say to or

Not long ago a boy was about leaving school,

business, and become the best known man in your line in the country.

#### "What, be a cobbler !"

"Certainly. You had better be a good cob The merchant or the clerk who will not take of his coat, and lift a bale of goods, or nail up a box, but makes the porter do it, because it i beneath him, may get along in the world, but the chances are against him,

" Learn a trade! Did you never hear of such a man as Ben. Franklin, who learned the priating trade, and became one of the most distinguished made philosophical instruments, and afterward Schools, and put into operation one of the I knew a boy who was too poor to go to school greatest pieces of moral machinery of the age " nd college, although he would have liked that "No?"

"You haven't ? Well, you know just enoug

But go on | Be wise | Resolve to do alway

So we bade our young friend good-bye, wi readers in the Evangelist, about the same, as v said to him.-N. Y. Evangelist.

A Furious Elephant at Large-Three Hors which was at exhibition at Pawtucket, on the ggested to him the mode of attack which ed afterwards. When about seven miles wtucket he became furious, turned upon er, who had to fly for his life and take n a house, got free, and rushed along the stroying every thing in his way. Meetrse and wagon belonging to Mr. Stafford e thrust his tusk into the horse and lifted e terribly, and carried him about fifty feet ew the dead body into a pond. The vas broken to pieces, and Mr. Short conis tusks in this encounter. A mile farther hant, now grown more furious, attacked me manner a horse and wagon, with Mr.

W. Peck and his son. He broke the nd wounded the horse, which ran away. k was pretty badly hurt in the hip.

the keepers were engaged in securing iller elephant, who had not, however, ed any signs of insubordination, the ne got off from them, and went through ille, when Mr. Mason Barney and anomounted their horses and kept on his .near to him as was prudent, giving warnhe danger to the passengers whom they he way. The elephant would occasionhem.

iext man in the path was Mr. Pearce, who ng with his little son in a one horse wagon. coming towards the elephant, and being by Mr. Barney, turned around and put e to his speed, but the elephant overtook i seizing the wagon, threw it into the air, it to pieces, and breaking the collar bone of Mr. Pearce. The horse, disengaged e wagon, escaped with the fore wheels, elephant gave chase for eight miles, but atch him. The elephant came back from accessful pursuit, and took up his march the main road, where he next encounr. J. Eddy, with a horse and wagon. He p the whole establishment in the same before, smashed the wagon, killed the nd wounded Mr. Eddy. He threw the up the dead horse and deposited him in , where he had first met him. He killed r horse, and pursued another, who fled to e him off. Once on the route, the keeper ceeded in driving off the furious beast. of the time he ran at the rate of a mile in "to go to her in the morning. nutes. \$700 were paid in damages.

erican Scientific Association an interesting name in her prayer. this subject. The lowest depth at which

got loose from his keeper on the way most favourable circumstances, he finds to be "great mind" to do many things, but ending all awtucket to Fall River, early yesterday twenty-five fathoms, or one hundred and fifty feet, in doing nothing. The cold weather gave an ad-: Before starting, his keeper made him inder part of a wagon loaded with 3500 (Faheraheit, The peculiar transparency of this degrees ditional charm to his fireside; a comfortable to firder part of a wagon loaded with 3500 (Faheraheit, The peculiar transparency of this and hot supper drave away from his thoughts for the purpose of getting it into line. It spot (in the Pacific Ocean) he attributes to its free-bility of the provide the start of sed that this, although not unusual, might dom from admixture with the comparatively turbid waters of the great rivers of the East and bed, very little affected with other people's miseries. North-east of Asia, and partly to its high temper-ature. Near Cape Horn the limit of vision is about ten fathoms-sixty feet.

#### Selected "I have a great mind."

"I have a great mind," said Jeffery Jones, as he agon and rider into the air. He mangled sat alone by the fire, looking listlessly at the live coals, and the flickering flame; "I have a great mind to do it to morrow."

The case to which Jeffery alluded was this, He y hurt. The elephant broke one of his had an aged relation to whom he had acted unkindly, nay, very unkindly, and what was worse. he had never acknowledged his fault. As he sat by the fire on, the last night of the year, reflecting on various events, his conscience smote him, and then it was that, feeling computction for the fact, he thought about writing to his relative and confessing his fault. "I have a great mind," said he, is he that considereth the poor: the Lord will " to do it to-morrow."

mind is seldom or ever great enough to do it. He merely means that he has some inclination to do it, but this by no means amounts to an intention, So it was with Jeffery Jones. He had pen, ink, and paper within his reach, and his time was at to look at them, but did not attempt to his own disposal; why, then, could he not write his letter that night as well as in the morning ?

As Jeffery continued looking at the fire and musing on things gone by, he remembered, also, that a neighbour of his had done him an injury, though not intentionally. It is true that he had endeavoured to atone for it, and earnestly implored to be forgiven, but this forgiveness had never been granted. The last night of the year however was heart, though with a word of kindness thou not a time to be implacable, so the thought of calling on his neighbour in a kindly spirit occurred to him. "I have a great mind," said he, "to call on him to-morrow.

It was but six o'clock when he said this; why, then, could he not have put on his hat and great coat and seen his neighbour at once? He would then have healed the wounded heart of another, and afforded satisfaction to his own.

As Jeffrey Jones went on in his cogitations, it enty feet over a fence into the adjoining occurred further to his memory that a few days broke down the fence, went over and before a case of great distress had been mentioned fields, that a letter with a black scal came to to him. A poor, deserving woman, well brought up, had, by the siekness and death of her husband, been reduced to extremity, so that a little tempothe elephant followed, but at the door rary assistance was required to enable her to keep by a fierce bull dog, which bit his leg her house over her head, and support her little ones. There were many who were ready to help read of him, saw him plunge over a wall her, but some one was wanted to take the lead, without the consolation of thy forgiveness; and te for a house. The keeper got into the Jeffery Jones was rich enough to spare from his thy aged relation has been called away from the rst, hurried the frightened people within own purse the required sum without inconvenience, oper story, and providing himself with an or by the effort of an hour he might have obtained thine unkindness. Truly thou hast encompassed it from others, but he neglected to take either chant finally exhausted his strength, and course. The last night of the year brought the self down in the bushes, about two miles matter home to him, and he began to think of ought to be employed in benevolent action, is a ade's Ferry. Here he was secured with going to the poor woman and telling her what he great, though a common error. When our plough-and carried over the ferry to Fall River, intended to do. "I have a great mind," said he, ing and sowing is ideal, our harvest is not likely

the poor woman at thy heart, thou wouldst have selves free from his sinful infirmity? Do our sparency of the Ocean.-Commander gone that very hour; the fatherless might then deeds equal our determinations and are we of the United States Navy, has furnished have blessed thee, and the widow have put thy aware that he who deters till to morrow the duty

Jeffery Jones mused another hour or two by his all? are visible from the surface, under the cheerful fire and well-swept hearth, having a Reader, time is hastening on with giant strides,

poor widow; and Jeffery Jones retired to a downy

The morrow came and brought with it its occupations and its cares ; and though Jeffery was in a great degree, a man of leisure, he found enough business of one kind or another to engage his attention ; absorbed by the events of the passing hours, the reflections of the preceding night no longer held a place in his memory.

A week or two of the new year had flown before Jeffery Jones gave himself the trouble to inquire after the widow, and he then learned that as no one had stepped forward in her favour, the landlord had distrained upon her for rent, and the poor broken-hearted woman with her little ones, had departed no one knew where,

Go get thee to thy comforts, Jeffery Jones ; eat, drink, and sleep, if thou canst, without compunction ; but for all this thou art not guildless concerning the fatherless and the widows. "Blessed deliver him in time of trouble-the Lord will Now the great misiortune of it is, that when strengthen him upon the bed of languishing: one says he has "a great mind" to do a thing, his thou wilt make all his bed in his sickness." Psa. xli, 1, 3.

It might, perhaps, be as much as three or four months after this, for the hawthorn tree was then in blossom, and the birds were singing, when the news came suddenly upon Jeffery Jones that his neighbour had left the country for Canada, having declared that if one thing more than another oppressed his mind on quitting his native land, it was the circumstance of his never having obtained the forgiveness of the neighbour whom he had unintentionally injured.

And so, Jeffery, thou hast allowed thy neighbour to cross the wide seas with an arrow in his mightest have removed it, and poured oil and balm into his wounds.

Thou hast prepared bitter herbs for thy repast, and planted thorns in thy pillow. "If thy brother trespass against thee, rebuke him; and if he repent, forgive him. And if he trespass against thee seven times in a day, and seven times in a day turn again to thee saying, 1 repent : thou shalt forgive him." Luke xvii. 3, 4.

It was when the reapers were at work with their sickles, and binding the sheaves in the Jeffery Jones, which made his heart misgive him, It was, as he feared, to say that his aged relation, to whom he had acted unkindly, was dead.

And what thinkest thou now, Jeffery? The poor widow wandered away in her distress without thine aid; thy neighbour left his country without the consolation of thy forgiveness; and world without an acknowledgment from thee of thyself about with many sorrows.

To waste that time in profitless musing, which to be real. We may point the finger of reproach O Jeffery ! Jeffery ! hadst thou had the cause of and derision at Jeffery Jones : but are we our. of to-day, risks the hazard of never doing it at

and eternity with all of us is well nigh at hand If with all thy heart, and let it be done directly,-

Remembering, in this world of sin and sorrows, That one "to-day" is worth a score "to-morrows 0, 11,

#### BIBLE ASSOCIATION OF FRIENDS.

Twenty-fith Annual Report of the Bible Association of Friends in America,

The Managers report, that there has been sold or gratuitously disposed of during the past year, 2369 bibles, 1267 testaments, and 164 copies of testaments and psalms. Of these, 1219 bibles, and 919 testaments, have been furnished to Auxiliary Associations, for gratuitous distribution or sale at low prices, at their discretion. An edition of 1500 copies of the Reference Bible, one of 2000 of the School Bible, and one of 2000 of the 24mo. Testament, have been printed during the same period.

A statement of the Treasurer's account, exhibiting the receipts and disbursements, is herewith submitted; and also an account of the stock of books on hand.

Our esteemed friend Margaret Sheppard, lately deceased, bequeathed \$500 to the Association, and this sum has been paid to our Treasurer. It is expected that the legacy of \$1000 bequeathed by onr late esteened friend John Paul, and payable on the decease of his widow, will soon be received. It is intended that the amount of these legacies shall be invested, so as to increase the permanent funds of the Association.

Reports have been received from 12 Auxiliaries, viz., Vassalborough, Maine; Burlington, New Jersey ; Philadelphia, Fairfield, Chesterfield and Alum Creek, Ohio; White Lick, Concord, Hamilton and White Water, Indiana; Salem and Three River, lowa.

One new Auxiliary Association has been recognized since the last annual meeting, viz, ; that of Concord, Indiana, From a number of them, no reports have been received, but an examination of those which have come to hand, shows that our friend-, who are willing to co-operate with us in various parts of this widely extended country. continue sensible of the interest and importance of the work in which we are jointly engaged.

The gratuitous distribution to the more distant Auxiliaries appears to have been acceptable and useful, as will be shown by a few extracts from the reports. One Auxiliary says; "We desire sincerely to express our most grateful feelings to you, for your very liberal supply of bibles and testaments, to us the past year, thereby placing in our power the means of doing much good." Another ; " We believe that much good has arisen to Friends within our limits, through our feeble endeavours to promote the circulation of the Holy Scriptures." Another; "We can most thankfully acknowledge the reception of a box of Bibles and Testaments from the Managers, which has enabled us to furnish some families and several individuals with good Bibles and Testaments, which have generally been cisco editors do not seem to hold their celestial to a species to which he gave the name of End thankfully received. We have an extensive field brethern from neross the ocean in very high esti- noris. Captain Armange of the French merchan of labour open before us, situated as we are in a mation. The Commercial says, that within the service, has just brought home two others of the new country, and many of us with young and past years the Chinese population in that city has eggs, and he declares that the Malgaches assure rising families, and in but limited circumstances, increased very rapidly, so that now a person pass- him in the most positive manner, that a hug yet we do not feel like relaxing our labours in the ing through some large sections of that city might bird still exists in the interior of the island, and cause we have so recently embarked in, but, easily imagine himself among the low streets of that it was able to earry off a cow. Up owing to our wide spread borders and frequent Canton or Hong Kong. Nauseons odours, horrid the present time no fact has come to light in su immigration, we have but little hopes of soon caterwaulings, and dirt and filth in abundance, port of that assertion. One of the two eggs no being able to supply all our members with the characterize the localities where they reside. Their brought home contains, Captain Armange declare Sacred volume,"

Within the limits of some of them, there appears adds nothing to the general wealth. With them thou hast a fault to confess, an injury to forgive, to be still room for a good deal of labour, before ception of rent, they pay out nothing, subsisting or a kindness to perform, be not content with every member of the Society of Friends, capable as they do, only upon rice and dried fish, a year having " a great mind" to do it, but set about it of reading, shall be furnished with a good copy of supply of which they bring with them from home the Bible.

> done in that respect, but we think it highly desir- China. But this is not all. They are even wors able that Auxiliaries thus favourably circum- than useless. They have, by a powerful comb stanced, should keep up their organization, and nation among themselves, secured a position when continue their interest in this work of Christian they may set at defiance the mandates of the course benevelence. We teel the value of their aid and Crimes committed by them go unpunished & co-operation, and would suggest that when the want of witnesses sufficiently courageous to testif wants of our own members are adequately pro- in the face of their threats and intimidations, an vided for, they should in the exercise of a just perjury is so common among them, that the Record discretion, in some mensure extend the sphere of der considers it his duty never to render a contheir operations, more particularly among those viction on uncorroborated Chinese evidence. From who, though not in membership with Friends, yet these accounts, it would appear that the Chinese attend our religious meetings. The wants of their or at least the lower classes of them, by no mean coloured neighbours, may with great propriety be furnish a desirable addition to the motley popula investigated and supplied, and we apprehend not tion of our Pacific shore. unfrequently other cases will come to their knowledge, in which they have reason to believe donations of the Sacred Volume will confer a benefit upon the recipients. We would repeat the invitation heretofore extended to Friends in those neighbourhoods where no Auxiliaries have been formed, or where they have been suffered to decline, to an examination of the subject, and can assure them of the cordial co-operation and aid of this Association, if they feel disposed to join in this labour of love. Notwithstanding the endeavours used for years past, to ascertain and supply the wants of Friends generally, we apprehend there may still be localities where no Auxiliaries exist, and yet where the members of our religious Society are but imperfectly furnished with the sacred writings. In such places, Auxiliary Associations might be formed to great advantage, and our dear Friends who may engage in the performance of this Christian duty, may, it is to be hoped, be themselves benefitted by the closer attention they will probably thus be induced to give to the Holy Scriptures, which " are able to make wise unto salvation through faith, which is in Christ Jesus,"

Signed on behalf and by direction of the Board of Managers.

WILLIAM BETTLE, Secretary, Philada., Fourth mo. 13th, 1854.

SUMMARY OF THE TREASURER'S ACCOUNT. Payments.

. 3930 10 For Salary, Printing, &c. &c. Balance on hand Fourth mo, 7th, 1854, 544 15

	\$4474	25
<i>Receipts.</i> From sundry sources, Lehigh Loan belonging to Sinking	, 2855	03
Fund, paid off by the Company, Legacy of Margaret Sheppard, .	. 500 . 500	

\$1474 25

occupations are generally of a character which a litre and a half more than those in the Museur

Their money is all carefolly hoarded, with th In others there is not much remaining to be hope of enjoying its benefits upon their retarn t

> THE WORLD IS NOT THINE FRIEND. Lo where a crowd of " Pilgrim's toil" You cragged steeps among l

Selected.

Strange their attire, and strange their mein, As straight they " press" along.

Their eyes with hitter streaming tears Now bend towards the ground, Now 'rapt, to heaven their looks they raise, And bursts of joy resound.

And hark ! a voice from 'midst the throng, Cries, "Stranger wouldst thou know Our name, our race, our destined home, Our cause of joy or wee?

"Our country is Emanuel's land; We seek that promised soil; The songs of Zion cheer our hearts, While strangers here we toil.

"Our aching hearts do oft o'erllow, Our eyes oft bathed in tears, Yet nought but heaven our hopes can raise, And naught but sin our fears

"The flowers that spring along the road, We scarcely stoop to pluck ; We walk o'er beds of shining ore, Nor waste ope wishful look.

"We tread the path our Master trod, We bear the cross He hore, And every thora that wounds our feet, Has wounded Him before !"

Our powers are oft dissolved away In ecstasies of love; And while our bodies wander here, Our souls are fix'd above !

We purge our mortal dross away, Refining as we rua ; And whilst we die to earth and sense, Our beaven is here begun !

Wonderful Eggs .- In 1848, in consequence of land slip on the side of a hill in Madagascar, i the county of the Sakalaves, the eggs and bone of an immense bird were brought to light. In 1850 two eggs and some fragments of bones were set to France, and placed in the Museum of Nature History, at the Jardin des Plantes. M. Geoffre The Chinese in California .- The San Fran- St. Hilaire declared these eggs and bones to below

#### BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

ers and Elders, and other concerned members t the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia.

For "The Friend."

#### THOMAS LLOYD,

(Continued from page 316.)

ecords of the meetings for discipline in unscientionaly fulfilling what he believed

Monthly Meeting, consummated the mar- all blame in the matter. the house of Thomas Lloyd, in the city of ents of religious Society there.

s great with the Lord. The revilings, of the gospel." t provocations, the bitter and wicked lan-

Friends in America, was the fact, that their beloved brethren in the Truth, in ong in his belief or in actions. William the poor's."

Penn, in one of his off hand letters written before he understood the condition of things, does not hesitate to attribute the difference to a puerile vanity of scholarship between George Keith and to the observance of many of the requirements of Thomas Lloyd. He soon saw the unsoundness the Christian religion, that have manifested themof this view, and without doubt he sincerely regret-selves within the last two hundred years, more ted having penned such a sentiment.

phia show, that Thomas Lloyd was held cusation of too much zeal from misinformed of them are upon those points of doctrine and ears much employed therein, and that the American continent, were much drawn to him. anto death.

In the Filth month, 1688, his daughter Rachel , his motives were not always properly was married with his consent to Samuel Preston, the Holy Spirit as a light and a guide for man; ted by some, and he suffered unmerited at Lewes, in Sussex county, on the Delaware, the obligation resting on him to obey its teachings . As one of the council we find him very This match was satisfactory to Thomas Lloyd, under all circumstances, and the inalienable right y at his post, being absent from but two Samuel Preston was a valuable Friend, and to liberty of conscience necessarily flowing from s during the year 1684. About the Rachel was an exemplary and worthy woman, it; the testimony against war; that against oaths; month of 1694 he married Patience In the First month, 1694, his daughter Mary was that against slavery ; the d-velopment of the true f New York, and in that city appears to married to Isaac Norris, in Philadelphia. The relations subsisting between a community and the ided for several years, although he con-prominent station so long held by the father of individuals composing it, and the obligation to o attend to his duties in Pennsylvania, as the bride, perhaps occasioned many to be at the perform, with promptness and liberality, the du-the council, as president of the council, meeting on the day of the marriage, who were ties growing out of those relations; each and all ty-governor, and as master of the rolls, not accustomed to be at such a place. Among of these were either specifically proclaimed by fices he at different times held. At his these some disturbance took place, which one George Fox and his coadjutors, or immediately in New York, a meeting for worship of the followers of George Keilh made a subject of sprane for the principles which they spread network held, and it seems likely from complaint against Thomas Lloyd, to George broadenst over the land, which were nurtured by cient documents, that Flushing Monthly Whitched and Friends in England. When the their sufferings, and which many of them seeled was held there for a time, occasion members of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting heard with their blood. Within the last few years, periodically. We find in the Sixth of this charge, they directed a letter to be adressed many among other religious professors, in review-1686, that Casper Hoet and Elizabeth to George Whitehead, clearing their beloved ing the progress of society and the advances ne having been allowed to marry by Friend, then gathered to his everlasting rest, from made by it in the discharge of its civil and religi-

ork. In the previous Third month, his this attack on his Christian character. On the condescended to acknowledge to a certain extent But in the previous find monormal his status of the Seventh month, 1634, he was gluer Hanank was married in a meeting 5th day of the Seventh month, 1634, he was the house of John Bowne, at Flushing, taken with a malignant fever. His pain was very stands ever ready to welcome with its blandest ag indicate that the "Weekly Meeting" severe, but the Lord was with him, enabling him smile, every advance that Friends are willing to ouse of Thomas Lloyd, was established to bear it all with much patience. His bodily powers make towards tellowship with it. the Third and the Sixth months, 1686. however rapidly failed under the disease, and it It is perhaps difficult to estimate how large a ugh not employed on society matters in was soon evident that his death drew nigh. Many portion of the changes alluded to are attributable phia Monthly Meeting, from the close of Friends, notwithstanding the malignancy of the to the extraordinary enlightenment of early the middle of 1689, during which time disease, were gathered in his chamber, a short Friends, their unflinching dedication to the cause lence was probably at New York, Thomas time before his departure, to whom he addressed of Truth, the faithfulness of the Society generally ill regularly attended Philadelphia Yearly the following comforting expressions. "Friends, during the first hundred years of its existence and was therein frequently appointed to [ love yon all, and I am going from you; I die in and of very many of its members, down to the epistles. After his return to Philadelphia unity and in love with all faithful Friends. I present day; but it is still more difficult to con-, we find him much made use of in all have fought a good fight, and have kept the faith, ceive, to how much greater extent the world which stands not in the wisdom of words, but in would have been changed for the better, had all as a steady opposer of George Keith, and the power of God. I have fought not for strife those who have professed to believe in the same aithfulness to his religious duty towards and contention, but for the grace of our Lord doctrines and testimonies that the early Friends state, he satilered much contumely. His Jesus Christ, and the simplicity of the gospel. I promulgated, continued to walk consistent with say that all the difficulties and trials he lay down my head in peace, and I desire you their high profession, adorning the doctrince of n m his native land were small "com may all do so. Friends, farewell all!" Ad. God our Saviour; instead of so many of them the many and great exercise, grief and dressing Griffith Owen, he snid, "I desire thee abandoning the self-depying path whereinto we are he met withal, and went through in Penn- to mind my love to Friends in Old England, it all called; and thus not only obscuring the light, It is hard to declare what we have thou livest to go over to see them. I have lived it was intended we should diffuse on all around, but of them; he with much meekness and in unity with them, and do desire the Lord to giving occasion of offence and stumbling to others bore all, and we are well satisfied his keep them all faithful to the end, in the simplicity who were seeking freedom from the thraldom of

nd rude behaviour, which the Lord gave " it pleased the Lord to remove him to himself, out us to be a people, that Friends should be living ence to bear and overcome; he reviled not of the sorrow, grief, and troubles of this world, practical witnesses for the truth as it is in Ihm, or took any advantage, but loved his ene- to the kingdom of everlasting joy and peace, illustrating the purity and spirituality of this last d prayed for them that dispitefully abased which is his great gain, although great loss to dispensation to man, and by bringing forth the this country." He died, Seventh month 10th, fruits thereof in life and conversation, drawing source of trial to Thomas Lloyd and other 1694, in the fifty-fourth year of his age.

I, did not at first detect the bitterness of to lay by for charity in proportion to the circum- right of membership, are turning their backs on and departures in doctrine of George stances: as it will be easier to lay out in charity, their high calling, vitinting the faith the Society These were at first inclined to think that and we shall be more apt to seek for opportunities has always professed, and assimilating with the n contention of George was as much the of doing good, when we have money lying by us, world in their manners and mode of hving, and heat of his zealous opponents, as of any of which we have said, " This is not our own, but even of conducting the affairs of the Society, has

#### For "The Friend." FRUITS OF OUAKERISM.

In reflecting on the great changes in reference especially among its professors in Great Britain The reproaches of open apustates, the cold ac- and America, it is very observable that nearly all stimation by his brethren, inasmuch as friends, the insinuation of more unworthy motives, practice, which were opened on the minds of our ittees appointed on cases of importance were all borne by Thomas Lloyd, with Christian early Friends by their Divine Master, which he usually one. We do not purpose fol-patience. He lived to know that his firm stand called on them to preach to the people, and for him through all the difficulties of his against Keith was at last appreciated in England, which they were first scoffed at and derided, and te. It is enough to say, that he was for and the love and respect of the honest-hearted on afterwards imprisoned and persecuted many even

The fundamental doctrine of the indwelling of ous obligations, have admitted the debt it owes to It appears that Thomas Lloyd never heard of those worthy sons of the morning; the world has

sin, and the yoke of ceremonial performances. After six days' sickness, his Friends add, Undoubtedly it was the will of Him who called others within the sacred enclosure, and thus spreading the kingdom of Christ in the earth. But Philip Henry recommended it as a good rule, the manner in which large numbers claiming the defeated, and is defeating the design of the Head more wide dissemination of its principles and tes- what a long wilderness travel they had atter- which has promoted all these outpourings of timonies.

John Griffith, in reference to these things, says, vious, in gathering us as a people into his fold, to honoured with being the leaders of an entirely. Iluman calendars often fail; but in some com sit under his teachings, and consequently under new people to possess the land. Cannot the tries the well-known notes of the lark and i his glorious manifestation, showering upon us empty formal professors amongst us, who, under cuckoo become to the husbandman the true on great plenty of rain from above, and heavenly great pretensions, have suffered a heart of unmencement of the season. But the smaller bit. dew as upon Hermon's hills, that we might be as the garden of the Lord, full of fruitful plants and living God, and embraced this present world, read breast, the wren, and the thrushes, earliest an fragrant flowers, sending forth a sweet smell, yea, their own condemnation in this account? Shall their midday notes, and often before the summy to be as a fountain of gardens, and wells of living water, and streams from the goodly beautiful accounted worthy to carry on his glorious work mountains of Lebanon. It is written, 'Out of the in the earth ? No, verily ; but they must full into loudness of their tunes, compared with the im belly of him that believes, shall flow rivers of living water.' By this it plainly appears, that the Lord's chosen people are like conduits, channels, or water-spouts, to convey the water of life into the Caleba and Joshuas in our Society will be as louder noise than a lion, and the diminutive we the wilderness, that it may become a fruitful field, leaders and directors; like Priscillas and Aquilas, than many an animal. What musical instrume and that the desert land may come to rejoice, and to expound unto them, who inquire the way to of its size can equal the canary, the nightingal blossom as a rose; also into the sca, viz. amongst Sion, the way of the Lord more perfectly; for I or the mocking-bird; especially the latter, the the nations, languages, tongues and people, to heal am fully persuaded, our Society will not cease to prince of all songsters? the fishes that are in this sea, the backsliders and be a people, nor the glory ever depart therefrom distempered of mankind,

"But oh, how slowly doth this work go on ! degree the lapsed Christian church." and what a little progress it hath yet made, to what was expected by those valiants, who first day, and made that kingdom shake! Many under would be preserved faithful to their God, who song to her faithful companion. At first it is h the same profession in this day, are turned against should be as a seed, and to whom in time others, voice of affection and love-then cheers the hour to maintain its cause, are supporting and strength broken by the desertion of those who rebelled of security. While she is hatching, he sits upo ening the kingdom of Babylon in all their power, against the Truth, should be filled up, and an some near branch, and thus continues to watching some draughts of the wine, out of Babylon's golden have no doubt but that a prople will be preserved cup, whereby they are so intoxicated, as not to know from generation to generation, to contend earnestly Let any danger approach or intrude, in a moment what they are doing; so that, when they think they for the faith once delivered to the saints, and to all of a sudden, these cheerful notes stop-the are serving God, they are serving satan. Were not maintain the same with the doctrines and prin- most certain signal for his companion to take an the Jews drunk with this cup, when they dreamed ciples resulting therefrom, so eminently revived that God was their father, and at the same time in our predecessors, and most surely believed by were in reality of their father the devil, doing his us. So that when it shall please the Lord to works, when they thought they were doing God's awaken the nations, there will be no occasion to works? This woful mistake has been, and is expect new discoveries or other manifestations, but almost general among mankind. When they the Lord will show where he feeds his flock, and too, the mother is so constant on the nest, which suppress the measure of grace in themselves, and where they lie down at noon," drink a few draughts as above-said, they are then fit to follow anti-christ whithersoever he will lead them. But he will take care, not to have much cross to the will of the flesh in his religion, lest they should be tempted to leave him; that being the very reason of the violence they have offered to the divine Witness, which formerly rose up against them in their minds, viz., because they saw if they followed that, the cross must be taken up, and self must be denied. At this they have stumbled; and although little sense is at present and songs. All of them are busy with their with very little round eyes, and black as jet. They retained thereof, by reason of their intoxication, yet when they are summoned before the judgment-seat of Christ, and the books come to be industriously employed in this important business colours, except by their glittering. Visiting flower opened, all will then see things as they really are, which do not at all change their natures, though, by the defect in the capacity before described, ground, beneath some turi, to hide and shelter her rapid motion of their wings produces a humming they be not seen or understood.

"It is worthy to be remembered, and deeply pondered by great numbers in our Society, that many pleasing associations; the verdant fields, the at the point of an orange, pomegranite, or dream it was the rebellion and unfaithfulness of the child grove, the golden break of day and the early tree. They are about the size of a her's egg dren of Israel, that was the cause of their being matin hour, the fluttering from branch to branch, cut in two, admirably contrived, and warmly line turned back again into a barren, doleful, howling the soaring in the air, and the answering of its with cotton. The bird lays two eggs at a time wilderness, when near the borders of the land of young. These united, elevate and cheer the mind, white as snow, with yellow specks; and during promise. They doubtless might then have enter- and hence it is so delightful to behold the lark the short interval when she quits her work for ed, subdued the idolatrous inhabitants, and taken warbling upon the wing, and elevating its notes food, the male takes her place. The eggs are so full possession thereof, had they believed in and while soaring, until the little musician seems lost small, that a short exposure to the cold would in obeyed the mighty Jehovah, who with an out in the immense height towards the heavens. The jure them. At the end of twelve days the nestling

of the Church concerning it, and preventing the and for the destruction of their enemies. But coming down from the clouds towards the so wards, for about the space of thirty eight years, and of gladness. He has had his loved parter until all that people had fallen, except Caleb and the whole time in his eye, nor once lost sight, -" Is not the great design of the Almighty ob- Joshua, men of upright hearts whom the Lord the nest, while he was ascending and descending belief, a rebellious heart, that has departed from the mark it with the greatest distinctness : the rethey ever enter into the heavenly Canaan, or be strangers come. great condemnation, except they repent and re- body whence they issue. This disproportion b deem their misspent time, and another people be tween the voice of a bird and its size is ver raised to maintain this glorious cause, to whom striking and wonderful. Peacocks can make wholly, as it did from the Jewish, and in a great regative of the male. Not so with man. The

man then saw among the members in his beloved bird. But to cheer these labours and to support engaged against Babylon in the morning of our Society, he jet had faith to believe a remnant her under them, their all wise-Creator has give the Truth, and at the same time that they pretend would be gathered, until the ranks that were of her confinement, and becomes also the poet which is exceeding strange, and perhaps would army prepared, as in the beginning, to uphold to sing. As long as he is heard, she rests in per not be believed by hundreds that really are doing pure Christianity, and to make war in righteous- feet security. As some poet expresses it-The reason is, they first of all have taken ness against the man of sin. He remarks, "I

#### From the Christian Advocate and Journal. BIRDS' NESTS AND SONGS.

Yea, the sparrow hath found a house, and the swallow a nest for herself, where she may lay her young, even thine altars, O Lord of hosts, my King, and my God .--Psalm, Ixxxiv. 3.

visitors have much increased in numbers, variety, and velvets cannot imitate? Their heads are small nests. I can now watch around my cottage the seem to be never still, and use their wings will blue-bird, the wrens, the catbird, and the robin, such rapid motion that you cannot discern their of their lives. In the adjoining field, the meadow after flower, they extract its houcy with theil lark is at the same work. She builds on the little forked tongues, as if with a kiss. The dwelling.

stretched arm had brought them out of the land of strains continue, although the singer himself is appears, about the size of a blue-bottle fly. Egypt, dividing the Red Sea in mercy to them, useen. Then he descends with a swell, while The visits of these migratory birds become visit

Our little wrens are certainly remarkable for #

Singing, among the feathered tribes, is the pretoil of incubation, and the fatigue of nursing th Notwithstanding the degeneracy this worthy helpless brood, becomes the daty of the femal

#### " Most blest when most unseen."

of herself and young.

The nests of small birds show more contrivant than the larger, and are generally warmer an deeper. Their eggs, liable to cool quickly, requin this increased warmth and protection. Hence the male occupies when his mate is obliged to ab sent herself, seeking food. Within a few days have noticed the first humming birds of this sea son-the least, but the most beautiful of all birds They are most innocent and sportive, and delight to luxuriate among the brilliant flowers of a honey suckle now blooming at the end of my cottage What can equal their changeable coloured feathers -crimson, varying like an opal in different light Since I wrote a few days ago, our feathered -black, and glossy greenish brown, which sike sound : hence their names. Not less curiou With the music of this bird comes its mirth and are the nests of these birds, suspended in the air

Twitters from the straw-built sheds,"

nd and France during the summer, dedark sons of Africa in the winter, as they their insect prey, over the plains of that itinent. The same cuckoo which stopped archin on his way to the rural school, by nown lay, startles the éar of the young avage, as he roams amid his native wilds

then, would not love and care for the Our blessed Saviour noticed the sparrows d "God heareth the ravens when they rive them not from your trees and fruits. eat storehouse of God's beautiful creation nough for the wants of all,

duty over, these feathered songsters, by ret impulse, will soon wing their way over sea, rising far above the storms of both, still onward, they keep their steady otil they reach the happy desired shore. an unscen hand had mercifully guided

a easily imagine, in this wonderful flight, al emblem of the race of the pious Chrisseeks his rest in heaven. He listens to unheard by the outward ear, " Behold of your rest," His views and hopes are d the regions of the earth. As he adhese disappear, until at last he enters the the skies, rests at the feet of his Savis singing hosannahs and hallelujahs G. P. D.

For " The Friend.'

ve. June. 1854.

#### **GOSPEL DISPENSATION.**

ook Peter, John and James, and went up untain to pray, and as he prayed, his face e as the sun, and his raiment was white ht; and there appeared unto them Moses , talking with him.' The aposiles being id and not altogether comprehending enly appearance, Peter said to Jesus, it is good for us to be here; and let us ree tabernacles; one for thee, one for nd one for Elias.' While he was yet a 'bright cloud overshadowed them; ce came out of the cloud, saying, this is ed Son, hear him.' In after-time when s writing to those who had obtained like faith with the apostles, and alluding to norable time, it is evident that he now d that the dispensation of the Law and iets had passed away, that Jesus Christ adorable Head of the church, and that ung of his holy Spirit, the light of the ospel, was the more sure Word of pronto which they would do well to take he apostle Paul having also seen clearly lispensation of the Gospel, in writing to ews, says, God, who at sundry times ivers manners, spake in time past unto rs by the prophets, hath in these last cen unto us by his Son, whom he hath Heir of all things, by whom also he worlds,'

Fox, in his epistle for all the children very where, who are led by his Spirit, in his Light, in which they have life, fellowship with the Father and the Son, with another, says, 'All stand stead ast Jesus your Head, in whom you are all and female, and know his government, rease of whose government and peace

id mercy to man. The same swallow there shall be no end; but there will be an end of the devil's, and of all that are out of Christ, the model machine of the Ship-timber Bending Comwho oppose it and him, whose judgm nt doth not pany, took place lately, at the office of the Comlinger and their damnation doth not slumber. pany, in Trinity Building, and was witnessed by Therefore in God and Christ's light, life, Spirit a considerable number of ship-builders and other and power, live and walk, that is over all (and persons interested. Experiments were made with the seed of it) in love, in innocence, and simpli- pieces of wood of various sizes, mostly of live eity. In righteousness and holmess dwell, and in oak, which were easily bent in any desired corve, his power and Holy Ghost, in which God's king- without steaming. The leading principle in the dom doth stand. All children of new and heavenly process consists in the application of an "end Jerusalem, that is from bove, and is free, with pressure" to the timber, at the same time that it all her holy spiritual children, to her keep your is compressed and turned, thereby destroying the eyes. As for this spirit of rebellion and opposi- capillary tubes by forcing them into each other. tion that hath risen formerly and lately, it is ou: The model employed was one twelfth of the size of the kingdom of God and heavenly Jerusalem; of the working machine. It is alleged that there and is for judgment and condemnation, with all is no longer a necessity for searching the forests its books, words and works. Therefore Friends for crooked sticks suitable for ship-building, as all are to live and walk in the power and Spirit of timber, under the new process, is equally service-God that is over it, and in the Seed that will able; and it is claimed that the bent timber is bruise and break it to pieces. In which Seed you stronger, and less liable to defect than the crooked have joy and peace with God, and power and and cross-grained pieces ordinarily selected. authority to judge it; and your unity is in the Cabinet-makers can also be furnished with mapower and Spirit of God, that doth judge, it : All terials suitable for their purposes. A thick piece God's witnesses in his tabernacle go out against of black walnut was shown at the office, which it, and always have and will.

they will die in him, and setk the peace of the equally brittle, are said to bend with the same church of Christ, and the peace of men in him, ease. So far as we observed, the spectators were for 'blessed are the peace-makers.' Dwell in the well satisfied with the result of the trial. Mr. pure, peaceable, heavenly Wisdom of God, that Jarvis, timber inspector and measurer at the Unitnote proceeding, instrumy of issues of the second states and states any Yard, Gosport, expresses the merey; all striving to be of one mind, beart, soul opinion that the whole frame of a ship, except and judgment in Christ, having his mind and perhaps the floor-timbers, will ultimately be bent is singing hosannahs and hallelujahs Spirit dwelling in you, building up one another in in this way. - N. Y. Jour. of Com. als and blessed spirits before the throne the love of God, which doth edity the body of Christ, his church, who is the holy Head thereof. Glory to God through Christ, in this age and all destroyed in our hearts, but by the power of the other ages, who is the Rock and Foundation, the Holy Spirit. We may as well try to pull up by Emanuel, God with us, Amen, over all, the the roots the oak of a century's growth, or over-beginning and the ending. In hun live and walk, turn a mountain by our own strength, as to erain whom you have life eternal.

> from above, the holy City, which the Lord and fervent and persevering prayer, and if we have the Lamb is the light of, and is the Temple; in it not, the fault is our own. It they are born again of the Spirit, These that come to heavenly Jerusalem, receive Christ; and As thou walkest in the he giveth them power to become the sons of serve the slow motion of the shadow upon a dial God, and they are born again of the Spirit; so there ? It passes over the hour-lines with an im-Jerusalem that is from above, is their mother. perceptible progress, yet it will touch the last line Such come to heavenly Mount Sion and to the of day-light shortly : so thy hours and moments innumerable company of angels, to the spirits of move onward with a silent pace; but they will just men made perfect; and to the church of the arrive, with certainty, at their last limit, how living God written in heaven, and have the name heedless soever thou art of their motion, and how of God written upon them. So here is a new thoughtless soever thou mayst be of the improvemother that bringeth forth a heavenly and spiri- ment of time, or the end of it. tual generation, There is no schism, no division, no contention nor strife in heavenly Jerusalem, nor in the body of Christ, which is made up of to speak ill, requires only our silence, which costs living stones, a spiritual house. Christ is not us nothing. divided, for in him there is pence. Christ saith, 'In me you have peace.' And he is from above, and not of this world : but in the world below, in the spirit of it there is trouble, therefore keep in Christ and walk in him, Amen. New Jersey.

The people of the metropolis of London have gone to work in good earnest, in preparing a vast necropolis, having purchased 2116 acres at Guilford, on which to construct a cemetery.

Written on a leaf containing the dying expressions of a distinguished servant of Christ :---

"Thus weary seamen, as they ply

Through dashing waves the labouring oar, Should they the wished for hand descry, With shoutings hail the opening shore : On hinder barks cast back an auxious eye, And raise the animating signal high !"

Bending Timber .--- An exhibition and trial of has been bent in the form of an ellipsis, the two Let no man live to self, but to the Lord, as ends meeting. Mahogany, and other woods

Christian love cannot be cultivated, nor envy dicate the vice of envy from our hearts, without All children of New Jerusalem, that descends the aid of God's own Spirit, that aid is promised to

As thou walkest in the garden, dost thou ob-

"A good word is an easy obligation ; but not

# THE FRIEND.

### SIXTH MONTH 24, 1854.

It is with great regret we witness in many parts of the slaveholding States, evident tokens of a retrograde movement, in relation to the cruel and oppressive system which exists in their midst, and which they appear not only desirous to cherish among themselves, but determined to spread throughout all the vast territory that is held under the government of the United States. There was a time when the advocates of the rights of the poor slaves were cheered with assurances, conting now and then from different quarters in the stave districts, that there were many therein, among the professors of the binigh religion of Christ, who clearly recognized the evils of the unchristian system, and were steadily exerting their influence, so far as the law of the land would Ledger : permit, to mitigate its horrors, and circumscribe its existence. These were ever ready to admit the direful effect slavery produces not only on the bondsman, but upon the masters and the soil, as well as upon the social system that admitted it within its limits ; and though they plead the laws of their respective States as completely fettering their hands, and preventing them from making active exertions on behalf of the thousands in fetters around them, yet they professed to hail with joy, the day, though but in distant prospect, which would witness the breaking of every yoke, and letting the oppressed go free. We are willing to hope there are many, very many, now in the South, who entertain correct views of the cvils of slavery, and the obligation resting on them to strive for its amelioration and final removal from our country : but their voices are hushed amid the outeries that attend the present onslaught on freedom, and on all who are defending her cause, or pleading for the rights of the oppressed; and in the violence with which the arrogant pretentions of the slaveholders are urged, and the plea for justice to the free States denounced and defied, there is not found with many moral rectitude and courage sufficient to withstand the torrent of cvil, or maintain the ground taken by them in better days. This is sorrowfully manifested by the action of the late "Conference of the Methodist Church, South," which it will be seen by the following extract from the Journal published, at New York, by that denomination of professing Christians, has expanged from their discipline the rule that prohibited any of their members from purchasing or selling any slave for mere pecuniary profit.

The Methodists are a numerous body in the Southern States, and by their testimony against slavery, imperfect as it confessedly was, did much towards modifying the public opinion there respecting it. In an evil hour they have made a retrograde step, and the sorrowful effects of it will, we venture to say, be felt for years to come.

Southern General Conference .- The Conference adjourned on Wednesday evening, May 30th. The ordination of the bishops-elect-Messrs. Pierce, Early, and Kavanaugh-took place on the afternoon of the 25th. On the morning of the same day a report of a committee, recommending that the section on slavery be expunged from the Discipline, was adopted by a rising vote, only one member being opposed. A resolution of the same re-port, which recommended striking out the clause in the General Rules which forbids the "buying and selling of men, women, and children, with intention to enslave them," was laid on the table, but was taken up on the following day. After considerable discussion a vote was taken, when 65 were found to be in favour of striking out, and 42 against. As it required a two-thirds rote to change the General Rules, the resolution, though it had a large majority, was lost. Another resolution was then offered, declaring that the rule in question "is understood as referring exclusively to the slave trade as prohibited by the Constitution and laws of the United This was carried by a vote of 96 to 10. There-States." fore the General Rules of the M. E. Church, South, as thus interpreted, tolerate any kind of slave-trading which is not "prohibited by the Constitution and laws of the United States.'

So numerous have been the recitals within the last year of earthquakes occurring in various parts of the globe, that it reminds us of the expression of Cowper, in relation to their frequency in his time,

"The old and crazy earth

llas had her shaking fits more frequent, And foregone her usual rest."

We have however heard of none in the western world, in which the destruction was more immediate or more general than in the awful convulsion that laid San Salvador in ruins.

The Dreadful Earthquake at San Salvador .- Loss of Life A circumstantial account of the terrible earthquake which occurred at San Salvador, on the 16th of April last, is given in the government organ of San Salvador, which we find translated in the New York Herald. The work of destruction was accomplished in ten seconds. The population of the city is about 25,000. San Salvador is the capitol of the country of that name in Central America. It has suffered greatly in past times from earthquakes. Severe ones are recorded as having occurred in the years 1575, 1593, 1625, 1656, and 1798. Another, which occurred in 1839, shattered the city, and led the people to think of abandoning it. The vol . cano has also, several times, thrown out sand, and threatened general devastation. But none of the earthquakes aluded to were comparable in violence with that now ecorded. The event has inspired so profound a terror, that the people do not propose to return again to the ame site, but to select a new locality for their capitol.

Ruin of the City of San Salvador .- The night of the 16th of April, 1854, will ever be one of sad and bitter memory for the people of Salvador. On that unfortunate night our happy and beautiful capital was made a heap of ruins. Movements of the earth were felt on the morning of Holy Thursday, preceded by sounds like the rolling of heavy artillery over pavements, and like distant thunder. The people were a little alarmed in consequence of this phenomenon, but it did not prevent years. them from meeting in the churches to celebrate the Penn solemnities of the day. On Saturday all was quiet, and confidence was restored. The people of the neighbourhood assembled, as usual, to celebrate the passover. The night of Saturday was tranquil, as was also the whole of Sunday. The heat, it is true, was considerable, but the atmosphere was calm and serene. For the first three hours of the evening nothing unusual occurred ; but at half-past nine a severe shock of an earthquake, occurring without the usual preliminary noises, alarmed the whole city. Many families left their houses and made encampments in the public squares, while others prepared to pass the night in their respective court-yards.

Finally, at ten minutes to eleven, without premonition of any kind, the earth began to beave and tremble with such fearful force that in ten seconds the entire city was prostrated. The crashing of houses and churches stunned the ears of the terrified inhabitants, while a cloud of dust from the falling ruins enveloped them in a pall of impenetrable darkness. Not a drop of water could he got to relieve the half-choked and suffocating, for the wells and fountains were filled up or made dry. clock tower of the Cathedral carried a great part of the edifice with it in its fall. The towers of the church of San Francisco crushed the Episcopal Oratory and part of the palace. The church of Santo Domingo was buried beneath its towers, and the college of the Assumption was entirely ruined. The new and beautiful edifice of the University was demolished. The Church of the Merced separated in the centre, and its walls fell outward to the ground. Of the private houses a few were left standing, but all were rendered uninhabitable. It is worthy of remark that the walls left standing are old ones; all those of modern construction have fallen. The public edifices of the government and city shared the common destruction.

The devastation was effected, as we have said, in the first ten seconds; for although the succeeding shocks were tremendous and accompanied by fearful rumblings beneath our feet, they had comparatively triffing results, for the reason that the first had left but little for their ravages.

Solemn and terrible was the picture presented on that dark, funcreal night, of a whole people clustering in the plazas, and on their knees crying with loud voices to heaven for mercy, or in agonizing accents calling for their children and friends, whom they believed to be buried beneath the ruins! A heaven opaque and omi-nous; a movement of the earth rapid and unequal, causing a terror indescribable; an intense sulphurous odour filling the atmosphere, and indicating an ap-proaching eruption of the volcano; streets filled with ruins or overhung by threatening walls; a suffocating cloud of dust almost readering respiration impossible Such was the spectacle presented by the unhappy city on that memorable and awful night.

A bundred boys were shut up in the college, many invalids crowded the hospitals, and the barracks were full of soldiers. The sense of the catastrophe which must have befallen them gave poignancy to the first moments of reflection after the earthquake was over. It was believed that the at least a fourth part of the inhabitants had been buried beneath the ruins. The

The following account of it wo take from the members of the government, however, hastened to a certain, as far as practicable, the extent of the cata trophe, and to quiet the public mind. It was found the the loss of life had been much less than was supposed and it now appears probable that the number killed will not exceed one hundred, and of wounded fifty. Among the latter is the Bishop, who received severe blow on the head; the late President, Sen Duenas; a daughter of the President, and the wife the Secretary of the Legislative Chambers-the later severely.

The movements of the earth still continue, with strong shocks, and the people, fearing a general awa lowing up of the site of the city, or that it may buried under some sudden cruption of the volcane, at hastening away.

#### ITEMS OF NEWS.

UNITED STATES .- The Grand "Pacific Railros Company" of New York appears to be a great chea Nominally nearly one hundred million dollars have been subscribed to the stock, really the whole property of all the subscribers would scarcely reach one million on mill on a hundred dollars subscribed, has been paid in

Wheat crop in Indiana is suffering from fly; it lin souri the crop is excellent. Wheat harvest is over part of North Carolina, and the new grain is already large quantities coming northward for a market. More Patent for the Telegraph has been extended for sere

Pennsulvania .-- Deaths in Philadelphia last week, 177 The new Mayor has prohibited by proclamation the keeping taverus open on the first day of the week, and declaring his intention to enforce ancient laws against th selling of spirits, segars, &c., on that day. In consequent the city was nuusually quiet on the 18th. The proprie tors of two or three hotels, and of a few taverns and small shops, have been arrested and bound over for violatin the ordinance .- But little sale for flour. The market depressed, but prices have not given way much. Be has fallen in all the Eastern cities. Money scarce, an of course stocks are low.

New York .- Deaths in the city last week, 429; 0 these 57 were from Cholera. Number of deaths, from the beginning of the year to this time, 11,022; to the same period last ycar, 8,500. An increase of deaths o about 30 per cent.; the increase of population is from 8 to 10 per cent.

#### RECEIPTS.

Received Fourth mo. 14th of W. B. Oliver, for Avis Kees \$ 2, vol. 26 ; for Nathan Breed, \$2, vol. 26 ; for Philip Chase, \$4, vols. 26 & 27.

MARRIED, on the 15th instant, at Friends' Meeting House, Parkersville, Chester county, Pa., CHARLES J ALLEN, of Philadelphia, to MARTHA D., daughter of Wil liam and Phebe W. House, of Pocopson township Chester county.

DIED, on the 3d instant, of pulmonary consumption JOSIAH LEEDS, in the 36th year of his age. He bore th sufferings of a lingering illness with much patience an resignation to the Divine will. For some menths pre vious to his decease, he had given up all expectation or recovery, and spoke with entire composure of the ap proaching event. A day or two before his close, hein asked if he wished anything, he answered, "No ; nothin but a little more patience and strength to carry m through, for which I must look to my heavenly Father. Growing gradually weaker, he quietly passed away leaving to his surviving family and friends the consolin belief, that their loss is his gain.

on the morning of the 15th instant, in the 74th car of her age, ANN E. JENKS, a member of the Month Meeting of Friends of Philadelphia.

#### INDIAN CIVILIZATION.

The Committee for the Civilization and Improve ment of the Indian natives, are desirous of engaging Friend and his wife to assist in the care of the farm an family at the Boarding-school at Tuncssassah. Also suitable Friend to take charge of the School.

Application may be made to Joseph Elkinten, No 377 South Second street ; Thomas Evans, No 180 Arc street.

Philada., Fifth mo. 31st, 1854.

#### PRINTED BY KITE & WALTON,

No. 3 Ranstead Place, Fourth above Chestnut street.

# FRIEND.

# A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

#### XXVII.

SEVENTH-DAY, SEVENTH MONTH 1, 1854.

NO. 42.

#### PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

two dollars per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions and Payments received by

#### JOHN RICHARDSON, 0. 50 NORTH FOURTH STREET, UP STAIRS.

#### PHILADELPHIA.

to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months. advance, three and a quarter cents; to any e United States, for three months, if paid in six and a-half cents.

#### From the Leisure Hour. JOHN HOWARD.

#### (Concluded from page 322)

ing the other London haunts of Howard, plunge into the prison world of the last not to make accurate measurements of coining. ins of ancient grandeur, nor to form a undertook to cleause is no unapt symbol villanous demand. ens of corruption, tyranny, cruelty, and ve a graphic character about them, and cord noose about the thumbs. s to catch a glimpse of the philanthropist

draw my breath deeply."

theral description of the London prisons by them.' , gives a fearful idea of the neglect of dis-

As then creeted, and as it still remains, it presents There is no infirmary, no bath. It was in refera great improvement upon its predecessor; but, ence to this debtors' prison, that the Spectator as Howard observed, it is far from being a model, says : "Passing under Ludgate the other day, I and at the commencement of the present century heard a voice bawling for churity, which I thought the gool fever broke out there, which he predicted I had somewhere heard before. Coming near to would be the result of its defective and faulty ar- the gate, the prisoner called me by my pame, and rangements. One shudders on entering the con- desired I would throw something into the box." all vaulted. The strong stone-wall is lined all remarks; "At the roof of the prison are spacious round with planks studded with broad headed leads, on which the master's side debtors are have been struck with horror, and have shed tears adjoining houses, one of which affords a ready on entering them. Fifteen condemned cells hap-escape from so close a prison in case of fire." pily appear to us, now that the criminal law has From this specimen of heedlessness about the sebeen reformed, a most unnecessary provision ; but curity of the prisoners, Howard next takes us to Elsewhere in the metropolis, what we alas I when Howard wrote, they seemed not more the Wood strete compter, where all are kept secure him for the rest of his life is next to no- than to suffice for the demand which was created enough; there we are shown a room about 35 t is a wonderful progress we have to by the Draconic severity of the judicial code. In feet by 18, with 23 beds ranged round the walls, we follow this illustrious individual in his twelve years 467 executions took place in London, on three tiers of shelves. At one of his visits, he wigation of charity, "not to survey the including two by burning, the two culprits being informs us, there were in this room thirty-nine usness of palaces or the stateliness of women, one condemned for murder, the other for

The hardened criminal and the juvenile offender the curiosity of modern art, not to collect were closely associated, and if the latter resisted r collate manuscripts; but to dive into his initiation into the mystery of the prison-house, is of dungeons, to plunge into the infect be underwent a mock trial by some impudent ospitals, to survey the mansions of sor-offender, who assumed the office of judge, and no court, and fresh air could be obtained only by pain, to take the gauge and dimensions tied a knotted towel on his head to imitate a wig. y, depression and contempt, to remember Prisoners were requested to pay "garnish," as tten, to attend to the neglected, to visit contributions to riotous entertainments were called, lege peculiar to itself, that of having an allowance ken, and to compare and collate the dis-f all men." The augean stable which was stripped of his clothes, in discharge of the London," says Howard, "has any straw or bed-

ich Howard resolved to purify and trans of torture is mentioned by Howard as continuing but condemned certain cabins or cupboards, five nen he entered on his great work of prison in a form which was observed in his time. When in number, only 10 feet by 5 in measurement, ion. In his book on prisons, he gives the prisoners capitally convicted at the Old Bailey each with a barrack-bed for two prisoners : misehis earlier visits to those in London; and were brought up to receive sentence, and the rably close and unwholesome cells, having no air t source, aided by kindred documents, we judge asked, "What have you to say why judg- but from grates over the doors into the gallery, ne materials of what for the most part will ment of death and execution should not be award. On visiting the Clerkenwell Bridewell in 1777, he rest of this paper. The following pas- ed against you ?" the executioner slipped a whip- found thirty convicts, committed for a term of

gaged in his errands of mercy:—"At and there the philanthropist discloses some start actually turned black. In 1753 five were ill, one it a chart actually turned black. In 1753 five were ill, one it a chart is actually turned black. In 1753 five were ill, one it a chart is actually turned black. th a memorandum book in my hand, in yard at skittles, mississippi, fives, tennis, etc.; and another room one was laid out dead. In the wo-noted particulars on the spot." "I have not only the prisoners, for I saw among them men's sick ward, twelve were lying in their quently asked what precautions I use to several butchers and others from the market, who clothes on the barrack-bedstead and on the floor myself from infection in the prisons and are admitted here as at another public house. The without any bedding whatever. In this strange s which I visit. I here answer, next to same may be seen in many other prisons where tour about London, which, in proportion as the goodness and mercy of the Author of my the gaoler keeps or lets the tap. Besides the in- scenes described shock our sensibilities, must have mperance and cleanliness are my pre- convenience of this to prisoners, the frequenting a been to our philanthropist a series of tortures, we 28. Trusting in divine providence, and prison lessens the dread of being confined in one. arrive next at Whitechapel prison, which presents g myself in the way of my duty, I visit On Monday night there was a wine club, on nothing noteworthy, except the fact of the debtors rooxious cells ; and while thus employed, Thursday night a beer club, each lasting usually honging out a begging-box from a little closet in pevil. I never enter an hospital or pri- till one or two in the morning. I need not say the front of the house, and attending to it each in re breakfast, and in an offensive room I how much riot they occasion; how the sober pri-turn. It brought in only a few pence daily, of soners and those that are sick are annoyed by which pittance none partook but those who on

which prevailed when he began his re- Bishopsgate street, a prison for debtors, free of ten by the Tower Hamlets' Gaol, in Well-close 3. The statistics which Howard supplies the city, and for clergymen, proctors, and attor. Square, and St. Catharine's Gaol, which Howard, to the prison world of London, afford ter-neys. The common side debtors are in two large though he had visited them repeatedly, only briefly ight into the miseries experienced by the garrets, the *forest* and *dock*, which have no fire notices, nor can we tarry at the Savoy, with its places. The prison is out of repair, the walls and military guard-rooms, where the philanthropist

Newgate was rebuilt between 1778 and 1780, ceilings very black, being never white-washed, demined cells which Howard opens for our inspec- Happily it is all now swept away, and so is the tion. There are upon each of the three floors five, Poultry compter, with regard to which Howard nails; and such is the aspect of these darksome, sometimes allowed to walk, but then the keeper solitary abodes, that criminals, before unmoved, is with them, for the leads communicate with the debtors, seven of them with their wives and children. The room was swarming with bugs. There was a chapel in the court, and under it a taproom; within the unwholesome precincts of this place, eleven prisoners died in 1773.

We pass on next to Bridewell, where there was means of a hand-ventilator, with a table to each room of the women's ward. It enjoyed a prividing," In the new prison, Clerkenwell, our re-A singular relie of the ancient administration former notices some commendable arrangements, years. Some of these, and others besides, were The Fleet Prison stood not far off Newgate, sick, and complained of their feet, which were entrance paid the keeper half a crown, and treated We are next conducted to New Ludgate, in the prisoners with half a gallon of beer. We hasnut seen many site or the good decomprovement and seen receiver one charge one to append by the door of the been seen to be and seen where he after vards found a decided inprovement and soften views of human duy, as we track the at the door of the been and knows, and sets hy in health, owing to be the samitary regulations, loosteps of John Howard. The has something sins in order before thee, and calls thee to write day we must however, relate a striking include in more serious to do than to gather flowers and an order be something of the world, but the set of the series which will ever associate with the history of the echo back nature's sweet music; he has to tram- thy sins, and where he is gone, thou wilt neve Savoy, the remembrance of Howard's amazing ple on scrpents, to rend asunder chains, and come. For if thou believest not in him, it is im personal courage and influence over prisoners, to let rays of light and love into the cells of the possible that he should do thee good, or effect h During an alarming riot there, the men confined captive. Appropriate is the statue to him in St. salvation; Christ works not against faith, bu by had killed two of their keepers, and no person Paul's, with huge iron manacles and fetters under- it. It is said of old, he did not many might dared to approach them, until the intrepid philan- foot, and a great key in his hand. But, after all, works in some places, because the people believe thropist undertook to do so. Gaulers and friends Howard only walked at a humble distance in the not-in bion. If thou truly believest in him, thin endenvoured to dissuade him; but in he went footsteps of him whom the Hebrew Seer described car will be attentive to his voice in thee, and the among two horrid ruffians, whose savage spirits as binding up the broken-hearted, proclaiming door of thine heart open to his knocks. The he so completely subdued by his persuasions, that liberty to the captives, and the opening of the wilt yield to the discoveries of his light, and the they allowed themselves to be quietly conducted prison doors to them that were bound. Howard's teachings of his grace will be very dear to thee, back to their cells. At Tothill Fields, Bridewell, benevolence was but a reflected beam of his, who It is the nature of true faith to beget an her he informs us, the prisoners washed their hands gave himself for the redemption of our race out of fear of offending God, a deep reverence to himself for the redemption of our race out of fear of offending God, a deep reverence to himself for the redemption of our race out of the redemption of the r and faces every morning, before they came for a bondage worse than that of English or even precepts, and a most tender regard to the inward their allowance, a practice that must have been Algerian gools. His beneficent course was only testimony of his Spirit, as that by which his chil very grateful to him, for he ever enforced the an outgrowth of the gospel he embraced. Ab! dren, in all ages, have been safely led to glary strictest cleanliness on those over whom he had reader, do you really believe this gospel? do you For as they that truly believe, receive Christin any control; and we remember hearing from an love its compassionate Author? and are you strive all his tenders to the soul, so, as true it is, the old man, who lived at Cardington, how he would ing after his likeness ? notice and reward the children whose hands were lation of 1004.

inmates of the place, at times, slept on the floor; He thought, from the visitor's look, that one of and to show the habits of drinking which prevail- the other sex was come to him disguised, with ed, it is sufficient to repeat a statement by Howard, some evil intent. So he rung the bell and intithat one Sunday 600 pots of beer were brought mated a wish that the servant should remain in in from a neighbouring public house, because the the room. But it was quite needless; for the prisoners did not like the beverage supplied by stranger turned out to be a real woman, but a the tapster within the walls. The spot where we rather enthusiastic worshipper: for she first pourclose this melancholy ramble, amidst the scenes ed forth a flood of extravagant compliments, and of prison life three-quarters of a century since, is then took her leave, declaring that, after having the Borough Compter, the last place of confine- seen the man she so much admired, she could go ment of the whole number in London which How- home and die in peace, ard describes. It was out of repair and ruinous, had no infirmary and no bedding, while most of the inmates were poor creatures from the court of conscience, who lay there till their debts were paid.

It is dreary enough to pursue this pilrimage from prison to prison ; but it is instructive as an Jews, "if ye believe not that I am he, ye shall illustration of the fallen state of humanity. Where die in your sins, and whither I go ye cannot but in a world where things are sadly out of order, come." And because they believed him not, they and the relations of the creature to the Creator did not receive him, nor any benefit by him; but are disturbed, could such flagrant abuses prevail they that believed him, received him; "and as under the colour of political justice? Nor can we many as received him," his beloved disciple tells help congratulating our country, and blessing the us, " to them gave he power to become the sons God of nations, for the improved state of things of God, which are born not of blood, nor of the existing in our prisons at the present day, mainly will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of through the instrumentality of him whose shadow God." That is, who are not the children of God we have been following. It was a tremendous after the fashions, prescriptions and traditions of strong-hold of iniquity that he dared to assault, men, that call themselves his church and people, enough to make the courage quail in even a braver which is not after the will of flesh and blood, and erpool Courier of May 12th says :" Capt. M'Kay heart by nature than his own; but sustained by the invention of carnal man, unacquainted with brother of the colebrated ship builder, takes his de help from heaven he nobly carried through his the regeneration and power of the Holy Ghost, parture in the steamer 'America,' for Boston, the mission, and crowned it with a success which, if but of God ; that is, according to his will, and the afternoon. Since his arrival here in the Light not complete, was signal. Use life was a truly working and sanctification of his Spirit and Word ning,? he has made arrangements for his brothe carnest one, a battle with wrong, and an errand of life in them. And such were ever well versed to build for different Liverpool houses nead! of richest mercy. 'Tis pleasant to follow poets in the right application of Christ; for he was £200,000 worth of shipping-a pretty good spe

had seen many sick of the gool distemper, but fur different presence, one that gives us inspiring tion. So unless thou believest that he that stand

clean; and that he once said to a cottager who exhausts our store of London associations in conwas not over-fond of self-ablution, "John Basset, nection with his name. We remember only one go home and wash your hands, or no dinner." more, of a very different character from the fore-Howard describes Westminster Gate-house as going. With this we must close our paper. Great empty, but the King's Bench, Southwark, as full Ormond-street has been the residence of several ing appearances. This is the life of the blesser to overflowing. It was so crowded in the summer celebrities. There lived Hicks, the learned author cross of Christ, and what thou, O man, must also of 1776, that a prisoner paid five shillings a-week of the Thesaurus; there lived Dr. Mead, and for half a bed, and many lay in the chapel. The Dr. Stukely, and Dr. Hawkesworth; there too Nor canst thou be said to receive Christ, or being debtors, with their families, two-thirds of whom lived Lord Chaucellor Thurlow, when he was in him, whilst thou rejectest his cross. For a were within the prison walls, amounted to a popu- robbed of the great scal by a gang of house- the receiving of Christ is the means appointed of breakers; and there too, for a little while, Howard God to salvation, so bearing the daily cross after But, perhaps, of all the London prisons, the look up his London abode, in a house left him by him is the only true testimony of receiving him, Marshalsen was the worst, where debtors and his sister. While there, a female of rather forpirates were huddled together in dark narrow bidding appearance made repeated ineffectual token of discipleship. "It any man will com rooms, four men in each, sleeping in two beds, attempts to see the philanthropist. At last she after me, let him deny himself, take up his cos The tap-room was let to a prisoner, and there the succeeded, and gained admittance to the library. daily, and follow me."-Luke ix. 23 .- I'enn.

#### ADDRESS TO CHRISTENDOM.

Oh, Christendom ! believe, receive and apply Christ rightly; this is of absolute necessity that thy soul may live forever with him. He told the and painters through their career of elegant lite- made to them indeed propitation, reconciliation, einen of the business-habits of the enterprist rature and art; but we feel ourselves to be in a salvation, rightcousness, redemption and justifica-Yankee."

those who receive him thus, with him, receive The story of Howard's personal exploits almost power to become the sons of God; that is, an inward force and ability to do whatever he requires; strength to mortify their lusts, control their affections, resist evil motions, deny them selves, and overcome the world in its most entiup, if thou intendest to be the disciple of Jesus

> The Cashmere Goat .- The editor of the Farme and Planter says : This goat, which has recently been introduced into the United States from Tur key, by Dr. Davis, of South Carolina, is of lar ger size than our common gent, is as easily kep and by this experiment is proven to be admirably adapted to our climate. Its great excellence is that instead of a coat of hair, it has a fleece of fis silky appearance, from four to six inches long in one year's growth. It is from the fleece of this goa' the celebrated Cashmere shawls from China and made. Besides its beautiful and silky appearance; textures made from the fleece of this goat outwear all known substances. Stocks made of it haw been worn six winters without material injury. They can be shorn annually, and the average weight of each flecce is about four pounds, some times weighing as much as seven pounds, being equal in value to the united fleeces of about sixteen Merino sheep annually. Dr. Davis considers these so well adapted to the climate, and so valuable that he refuses to sell full blood cwes at all, but sells the bucks from \$100 to \$200 each. Hei very liberal, however, and has given several by his friends.

> English orders for American Ships .- 'The Lit

#### For "The Friend." FOX AND WHITEHEAD.

en a collection of the epistles, written by Fox, was about to be published, George read, who had been his cotemporary many wrote an epistle by way of preface to the t eminent man, the character which he and the account of his labours and his ore we are acquainted with the founders of their religious principles, and the honesty doubting firmness with which they believed oclaimed them as the doctrines of the New ient, which shall never fall to the ground, tinue to spread and finally to prevail over als.

testimonies, his godly care and zeal for nd known the author, his unfeigned love, share, and the true root of the matter was far beyond his expressions."

God and love his Truth, who have a true inward contemptible in the eyes of the high and lofty From the very intimate knowledge he had to righteousness, even from darkness unto hght, angelical testimony as well as from their sight of and from the power of Satan, unto God.

the promises of God are yea and ameu. And as osition. He says, "The simplicity and Christ is the Word of God, the Word of Life, the of love and peace will be with you." ess of the author's style is not to be des. Word of faith, he is that immortal and incorruphe being more in life and substance than tible Seed, of which all true and spiritual believers wisdom of words, or elequence of speech, and children of the light are begotten to God and e Lord being pleased to make great use of born again; and which Seed or Word of eternal id to do great things by him, for his name, life abideth in him that is born of God, and sinneth ed's sake, of which there yet remains not because thereof. And as the generation of of witnesses, even to that divine power, and God and children of his kingdom, and of the prowisdom of God, in the mystery of Christ, mise, are called the good seed, and counted for was with him, and supported him, and lifted the seed, being born of that incorruptible Seed or head through many great fights of affliction Word of life, which endureth forever; being that blessed Seed and holy generation, which was foreour long and frequent conversation, know- told Christ should see, and for which the travail nd intimacy, together with his living and of his soul was .- 1 Pet, i. 23, 15: Isa, 53,

" This our deceased friend and servant of Jesus honour and prosperity, I have deeply Christ truly testified of Him in all respects, both as come in the flesh and in the Spirit ; both as icy and integrity in the blessed living Christ was and is our only Mediator and Advowhose Christian care among many other cate, and as he was and is God over all, blessed relating to the churches of Christ, the forever; whom he so dearly loved and honoured, good order and discipline thereof, greatly that he often offered up his life, and deeply sufferat no offence in any thing might be given; ed for Him; and that in dear and constant love e ministry might not be blamed; well to his seed, that a holy generation might be raised, g what trials and proofs attended Christ's strengthened and increased in the earth among rs and ministry in these latter days, in the children of men. His knowledge and minislegree, as in the primitive Christians' try of our Lord Jesus Christ, being after the namely, that he, with many others in his Spirit, in life and power, did no ways imply any pproved himself and themselves as the lessening of the dignity or glory of Christ, nor rs of Christ, in much patience, in deep any defect of faith or love to Christ, as he came ns, in necessities, in distresses, and some and suffered in the flesh for mankind, as some and cruel heatings, in prisons, in tumulis, adversaries have injuriously misrepresented and irs, by watchings; by fastings, by purity, aspersed him. For he highly esteemed Christ's wledge, by long-suffering, by kindness, by sufferings, death, resurrection and glory, and ly Ghost, by love unfeigned, by the word powerfully testified of the virtue, power, blessed h, by the power of God, by the armour of and spiritual design, fruit and effects thereof, as sness on the right hand and on the left, revealed and witnessed by his Holy Spirit. And our and dishonour, by evil report and good as we have no cause to question, but as with this as deceivers and yet true; in which proofs innocent and good man, to live was Christ, so to ministers, this, his ancient servant, had die was gain, in both which he glorified God,

tion and Head, he is truly precious to us and all true paying our respects to the royal inhabitant of that wgh many false predictions, prophecies and believers, in all states and conditions, both of his house-I mean a superb tame hon. This king of reats were early breathed out by persecutors humiliation, glory and dominion; his great grace the desert received us in an apartment he occuvious spirits against him, and his friends and goodness appearing in those precious minis- pies on the ground floor of the hotel. The door sthren, whom he unfeignedly loved, and ternal gifts given by him, when he ascended up of this room, which communicates with a courthis and our holy profession, way and tes- on high, for his ministry and church. And it is yard, is kept constantly open, and the lion enjoys as if in a very short time all would come to very observable, that though to express Christ's the privilege of walking in and out whenever he and he laid waste, yet *they have all been* lowly condition and appearance in the world, He pleases. He is so extremely docide and goodand no and waser, yet *neg nece at cen* lown control and appearance in the world, the peaks. The is so extinctly define and good inted, and proved fulse; and his Chris- is sometimes, in holy Scripture, termed the Seed, tempered that no one can feel the least afraid of ing testimony and work further manifest his name is also called the Wonderful, Counsellor, him; and we stoked him with as much confi-God, and not of man, nor of the will of the mighty God, the eventasting Father, the Prince dence as we would a dog or a pet pony. He is or Truth that is strongest of all, hath still of peace; upon whose shoulders the government ten months old, and fully conscious of his own d and must prevail. And though the is laid; and of the increase of his government strength and his power to uso it. It was exceedof our deceased brother and faithful and peace there shall be no end. And it is most ingly curious to see this lion and a largo greyof Jesus Christ be still greatly reviled, suitable to Christ's low and suffering condition, hound playing together. They rolled over the most grossly defamed by some implacable to make use of such instruments as are most floor with the sportiveness of two young kittens. ries and hardened apostates, who could not *like himself in humility and lowerness of minul*. The dog fearlessly thrust his head into the mouth heir evil ends and destructive designs although they be but low and mean in the world's of the lion, round whose neck he twined his sleahim in his lifetime, yet his memory is eye and esteem. God is pleased to make choice der fore-legs, so that they were perfectly concealzcious to many thousands, who truly lear of low, mean and weak things, and of instruments ed beneath the long flowing mane of his noble

sense, that such a divine power and providence ones of the world, to confound the wisdom of the attended him in his innocent Christian testimony, world, according to 1 Cor. i. He chose poor ministry, labours and sufferings, that the devil sliepherds to divulge that great examplicat truth and all persecuting agents could never stop nor of Christ's birth, and certain women to preach that frustrate his testimony or service, in turning inany gospel truth of his resurrection; and both from

Christ himself. Truth must not be rejected be-" In many of the epistles he often mentions the cause of such instruments as God, in his wisdom, is an faith, are instructive, and worth being Seed, the hie, she power of God, and the like; pleased to employ in his work, nor the day of by his successors in religious profession, whereby he intends no other than what the Holy small things be despised. From small beginnings Scriptures testify of Christ; which we know he of good matters, great things, glorious attainments siety, the more we shall discover the sound Iruly laved and esteemed, and was often coaver, and perfections do spring. Glory, honour and sant in reading them, and had an excellent me- dominion to our most gracious God, and to the mory, and spiritual sense thereof given him of Lamb on his throne, forever and ever. Now the Lord. By the pure, holy Seed, he meant and dear and well beloved Friends, all live in love declared Christ, the promised Seed, wherein all and peace, following the true faith, peaceable and good example of the jaithful in Christ, and the God

We may see that many efforts were made to frustrate the services of George Fox, but they could not prevail. The clear views of the gospel dispensation which he promulgated, enlightened and convinced many of their truth, and have continued to be a blessing to Christendom. It is affecting that any at this day should attempt to weaken the influence of his testimony and that of his coadjutors, by disseminating sentiments derogatory to their scriptural self-denying doctrines and practice, and the simplicity of our holy profession. bloing any thing to turn the children from the blessed Truth, and the path-way it leads its humble followers in, for which their ancestors suffered, many of them even unto death, will at one day be found a heavy burden, that will not be accompanied by pence. We are thankful in believing that there are a large number, who are conscientiously bound to support the original doctrines of Friends in life and in principle, and that the Society will finally rise above all the assaults that are made upon its faith. If these maintain the unity of the Spirit in their labours to guard the flock against all innovations, enduring patiently and firmly the conflicts of the day, and setting before the young people the fruits of Christian love and forbearance, we may trust the Lord will continue to be round about and defend us, and through the divine influences of his Holy Spirit, bind the young people to the Society and to its testimonies, from among whom, as they obey Him, he will raise a band of valiants for his cause

#### CURIOSITIES OF NATURAL HISTORY.

#### I .--- A TAME LION.

We repaired to the Hotel Royal, for we could "Christ Jesus, being our spiritual Rock, Foun In- not think of departing from Constantina without

playmate. This beautiful lion has been purchased One of them, with a nightingale in it, had an open without hope, being well satisfied he is at real payment. In the source of a French front; the other had a green curtain drawn down with Christ, the Redeemer, who lives forever, and menageric, and in a very short time he will quit over the front, concealing the inmate. After a shall stand the last upon the earth, judging all his native land to be transferred to his wooden little conversation on ornithology, my host asked who rise up against him, and his faithful followers, prison .- Tour in Barbary.

#### 11 -A CANINE MAGISTRATE,

the genus homo and the canine race. Men and dogs his master, broke out in a succession of strains Christ's sake; these are they which shall reign possess many traits in common, the one taking such manners as they are not born to, from the other. We will tell one more instance of the a nightingale ! ejaculated I. natural or acquired segacity of the latter. The agent of the American Express Company, in this city, owns a noble Newfoundland dog, whose blood we believe is crossed by that of a still nobler Coleridge,breed, the St. Bernard. He is a right majestic nuimal, and the incident we have to relate may prove him magisterial also. Two inferior dogs got into a quarrel on the walk near the Express And so it did. I stood riveted to the spot, knowoffice, and had worried and wrangled for some time, in a style as disgraceful as anything seen in Congress, since the descent of that body from its aforetime dignity. Seeing that the difficulty was not to be ended at once, the old fellow, who had been watching the combatants from a little distance, advanced slowly to the fighters, and raising his paw, gave them a coff upon the head, up under the nightingale from its very earliest at the same time looking stern reproof at the youngsters. One of them turned tail and fled in passed its master in song. Indeed, he put him continently, while the other looked up at the patriarch, wagged his tail mildly in acknowledgment of his rank and authority, and trotted off. This was witnessed by several persons, who, struck with admiration at the conduct of the dog, conferred upon him the title of "Peacemaker."-Ro. chester Democrat.

#### III .- THE WASP & FLY-CATCHER.

A correspondent sends the Scottish Press the following curious incident illustrative of the habits of the wasp :--- " One day in September last, while sitting in my room with a window open, a wasp chose to pay me a visit. I did not feel myself either flattered or delighted with the visit, and accordingly rose to show my unwelcome guest out, when I was surprised to observe the wasp dart like a sparrow-hawk upon a house fly, both being on the wing at the time, and capture it. The wasp then alighted on the window-curtains with its victim, and after having stung it to death, tore off its head, and then its wings and legs, leaving nothing but the trunk of the fly, with which it flew away. I have observed a similar occurof the insect I have met with, I have not observed it described as being a fly-catcher, and the publication of this fact in your journal may be useful to those who take an interest in such matters,"

#### IV .- EFFECTS OF EDUCATION ON THE ROBIN.

The most remarkable instance that I ever remember to have met with of a young pupil not only imitating, but far surpassing his tutor, was about earth, and stood in defence of the gospel, against nine years ago, in Jermyn street, Haymarket. At the opposers of it, to the conclusion of his days, rounds with the desired explanation. He sells the that period I revelled in the undisturbed enjoyment of a large aviary, numbering no less than in his gift, as one who knew a mortification to all charging each person five sous, and thus earns three hundred and sixty-six inhabitants, all first his own abilities and acquired parts, which made fifty france a rebus. As there are three a week, rate songsters; and my fame as an amateur had him the more comely in the sight of all that loved he makes \$1500 a year. He spends but a third spread widely. Among the multitude of my vi- Truth for Truth's sake, and kept in the simplicity of this, and invests a thousand per annum. This sitors was a gentleman, who informed me that a of the gospel, which he loved in all; and was has been going on for a long time, and his savings friend of his was possessed of a most wonderful tender over all that professed Truth, and ready to amount to a very pretty sum. He will have a bird, that he should much like me to see and hear, serve all, professors and profane; not regarding house of his own before a great while, and will re-I took the address, and went at an early day to his own interest, that had the least share in many tire to a country life. view the prodigy. On entering the house refer. of his concerns, that Truth and righteousness red to, and on presenting my card, I was at once might be established in the earth, and that God a day. She has correspondents in all the departushered into a drawing-room. I there saw two might reign in the house of Jacob. The loss of ments, and never receives less than ten bags a day. cages-nightingale cages-suspended on the wall, him occasions my spirit to mourn, yet not as one She makes them lay when she likes, and can get

me if I should like to hear one of his nightingales whose care have been to follow him through the sing. Of course, I was all expectation. Placing many tribulations, and have washed their gar. me beneath the eage, and drawing up the cortain ments in the blood of the Lamb; who have not Many are the parallels sought to be run between before alluded to, the bird above, at a whistle from loved their lives unto death, but given up all far that I never heard surpassed by any nightingale, with him upon Mount Sion, and shall stand with They were, indeed, surprisingly cloquent, "What a nightingale! cjueulated 1. The rapid utterance number of whom, I doubt not at all, was this my of the bird, his perfect alandon to the inspiration dear friend, Thomas Lloyd. His love and care of his music, and his indifference to all around was great over the flock of God, and he loved the him, caused me to involuntarily exclaim with unity of the brethren, in which he finished him

#### - That strain again f Full fain it would defay me.

ing how seldom nightingales in a cage so deported themselves. After listening some time, and expressing my astonishment at the longrepeated efforts of the peformer, so unusual, I asked to be allowed a sight of him. Permission was granted ; the curtain was raised, and I saw before me-a robin ! This bird had been brought infancy, and not only equalled, but very far surdown and silenced him altogether. This identical bird, I should add, was sold a few weeks afterward for nine guineas ; he was worth the money. In this case, the robin retained no one single note of his own, whereby the finest ear could detect him; and this paves the way to still more singular discoveries hereafter,-William Kidd in the Gardener's Chronicle.

For "The Friend."

#### BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

Of Ministers and Elders, and other concerned members of the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia.

#### THOMAS LLOYD,

(Continued from page 325.) James Dickenson's Testimony.

A Testimony is in my heart for my friend and brother, Thoms Lloyd.

He was a man that the Lord visited by his eternal Power and blessed Spirit, and thereby Dan. xii. 3, gathered him to a knowledge of himself, with many thousands more, and walked in humility rence since. This may be a propensity in the and fear, till he knew his heart purged with the wasp not known to naturalists, as in any history spirit of judgment and burning, and was baptised Times, writes under this head, that the guesser of with the Holy Ghost and with fire, and so put on Christ, whom he knew to be the Author of his At the eaffes, the reading rooms, and clubs, where faith, and so knew him to be his Divine Saviour. and also to pour forth of his Spirit upon him, and give a gift of the ministry to him, amongst many of his brethren, whom the Lord raised to waiting the issue of the next week's number. A proclaim the day of glad tidings to many thousands. And he was zealous for the Truth upon His care was to the opening of the power of Truth secrets to the heads of the various establishments,

testimony,

He was a pattern of humility to his tender children, over whom he was tender, desiring their growth in the Truth above all. And I pray God that they may follow his example, and keep to the same Power that preserved him; so will the blessing of God rest upon them, and will enrich them every way. He is removed from us, and though it be our loss, it is his everlasting gain; and we rejoice in that his spirit lives amongst us, as those that are brought to the general asembly. and to the church of the first-born, and to God. the Judge of all, and to Christ Jesus, the Media. tor, and to the blood of sprinking, that speaketh better things than that of Abel, that cried for yesgeance; and removed out of this troublesome world, and do believe that he is entered into that mansion of glory, where the wieked cease from troubling, and where the weary are at rest, and the strife of tongues cannot reach him. He needs not these characters to set forth the excellency of his pious life, neither shall I attribute any thing unto him, but to that Power that made him what he was to God, and what he was that was good to all mankind. Desiring we that remain may walk as we had him for our example, who was a faithful follower of our great Pattern and Er-ample, the Lord Jesus Christ, who preserved him, and is only able to preserve us, to whom I commit all, and remain a true lover of the souls of all men.

#### JAMES DICKENSON.

They that be wise shall be as the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness, as the stars, forever and ever .-

The Unknown Trades of Paris .- " Diek Tinto," the Paris correspondent of the New York rebusses and riddles is making a rapid fortune. people cluster in numbers to read the illustrated papers, there is a natural desire to know the solution to the pictorial charades and enigmas, without man with a natural tast at resolving them, has made a trade of it. He gets the paper before any one else is up at eight o'elock, and sets out in his

M'lle Rose, a raiser of ants, earns thirty francs

rden of Plants, as good for certain species to the pheasant raisers of the environs. othecaries for sundry medicinal purposes. se lives and sleeps in the midst of her ind the skin of her whole body has grown e to their bites. She is as callous all over h she were a universal corn. The police ide her remove from Paris to an isolated yond the barriers,

atagotos kills cats at night, and sells the off makers, who persuade grisetts that it is kind of Siberian sable.

ecog has made artificial cocks' combs for thirty-nine years. A neighbouring maurnishes him with steam power, and he tures the article from ox and sheep tongues, ices some ten thousand a day, and sells the rate of three cents per dozen, M. uld live upon his income, but he continues nevertheless.

shaies hunts a species of harmless snake dges, which he sells for eels. There are dred sellers of cels in Paris, and M. Desomewhat a rival with his snakes. These a good fry at the barrier eating-houses, Deshaies lives a happy careless, and roamence in the woods, dressed like a leather and earning fifty dollars a month.

ustified .- Friends, No one is justified, the commands of Christ; no one is jusing in iniquity; no one is justified in pronly Christ's words, the prophets' and the words, and living out of their lives. No stified living in the first birth and nature, e laith and hope, which doth not purify s pure. No man is justified not believe Light, as Christ commands, but with t is condemned ; for the Light is the conon of them all that walk contrary to it, e the power of Ged, mind. No man is acting contrary to that Spirit which doth G. F. them.

#### For " The Friend." Danger of Evil Associations.

na Lightfoot, near the close of her dee, expressed herself to this effect, that have need of a special care against keepeir families persons of corrupt morals and munication, which have a tendency to te tender minds of the children; she also with the blood of their offspring by their the meeting in the afternoon. of care, in this respect.

en naturally incline to the company of th whom they are under the least reand in places where there is reason to t those employed are persons of unsound principles and habits, it requires great the part of parents to protect their chiln a lamiliar association with them. The to effect the desired object is, to observe entious care to admit none that are evil s into their families-and when such are ently introduced, if they cannot be rethey should be dismissed. This we take religious duty binding on all ; for the furacters of our children both as men and as may be expected to be greatly influthe conduct and conversation of those ompany they incline to keep.

ave no doubt but many parents can trace ly departures from the paths of innocence,

n as she says, ten times what they would father's service. No parent but knows it would slavery; and also to the want of love and unity. in a state of nature. She sells the eggs he in vain to expect any success in the growth of and dwelling on its supposed causes and remedy, a young plantation of fruit trees, unless they were The contents of these documents were otherwise fenced about and protected by suitable enclosures, mostly satisfactory, and were commented upon

> this matter, the object of their insertion will be committee of representatives were charged with answered.

A Friend to the " religious, guarded education of Youth,'

Friends, forsake the company of wild people, and choose the company of sober men, and that will be creditable in the end. Choosing the company of wild and light people, who delight in vain fashions and ill courses, is dangerous, and of a bad report among sober people; for the eyes of all such will be upon you; and if they see you are wild, you will come under their censure. Therefore love gravity and soherness, and wisdom that doth preserve. G. F.

" If our most amiable qualifications and affectionate endearments are not subservient to and sanctified by the Refiner of hearts they are incumbrances to the Gospel and the services of it,"

# THE FRIEND.

#### SEVENTH MONTH 1, 1854.

We take the following extracts from the account of London Yearly Meeting, given in the last number of "The British Friend."

#### LONDON YEARLY MEETING.

" The Yearly Meeting of Ministers and Elders assembled on Second-day morning, the 22d of Fifth month."

"The Yearly Meeting at large convened at ten o'clock, the usual hour, on the morning of Fourth-day, the 24th of Fifth month, and in appearance presented no perceptible difference, as compared with last year, in regard to the number in attendance,

\* \* \* \* " The opening minute was read by Joseph Thorpe, the clerk of last year, and the meeting constituted by calling over the names of the representatives from the different Quarterly Meetings, who responded to the call, with the ex- them some years ago by this meeting, it would Meetings, who responded to the call, with the ex-ception of some seven or eight, for whose absence sufficient reasons were given.

"The representatives were desired to meet at the close of the first sitting, to consider of a suither apprehension that some Friends were able clerk, with two assistants, and to report to tee to consider of such documents, and vet not

"The clerk informed the meeting that there was an appeal on the table from Joseph Jones, against the decision of Luncashire Quarterly Meeting in his case. Two minutes of said meeting prejudice the case of the Anti-slavery Friends ; were read, intimating that, though they had some doubts as to the right of the appellant to be say distinctly whether they thought the letter heard, they had yet appointed respondents. The appeal was accordingly consigned to the committee of representatives, to judge of the question as not suitable to be read to the meeting; for which to right of appeal; and if this appeared conclu-opinion he a-signed what appeared to be satisfacsive in favour of the appellant, they were to con- tory reasons-chiefly in retutation of what had sider and report their decision in regard to the appeal itself,

were then all read, beginning with that from Dub- to; and, secondly, that circumstances might have lin, succeeded by one from each of those on the American continent. In the epistle from Philalelphia, allusion was made to the Nebraska bill, threatening the extension of the slave power; but the fate of which had not been decided when the simply the presenting of the Anti-slavery Friends endeavours to please and conciliate the cpistle was written. More or less allusion was with an address through certain of our number, f unworthy assistants employed in their made in this and other epistles to the subject of advising them to lay down their separate meet-

If these hints should increase a watchful care in briefly by a number of Friends. As usual, the the duty of considering and bringing in replies to a future sitting.

"The reading of the reports from the various Quarterly Meetings, of the sufferings sustained by our members in connection with tithes, &c., was next undertaken by one of the assistant clerks The amount seemed to vary but little from that of preceding years.

"Before separating, the clerk stated that he held in his hands a letter addressed to this meeting, which it would be proper to commit to one or two individuals, whom the meeting might appoint, to judge of its fitness for being read. A committee was thereupon named, and they left the meeting accordingly. On being inquired of, when they returned, whether the letter in question was suitable or not for Friends to hear, they requested leave to postpone making their report till the alternoon sitting. The meeting then adjourned at one, till four o'clock.

" Fourth-day afternoon .- [Joseph Thorpe was appointed clerk with two assistants.] A report stated that the committee of representatives had nominated certain of their number to consider the appeal of Joseph Jones. \* \* \* \*

"On behalf of the Friends appointed in the forenoon, Josiah Forster reported, that they thought the letter which had been referred to their consideration, ought not to be accepted by the incetting. The letter in question came from those styling themselves 'the Yearly Meeting of Antislavery Friends in Indiana.' Considerable difference of opinion was hereupon manifested; while some argued that we should not be proceeding according to order and former precedent, to enter into communication with such as had seceded from the meetings with which we are in correspondance, which might be said to be acknowledging what could not be-two Yearly Meetings in one place; others were of the judgment, that every case should be disposed of on its own merits, without regard to precedent; and, as the Anti-slavery Friends had kindly received the deputation sent

" It was subsequently urged, that it would be an extraordinary proceeding to depute a commitadopt their opinion or recommendation. On this, Josiah Forster observed, that he had purposely spoken of the letter in a way different to what was usual in similar instances, in order not to but now that it was required of the committee to suitable or not for the meeting to hear, he would plainly say it was their united opinion that it was not suitable to be read to the meeting; for which been asserted ; first, that this meeting had entered into communication with the said Anti-slavery "The epistles from other Yearly Meetings Friends through the deputation already referred so changed as to render it expedient to differ from our former course,

" He further explained, that the communication alluded to on the part of the Yearly Meeting, was acknowledged ; which advice had not been taken, concerning Ann Priestman. except by a portion of their members, and that not "The customary report from the meeting of a large one. Neither had there been any change ministers and elders was presented and read. municate with them in a conciliatory and symoperated to prevent the reception of their datter by this Yearly Meeting.

" The queries were then taken up."

[A discussion took place whether all the answers or a summary of them should be read.]

"The rest of the sitting was occupied with listening to the answers, which were overtaken as far as Dorset and Hants; together with a testimony on behalf of Ann Lucas, of Hitchin ; Joseph Ashby Gillett, of Banbury, and a minute from the west division of Cornwall Monthly Meeting, respecting Catherine Lidgey, of Truro.

" Fifth-day morning, Fifth month 25th .- Resumed the reading of the answers to the queries, commencing with those from Durham. After the Darlington Monthly Meeting, concerning Anna Hutchinson, of Bishop Auckland, the committee nominated yesterday to consider the appeal of Joseph Jones against the decision of Lancashire listened to the appellant and respondents until Quarters, while the rest had received no acces-both parties had acknowledged they had been stons at all. fully and fairly heard; and it was the judgment of those whose names were attached to the report, that eleven had been joined to the Society on the that the decision of Lancashire Quarterly Meeting ought to be annulled. The names appended to this report were nineteen. Previous to this document being disposed of by the clerk, some un pleted their education at Brookfield Agricultural that no mistake might prevail in regard to this certainty appeared to arise in regard to the num. School. ber necessary to subscribe. It was stated to be the rule, that a simple majority of the committee sufficed for overturning the decision of a Quarterly Meeting ; but two-thirds were required for its conadopting the report as the judgment of this meeting, and directing a copy of it to be given to the appellant and to the Q. Meeting of Lancashire.

"We understand that this case of Joseph Jones was one of marrying before the Registrar; and was granted.] the reversal of the Monthly Meeting's decision is not to be looked upon as sanctioning such a mode gularity on the part of the Quarterly Meeting in the case.

"The answers to the queries were again proceeded with, and overtaken as far as Norfolk, as previously, upon this subject, there seemed a Quarterly Meetings to attend the general meeting Cambridge, and Hants. Read also at this sitting, a testimony from Marsden Monthly Meeting con. same time that the remarks at the one sitting were cerning Susanna Haworth; a minute from Peel mostly of a different strain from those on the other. Monthly Meeting respecting William Grimshaw ; and a testimony from Kingston Monthly Meeting in behalf of Mary Sterry. The several testimo-Friends, and much suitable and impressive counsel administered.

generally united with, he was liberated accordingly.

the reading of the answers to the queries, includ. of ascertaining whether a simple allusion to it in servation. \* ing those from Ireland, at this sitting, together the general epistle would suffice, or if it would "A somewhat kindred subject was next intro

ings, and return to those regularly organized and with a testimony from Pickering Monthly Meeting be necessary and expedient to issue a minute, c

of circumstances to authorize our departure from gave a summary of the answers to the queries established order, inasmuch as the Anti slavery addressed to their body, but incomplete in so far cellor of the Exchequer, for the purpose of m Friends still justify their proceedings in the sepa- as the answers from one of the Quarterly Meet- bling this country to carry on the war. The ration. It was therefore concluded, that the let- ings-that of Derby and Notts-had not been reter should be returned to the writers through the ceived at their first sitting, though it was stated clerk; the committee, also, to whose considera- that they had subsequently come to hand. It aption it had been referred, were encouraged to com- peared from the summary that there were few exceptions in the answers, save want of unity in pathizing manner, stating the reasons which had three meetings. Some doubt arising whether the state of Society could yet be said to be fully before the meeting, in consequence of the answers from the Quarterly Meeting above named, not being included in this report from the meeting of ministers and elders, it seemed questionable whether to defer or proceed at once to the consideration of the state of Society thus in some degree imperfectly exhibited. It was ultimately agreed to proceed, leaving the disposal of the answers Met at eleven. Read a report of last year from from Derby and Notts in the hands of the Friends the Meeting for Sufferings, in relation to the inwho acted as clerks to the meeting of ministers and elders, that body being at liberty to report if occasion required.

"The exceptions to the answers, especially as regards the first query, appeared to be more nureading of these, together with a testimony from merous than on almost any former occasion. The number who had joined the Society on the ground their judgment, that the insertion of the amount of convincement in the course of the past year of distraints might now be advantageously disappeared small. Of the whole number, which did continued in the yearly epistle. A very considnot exceed five and twenty, more than the half erable time was spent in listening to the expression Quarterly Meeting, presented their report, which were admitted in one Quarterly Meeting, the rewas read by the clerk. It stated that they had mainder being divided among three or four other

> "In the answers from Ireland, it was stated ground of convincement; but it was alterwards explained that this number included, if it did not principally consist of, youths who had just com-

> "Adjourned shortly after seven o'clock, till four on Sixth-day afternoon.

" Sixth-day afternoon .- Some preliminary arrangements having been made in reference to fufirmation. The clerk accordingly made a minute, ture sittings, and the appointment of Second-day morning next, at nine o'clock, for the meeting of the Tract Association, Edward Backhouse, juur., requested that a Friend from Stavanger might he permitted to be present at our deliberations, [which

"Though considerable part of vesterday afternoon had been devoted to deliberation upon the of marrying, but as resting on the ground of irre- state of Society, as exhibited by the answers to the queries, the whole of this sitting was similarly employed. Notwithstanding the comparatively large number who spoke on this occasion, as well remarkable harmony of view among them; at the on the 5th of Seventh month next.

been given to the concern of individuals, on the with that in which it had been conducted while nies were commented upon by a number of general question then before the meeting, the pro- at these institutions; owing to which, the care priety of issuing a general epistle was sug- and instruction therein provided became often, administered, "During the course of the sitting, Jonathan the practice of former years could not be safely Friends expressed their satisfaction at the intro Grubb, of Sudbury, laid before Friends a concern departed from, the preparation of said epistle was duction of this subject, but the meeting could then to pay a visit to the women's meeting, which being consigned to the committee of the representatives. come to no formal conclusion; only, it was sug

to the subject of the war in which this country is should exercise a watchful care over youths the Fifth-day afternoon, four o'clock .- Finished lamentably engaged against Russia, with the view circumstanced, with a view to their help and pre-

other document, expressly for the occasion. A attempt was also made to elicit some authoritative It opinion in reference to the income-tax, this havin been imposed, as expressly stated by the Char question raised was, whether, as a Society, w could, in consistency with our well known testi mony against all war, pay this assessment, \* \* The whole subject was at last referred to the large committee; and, to allow of its having time for interchange of sentiment, the meeting adjourned about half-past six, when the said committee came together, and sat till after eight o'clock, having before it the consideration of the returns of tith distraints, &c., and subsequently the disposal of the question last referred to, when the conclusion arrived at was, to frame a paragraph expression bearing upon it in the general epistle.

" Seventh-day morning, Fifth month 27th -sertion of the aggregate amount of distraints in the Yearly Meeting printed epistle, which repor had been deferred for further consideration, or account of there not being then sufficient unanmity of sentiment to warrant its adoption, la this report the Meeting for Sufferings gave it an of opinion for and adverse to the proposed measure-the discussion appearing to have been protracted by misapprehension on the part of some as to its object. Eventually the sense of the meeting became apparent in favour of what was recommended; the clerk, therefore, framed a minute, stating the adoption of the report, and directing the omission of the amount of distraints in future in the epistle. At the same time, in order omission, as if the testimony of the Society against all ecclesiastical demands was in any degree to be departed from, the minute provides that a paragraph in the epistle shall annually be devoted to encourage Friends in a faithful maintenance of that important testimony.

" The reports of the various public educational establishments were then introduced. \* \* \*

" The reports from the other schools followed, and were mostly satisfactory. \*

"After the reading of these documents, and a number of Friends had offered certain comments upon them, and on the question of education generally, the clerk made the usual minute respecting them; including the ordering of the annual subscription in support of Ackworth School, and the appointment of representatives by the

"A Friend then adverted, at considerable length, to the unprovided state of many children after they left our schools, as regards the carry-"After sufficient expression appeared to have ing out of their education any way in keeping "The attention of Friends was thereafter drawn gested, that Monthly Meetings and overscen

f which a Friend here detailed to the meeting. His principal object appeared to be, to tion.

replied in the negative.

morning.

d-day morning, Fifth month 29th .-ven o'clock. Immediately on the opente being read, the Clerk stated that a as desirous of addressing some observaerence to the general question of the Society; detailing somewhat minutely ittings.

eting.]

ninute of last Yearly Meeting, in refermpropriate tithe rent-charge, was then s may be recollected, the Quarterly were requested to appoint representatend and confer with the Meeting for at ten o'clock. \* \* \* on this subject, and report to this eeting. A report was accordingly pre-d read, stating that the conference had to submit for the adoption of the meet- and adopted. e Friends under the appointment, jointly Meeting for Sufferings, were therefore y conclusion, and report the same next rterly Meetings being at liberty to add espective appointments, if occasion re-

committee appointed to audit the accounts iety, produced their report, which was appeared from their statement, that the nnual contributions could be received. on was therefore directed to be made, he correspondents as early as conventhis report of the auditors will, as usual, wn to the counties, it is unnecessary ve the details, farther than to state, that diture for ministers travelling on the ss on slavery, upwards of five hundred; issia did not exceed one hundred. A on of about one hundred pounds had elling on the continent; and it was intit a further remittance was expected.

nute from the committee on Epistles was meeting concurred.

great importance of having our educa- same view. With but little difference of opinion, the deputation to whom the presentation of this

nown that the capabilities of that excel. Read the minute of last Yearly Meeting, appoint- which appeared to be listened to with interest and were crippled by a heavy debt of some ing the deputation to America with the address on satisfaction; though our Friend obviously felt and pounds, incurred in the building of slavery and the slave trade. This led to the that he was speaking in exculpation, as it were, production of the report from the deputation, of himself and his colleagues. There seemed, ous to taking up the minute of last year which was also read. The document is of very however, to be but one feeling in the meeting, as Meetings for Sufferings, respecting dis econsiderable length, as, in addition to a narrative to the concern itself having been a right one; as s stated above, the clerk called over the of their journeys into the different States of the well as to its having been judiciously and effec-Meetings, to ascertain if any proposi- Union, there is appended a series of reflections tively carried out, which was expressed by more been intrusted to the representatives, which the deputation had been led to make upon than a few. The chief, if not the only cause of the general system of slavery, from their witness dissatisfaction in the matter, appeared to have irned at two, till eleven o'cluck on Sc- ing and coming into more immediate contact with arisen from what had been construed into attempts its manifold evils. In the report, affecting men- to justify or take the part of the Emperor of Rustion is made of the last illness and decease of our sia, representing him as humane and pacific ; beloved and valued Friend, William Forster, and whereas, neither public nor private character had many affectionate testimonies were borne to his any thing to do with the mission, which was memory. The document, in both its parts, was simply an effort to dissuade from an appeal to the e meeting, which he then proceeded to felt to be highly satisfactory, and it was accord- sword, which no conceivable circumstances could ingly adopted by the meeting; with directions to render justifiable for Christians. have it printed and distributed among Friends in been his views and feelings during our this country, together with all previous minutes the Meeting for Sufferings. First came an cpistle of the Yearly Meeting, and reports in connection from the body of the same standing in New Eng-Friends were liberated to visit the wo- with the subject, since the originating of the concern in 1549. A copy is also to be sent to each Meeting, in consequence of other two co-equal of the American Yearly Meeetings, and such meetings refusing to receive their epistles, and further publicity abroad, as the Meeting for Sufferings may deem to be requisite.

"The minute of last evening respecting the disposal of the report from the deputation to religious visit to this country. Whercupon our America, having been left imperfect, and having Meeting for Sufferings, as Friends are all aware, as directed, but no conclusion had been been subsequently revived, was now brought in issued a minute cautioning our members every

[A visit from a woman Friend was received.] "Read a report from London and Middlesex to resume consideration of the subject Quarterly Meeting, respecting the registry of men member of the Society of Friends, + The reading nvenience, with a view to coming to a and women Friends in want of situations, and those of these latter documents elicited but very little requiring assistants, &c.

followed, detailing sundry alterations as to meetfollowed, detailing sundry alterations as to meet- cumstances, so at variance with what all would ings established or discontinued since last year. desire. \* \* \* \* The meeting adjourned about

" The minute of last Yearly Meeting, continuing the committee on geographical boundaries, Met at four o'clock. The committee appointed appeared non-interview in the length of constraints of geographical constraints include to the constraint of a undred and fifty pounds, and that the the different Quarterly Meetings interested in the petition to Parliament in favour of the total aboli-n hand, amounting to some four hun-changes which had been proposed respecting its of church rates, presented the same total, on ds, would be more than exhausted be-them; with the exception of Derby and Noting-its being read, considerable alteration appeared ham, which had not reported. Some difficulty arose as to the proper mode of procedure with n amount than last year, and remitted these documents. The subject was continued under the care of the committee as before.]

" Adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

" Third day, Afternoon .- Met at four o'clock. "The business prepared for this sitting consistof Europe exceeded one thousand ed chiefly of selected extracts from minutes of the ind for the deputation to America with Meeting for Sufferings. First came an epistle ordinate meetings with which it professes to be in unity, addressed to the Meeting for Sufferings in Phila. to be spread before it. But this is not the first time delphia.

" The minute of last Yearly Meeting, continueived from Friends of New England, ing the committee appointed to assist the Quarhe expense of ministers from among terly Meeting of Dorset and Hants, was next read. \* \* \* The committee were of the judgment that

5 House of Commons, naving for its pext in order; then sundry minutes connected in the term is the straight of the originating and carrying out of the ad-by term and the members of London Yearly Met-ested for consideration, whether this diress to the Emperor of Russia; which, with the address itself, were all read. As the names of the visit here alluded to.—Ibut.

inaries provided with properly qualified the propriety of doing so was recognized, and a address was committed by the Meeting for Suf-The difficulty on this point had long committee named to prepare the draft of a peti- ferings are already familiar to most Friends, we The difficulty on this point had long communee names to prepare the string, and to be need not repeat them here. Joseph Sturge, one of be great; but it was now, in some tion to be brought into another sitting, and to be need not repeat them here. Joseph Sturge, one wiated by the Flounders Institute, some generally signed by Friends now attending the of the number, entered into a long explanation of the proceedings of the deputation-their reception " Second-day, afternoon .- Met at four o'clock, at St. Petersburg by the Emperor and others,

" This was succeeded by other documents from land ; detailing the painful position of their Yearly otherwise acting at variance with the provisions of the discipline.\* The Meeting for Sufferings " Third-day morning, Fifth month 30th .-- Met for New England also mentioned the circumstance of John Wilbur having been liberated, by the seceders from their Yearly Meeting, to pay a where against receiving John Wilbur; he having no certificates from the body in correspondence with us, and not being, as the minute stated, a remark, save regret for the painful situation of "A minute from the Meeting for Sufferings Friends in America, in their present divided cirhalf-past six, till four the next afternoon.

" Fourth-day, afternoon, Fifth month, 31st .requisite, and as the time of the meeting was too

\* If the report is correct, in relation to the contents of this epistle, it [the epistle] betrays a want of knowledge of "the provisions of the discipline," as there is nothing in the latter requiring either the writing or the receiv-ing of epistles. To what the "otherwise" may allude ing of epistles. we know not, but it must be equally groundless as the other charge. It was a mistake in London Yenrly Meeting to permit these unfounded charges against two cothose two Yearly Meetings have been misrepresented. EDITOR OF "THE FRIEND."

+ Time was when being a member in any one meeting of our religious Society secured the rights and pri-vileges of membership in all parts of the Society. Uwing \* \* \* The committee were of the judgment that they might now be discharged, and in this the meeting concurred. Within the limits of Philadephia Yearly case now. Within the limits of Philadephia Yearly , intimating that there was now a bill "The report of the printing committee came Meeting, the members of the smaller body in New Kag-9 House of Commons, having for its next in order; then sundry minutes connected privileges. The second of the sundry without the second of the sec valuable to be spent in verbal criticism, the document was consigned to John Allen, Rickman extension of care towards Friends visiting this of the Lord. He would also commend them Godlee, and Charles Lloyd Braithwaite, who country from America, with certificates for reli- the kind interest of their elder Friends; and end went out with the view of preparing an improved CODV

ings were then taken up. First, a report from the committee of that meeting, appointed to correspond with Friends in foreign parts; viz., at Pyrmont and Minden, Congenies, Stavanger, &c. The accounts received were of an encouraging nature-a considerable accession to their numtwenty-one, the total number, eighteen were received at Stavanger.

&c., was also communicated, and much was said in reference to the benefit which these our distant continued, in consideration of the proposals which Friends would derive from our Meeting for Sufferings, as also the meetings to which such as had emigrated had previously belonged, maintaining regular correspondence, and suppling them with epistles, books, &c. From the statement of Edward Sayce, who had resided, as we understood, for twelve years in Melbourne, South Australia, the number of Friends, or those connected with them, appeared to be larger than many were to which the meeting assented. aware of. Meetings for worship are held in various places on that widely extended territory ; ns also one in New Zealand. There are also one Ireland, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, New or two Meetings for Discipline.

" Thomas Norton drew the attention of Friends to the school at Nismes, established by John and Martha Yeardicy, a number of years ago, for the instruction of children belonging to those professing with us there. \* \* \*

[Accounts of visits on the continent were read.]

"Next came the report of the appropriation of yet in hand of about £900.

"The amended drait of the petition to Parliament, above alluded to, was read, and, with little further alteration, adopted. It was to be ready for Friends appending their names and addresses to-morrow morning-a hope being expressed that this might be done very generally, as likely to give more weight to the petition. The presentation was consigned to the care of the Meeting for Sufferings. There was also read, at this suturg, a minute from the Meeting for Sufferings respect. pared. ing charitable trusts, which had already been sent down to the Quarterly and other meetings.

"Adjourned till to-morrow morning at eleven. " Fifth.day, Sixth month 1st .- Met at eleven o'clock.

A discussion arose as to the propriety of the general meeting for Ackworth assembling at the ing that they had finished their business. The usual time at the School in consequence of scarlet fever existing there.]

"At a subsequent opportunity, it was stated that the Committee had held a conference, and agreed to propose to the meeting that representatives should be appointed to the school as previously directed; on the understanding, that if the health of the family there rendered their coming together inexpedient or dangerous, notice, in due time, would be given by advertisement and otherwise.

" The minute in the Book of Rules of Discipline respecting the character and qualifications of those chosen to compose the Meeting for Sufferings, was then read, as directed by one of those Rules, when the list of correspondents was called over, and vacancies occasioned by removals or deaths upplied.

"The minute of last year, in relation to the acquirements sanctified and devoted to the service gious services, and referring the matter to the cially would be invite their Christian interest Meeting for Sufferings, was next taken up ; when behalf of another class-those who appear to have "selected minutes of the Meeting for Suffer- the best way of again disposing of it seemed to be very loosely to the Society; a kind word to continue it under the care of that meeting, and even n kind shake of the hand, might often bets to report next year.

"The subject of the alteration of the geographical boundaries of Quarterly Meetings, as On a second reading being suggested; much sain brought forward at a previous sitting, and then faction was expressed by a number of Friends in referred to the committee having it in charge, to reference to the contents, and they thought the bers had been made within the last year; of report again before the close of the meeting, was criticism thus invited would not be attended with resumed on the presentation of a condensed report. profit; they were therefore desirous that the enis This committee, as may be remembered, is the ile should be at once adopted. This, however, "Intelligence respecting the members of our one nominated in 1850, with subsequent additions, was overruled; but little alteration resulted from Society in South Australia, Van Diemen's Land, to perform a general visit to the Society, which the revision, and the epistle was at length passed service they performed as reported; but were and signed on behalf of the meeting. they made in reference to the said geographical plication. The Clerk then read the closing houndaries. Since the report already alluded to minute, to the following effect :-- In conclusion as brought into a preceding sitting, they had again we desire to acknowledge that we have been fay had the subject before them ; and now, after de-

puting certain of their number to assist in the completion of the proposed alterations, and giving mony, and, as we reverently believe, in the far their judgment thereon, they desired to be released of the Lord; to the strengthening of the bad of from the position which they had previously held; Christian fellowship, and to the edifying of the

" Proceeded with the Epistles in reply to those received from other Yearly Meetings. Those to England, and North Carolina, were read, and with some slight verbal corrections, adopted and signed by the Cierk. These documents appeared to be much of the usual character, and called for but little remark beyond verbal criticism. A danger appearing of this being carried too far, and encroaching on the time of the meeting, one Friend expressed himself somewhat strongly in deprecation of the freedom thus taken. Several Friends spoke with equal decision on the other side, when the negro and aborigines' fund, showing a balance the difficulty was satisfactorily adjusted by the udicious observations of the Clerk and another Friend, to the effect, that while we could in no degree countenance the idea that any individual was to be prevented from giving his opinion in a proper spirit, and as briefly as he was able, on documents submitted for the adoption of the meeting, it was at the same time to be remember. than the week previous. ed, that no slight responsibility attached to the freedom thus used, in consideration of the circumstances under which these Epistles are pre-

"Adjourned about two clock, till half-past five.

" Fifth-day afternoon .- The Committee on Epistles not having finished, more than half an hour elapsed before the meeting was fully gathered.

" Report was received from the Women's Meettwo remaining Epistles, viz., to Ohio and Indiana, were submitted, and, like those previously brought in, approved of and signed by the Clerk on the the meeting's behalf. In all of them affectionate mention was made of the afflicting bereavement sustained in the decease of our much-loved Friend William Forster.

"Previous to proceeding with the General Epistle, the Clerk took the opportunity to acknowledge the great satisfaction which it had afforded him, to witness the regular attendance, during this Yearly Meeting, of so many of our younger Friends, their solid deportment, and the deep interest manifested by them in the proceedings of the meeting. He desired that these, his dear young Friends, whose privileges of education had so greatly exceeded those of many of their elder brethren, might seek to have their talents and

means of winning these closer to our walls, &r. "The General Epistle was thereafter read-

"A Friend was subsequently engaged in sup oured, on the present occasion, to transact the business which has come before us in great harbody in love. And for this His unmerited good ness, we desire to render under God all the praise,

" In this precious love we separate, intending to meet ugain another year, if the Lord permit,

" A brief but solemn pause ensued, after which the large gathering dispersed."

#### ITEMS OF NEWS.

Information from Liverpool to the 14th just, has been received by the steamship Atlantic.

The Russians were still investing Silistria, and mar lives have been lost in the attempts to storm it, and in the sorties made by the Turkins garrison. The Circus-sians are reported to have captured all the Russie fortresses in their country. The war in Europe has reduced the value of the Railroad Stocks in England, fifty millions of pounds.

UNITED STATES .- Wheat crops in Missouri and Wisconsin are reported as very large. Near Rochester, New York, one nurseryman has "several acres of Roses," now in full bloom. He has 400 kinds. A new Comet has been discovered, not yet visible to the naked eye. Deaths in New York last week by Cholera, 10 less

Pennsylvania, --Deaths last week, in Philadelphis, 222; of Cholera 9. Of the deaths by Cholera 4 occurred in the women's end of the County Prison. Prompt measures have been taken to reduce the number of inmates in that building. The heat has been very great. Ther-mometer in the shade on the 27th, 94°.

#### RECEIPTS.

Received from Jos. Tripp, N. Y., per Wm. H., jr., \$2, vol. 27; from N. P. Hall, O., for Isaac lloge, \$1 to 16 vol. 28; from Jos. Tatnall, Del., per W. P., \$4, vols. 21 \$ 28.

West Nottingham School, Cecil couoty, Maryland, under the charge of Nottingham Preparative Meeting d Frieuds. The course of instruction comprises the usua branches of a good English Education. A few pupils of either sex can be accommodated at this school. Price of board and tuition, Thirty Dollars per quarter. For of board and turiton, and particulars, address the Teacher, Thomas WARING,

Port Deposit, Md.

Dign, at his residence, on the 27th of Fifth month last, of consumption, JOSEPH Fox, Jr., aged 23 years, a member of Haddonfield Meeting. This dear youth wa quiet unassuming manuers, and of few words Although he said but little respecting his close, his rela tives have a consoling belief, that his end was peace and that he is gathered with the just of all generations

PRINTED BY KITE & WALTON, No. 3 Ranstead Place, Fourth above Chestnut street.

# FREND.

# A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

#### XXVII.

#### SEVENTH-DAY, SEVENTH MONTH 8, 1854.

#### NO. 43.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. wo dollars per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions and Payments received by

## JOHN RICHARDSON,

#### D. 50 NORTH FOURTH STREET, UP STAIRS, PHILADELPHIA.

to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, advance, three and a quarter cents; to any United States, for three months, if paid in x and a-half cents.

From the Leisure Hour.

### ELECTROTYPE PROCESSES.

o trace of the tool of the sculptor. Many this establishment. re grand in design; some are reproduc-

thus combined into the forms of the articles de- formation of the various picees of a dinner-service. sired-afterwards coating the edges with solid such as plates, tureens, salvers, etc.

now standing in the splendid galleries This discovery naturally made a considerable armed with a piece of soft lead, is then raised by esigns is already familiar to the visitors This led to the multiplication of copper plates, and fore us a handsome wreath of foliage, the impresverything that can be wrought in silver copper plates could be used, instead of wood-en- ed to fit the hollow of the die. Further, any hich it may be seen, on close inspection, jeweller. Let us now take a brief survey of the harder material, until the last and finishing strokes

ie works of the Greek sculptors-others factured are first fashioned from plates of the pure a degree that it is no longer malicable, and to obmasters. Not the least interesting to white metal known as German silver, rolled in viate this it has to be annealed, it may be, several umerous collection of articles in bronze, the mill to the required thinness. Many of them, times during the process of stamping. The Messre, artistic talent with domestic usefulness, consisting of vessels for domestic use, such as tea Etkington have a large apparatus worked by steam kstands disguised as fruit, rustic figures and coffee-pots, are partly formed by hand labour, for stamping atticles of a great size. als, which may serve the double purpose the part which forms the vessel being cut from Supposing the several parts of an ornamental veights and chimney-ornaments, charm a flat plate of metal, which is soldered together article to be medeled and stamped, they have susts of celebrated men, etc. etc. Again, at the sides. The metal having been softened by now to be soldered together. By means of jets of he whole stock of the jeweller's shop so annealing in a furnace, the article is handed over gas, and blow-pipes inflated by the steam-engine, is worn on the person-ladies' neck. to a workman, who, with a hammer of hard wood a kind of solder much harder than that in general intlemen's watch-guards, brequet chains, or horn, forcibly beats and bangs it into the pro-luse, and not readily lusible, is here employed. By brooches, necklaces-everything, in per shape; by means of continued thumping he this means the sponts, handles, hinges, etc. of the th which the goldsmith in Cheapside can impart considerable rotundity to a plain different articles are firmly united, the hollows taste or assails the vanity of the weaker, cylinder, the mallcable metal taking any shape, beneath the raised surfaces of the ornamental porhave on results on the process of th which is but their outer surfaces—by the from the swelling cone-shaped pyramids to the by brushes rapidly revolving at the ends of small

ader is doubtless aware that the mode of the bottom, the cover, etc., have all to be struck see, with the usual implements, transferring elearing plated goods, as practised at Shef- in dies, the expense of which, where such a vari- gant patterns to their surfaces. We may now elsewhere, is by spreading plates of sil-else of plates of copper or prodigious demnads upon capital. Dues too, some it hen moulding or working the plates of them of astonishing size, are necessary in the the moulding or working the plates of them of astonishing size, are necessary in the plating-room is the stupendous electro-mag-

silver. In the electro process, on the contrary, cut by a slow and laborious process, in heavy the article, whatever it may be, is finished to the masses of steel, hardened to such a temper as to required shape, with all its ornaments, however stand without injury the most violent usage. The profuse, and when complete in form, is silvered manner of using them is as follows : the die from or gilt by the scientific application of electricity. which an impression is to be taken is firmly fus-The art of electrotyping owes its origin to the tened by means of four lateral screws to the centre accidental discovery of certain natural pheno- of a solid bed, above which rises an engine not mena. It was found by an experimenter, who, in unlike the guillotine in shape and construction : making trial of Daniell's constant battery, had used it consists of two iron pillars, grooved down the as one of the liquids a solution of sulphate of copper, centres of each, between which a heavy weight that the electric current decomposed the sulphate, is made to slide up and down with unerring preand that the copper was deposited in a thin me- cision. The metal to receive the impression is tallic film upon the inner surface of the vessel, placed upon the die; the descending weight, being stitute the show-rooms of the Messrs. noise at the time, and thoughtful heads soon set to the action of the foot upon a stirrup, and suffered and Mason, in Newhall-street. They work to turn it to a useful and therefore profitable to fall, with a force depending upon the height to ple extent, and furnished with such a purpose. It was found that the copper deposit which it was raised, upon the surface of the die, rray of beautiful and gorgeous produc- brought away a perfect impression of the surface If the die be very shallow, and the metal to be renders any attempt at description of to which it was attached, and that it could be made impressed very thin and pliable, one or two blows a failure. The surpassing merit of some by very simple means to attach itself to anything, are sufficient for the purpose. We have now becat Exhibition, who will remember the a consequent reduction in the price of copper- sion of which is perfect, which we saw struck representing the triumph of Science and plate engravings, as any number could be struck upon brass extremely thin, at one blow. Bat if and which is appropriately adorned with off from electrotyped plates, and the expense of the metal be of the average thickness of the articles s of Newton, Watt, Shakspeare, and re-engraving, when one plate was worn out, was manufactured, the blow must be repeated many his unique production is now before us; thus saved. It led also to a new style of engrav-times; and if the die be deeply cut the weight ad us on all sides are numberless speci- ing, known as Palmer's process, by which raised must be armed with a corresponding punch formfrom the rich epergnes and costly table. gravings, in the common printing-press. It has attempt to force the plate into a deep die at one f the aristocracy, down to a plain salt. been applied to various other mechanical and blow would fracture the metal and render it useknife-rest, and all so accurately and ex. artistic purposes, among others to the copying of less. Much management is required in this proinished by the electrotype process as to Daguerreotype pictures; but in no other branch of cess, which must be wrought gradually : the first undistinguishable from the workman, arts or manufacture has it been so extensively two or three blows are comparatively light, and silversmith and jeweller. In addition available as in the fabrication of plated goods, an for them the weight is armed with a punch or of this description, there are also mas- art which, as far as execution is concerned, it has "force" of soft lead ; as the metal sinks deeper ze statues and groups of figures, the dee exalted to the level of that of the silversmith and into the die, the "force" is changed for one of out with the greatest exactness, although various operations going on in the workshops of are given with the full power of the engine and with a punch or " force" of iron. This is not all ; The great majority of the articles here manu- the repeated heavy blows harden the metal to such

felectricity. We must endeavour, as failty compressed globes. Nothing more than the similar, they are brought to a surface perfectly through the factory, to render the pro-bare trunk of a vessel, however, can be thus smooth. Such of them as require to be engraved formed. The spout, the handle, the ornaments, are now made over to the engravers, whom we

netic machine, which, in the form of a huge solid mass, as effectually as if filled with metal at wheel, stands close to the entrance. This is a the foundry. contrivance for producing electricity by the aid of magnets, no less than sixty-four of which, each of some three feet in length, are so arranged as to present their poles within a short distance of a wheel spinning round at the rate of six hundred revolutions in a minute. The force of the electric current is in some sort indicated to the spectator by the rapid succession of vari-coloured sparks passing continually from the armature of the engine to the twisted strand of conducting wires, one end of which is immersed in the silvering trough or vat, which occupies the centre of the room. The force of this machine is said to be sufficient to deposit fifty ounces of silver in an hour; the silver is supplied by plates of the metal sunk at the bottom of the trough. As a substitute for the requires to be continually renewed, this machine has been found entirely successful, it having continued for many months in operation without any material variation in power. We observe, however, that the process of silvering by the galvanie battery is going on in the same room in smaller vats. When the articles to be silvered are brought into this room, all that has to be done is to suspend them, so that they shall hang clear of the bottom and not touch each other, in one or other of the numerous vats where, under electric agency, the deposition of silver is going on. They have to remain there a certain length of time, proportioned to the thickness of the silver covering required : they may be either coated within a thin film or solidly encased in a suit of silver armour. One great advantage of this process is, that articles to be silvered may be first engraved, the deposition of silver going on with such unvarying thickness in every part, that the finest lines of the engraving tool, and even the characteristic marks of the engraver, are exactly reproduced upon the silver surface. Any attempt to silver a surface finely engraved by any other means would infallibly deface or choke up the work of the artist. nessed a sort of legerdemain feat in this department of the works, the operator gilding the bowl inimersing it in a brown-coloured liquid.

are washed and dried, and conveyed to the polishing-rooms, to be polished and burnished. The surfaces are hanimered upon a glossy anvil by and female got under the corpse, and pulled away a heavy hammer, and finally polished by rub-bing with the palm of the hand. Hollowed "A chance then came over the soil market.

lead, or other means, susceptible of the deposit; mould, it is then put into a vat containing a solution of "When evening came it had sunk a half inch long, to give weight to the drill; and on the to

From the Plough, the Loom and the Auvil.

The following statements illustrate the benefit of a variety of pursuits, and especially of mechanic trades :

A Busy and Growing Place .- The population of Milford, in Mass., at present exceeds 7000. The number of buildings crected last year was 78, valued at \$173,200. The number of boot manufactories is 40, which turns out 1,450,199 pairs. Their value in 1853 was \$2,594,316. Number of firms engaged in mercantile business last year, 16, the amount of whose business was \$1,050,800. Amount of woollen manufactures, &c., \$285,000. Total business, \$4,103,346.

ordinary galvanic battery, the power of which hill Banner says there are more than two hundred different kinds of shoes manufactured in that town, from the brogan to the finest kind of ladies shoes, the sales some days amounting to from seventy to eighty thousand dollars. It is estimated that there are at least five million pairs manufactured annually, the shoe business of the place being only second to that of Lynn, the great shoemarket of the country."

> The Church-Yard Beetle .- Frazier's Magazine has lately contained a number of very interesting papers called " Episodes of Insect Life," from the last published one of which we make an extract, job they have another engaged ready to begin. as follows :

"A German named Gleditsh, who had laid some dead moles upon the beds in his garden, whether as examples of retributive justice for their defacement of his borders and walks, or for good slate, the hard carbonate of lime, or, harder sall reasons, or for none at all, does not appear, obser. a sort of quartzose variety of limestone. He per ved that the bodies of the little gentlemen in velvet haps puts in a few blasts, which reach no water disappeared mysteriously. He watched, and found gets discouraged, learns the success of the Are that the agents were beetles, which, having first deposited their eggs in the carcases that were to be the provision for their larvæ, buried their bricked up, and it is ready for the drillers. They The operation of gilding is performed bodies, so that they might be safe from predatory in precisely the same mauner-though we wit- birds and quadrupeds. Into a glass vessel he put four of these insects, having filled it with earth, on the surface of which he placed two dead frogs. His of a spoon in less than two seconds by simply sextons went to work, and one frog was interred in less than twelve hours; the other one on the On emerging from the silvering vats, the articles third day. Then he introduced a dead linnet, with the process is, how the operation is estimated The beetles soon began their labours, commencing operations by removing the earth from under the polishing is performed in various ways. Flat body, so as to form a cavity for its reception. Male

"A change then came over the spirit of the surfaces are subjected to the action of felt or male, for he drove the female away, and worked it in place, letting it extend to the top flooring leather rubbers, revolving rapidly in a kind of by himself for five hours at a stretch. Ho lifted The drill is made up of several different piece lathe. The parts to be burnished are rubbed to the body, changed its position, turned and arranga dazzling lustre by burnishing tools of polished ed it, coming out of the hole, mounting on the there is a piece about two or two and a half fee steel. After this, such fittings, as handles of dead bird, tramping on it, and then again going long, which is called a bit, having the end for crystal or ivory, as may be wanted are added, below to draw it down deeper still. Wearied with drilling brought to a circular edge, constitution and a final colouring by the application of plate- his incessant efforts, he came out and laid his head an are of perhaps sixty degrees, and the angle of powder qualifies them for the show-room or the upon the earth beside the object of his labours, re- the edge subtended between its two faces, perhaps maining motionless for a full hour, as if for a good about ninety degrees, about like that of a commo We must add one word explanatory of the rest. Then he crept under the earth again. On axe, or rather more like a common stone dell manufacture of bronze figures by electrotype. To the morning of the next day the bird was an inch except that the edge is much thicker. A thime produce such a figure a model must first be form- and a half below the surface of the ground, but the edge, they say, would not endure the blow give ed; from this a mould is taken, the interior of trench remained open, the body looking as if laid to the drill. At the upper end of this piece is which is rendered, by a slight coating of black- out upon a bier, surrounded by a rampart of male screw, upon which is fixed the female screw

copper, and the deposition commences. The lower. The next day the burial was completed, of this a male screw, as on the previous one, and solidity of the ligure will of course depend upon the bird having been completely covered. More on all the others. Thus the boxes of the femal the time it remains in the vat; and supposing it corpses were now supplied, and in fifty days twelve screws, all opening downward, do not get filled to remain a sufficient time, with an adequate sup-bodies were interred by the four beetles in this ply of the sulphate of copper, it may become a cemetery under a glass case."

#### From the Christian Advocate and Jours ARTESIAN WELLS.

The abundance of good water, in any place otherwise desirable as a place of abode, is a gre consideration. Among the numerous expedied for the attainment of this object, the form calls the Artesian well is not the least interesting Properly speaking, perhaps this term can only applied to those wells from which, through the opening drilled into the earth to the subterranes spring or watercourse, either through the nake aperture of the rock, or through a metallic tut inserted, the water is spontaneously discharged i the top of the ground, so that the spontageou discharge of water appears to be necessary to the filling up of the definition ; a common sprin being a natural Artesian well; but there are som drilled wells which do not thus discharge the waters; and yet there appears to be no great led icographic error in applying this name to them,

A company of men have been, for the last tw years, constantly employed at the business of da ling wells within perhaps a circle of ten mile diameter, in Franklin county, Pa., who continu their operation until a full supply of water is of tained, but not sufficient to overflow. Befor coming hither, they operated extensively in Cum berland county; and in different places they hav pursued the same business for the last aix year This may seem a strange business to follow as constant employment; yet so great is the deman for their labour, that as soon as they finish on

The manner and plan are these. When a ma has no spring to satisfy his aquatic necessities he begins to dig a well. After digging a shore distance he is likely to reach the rock, the sol sian drillers, and their terms, and employs them The well, ns far as dug, is now to be stoned a come, make a board box full three inches square and long enough to reach from the rock to a covering of boards laid over the top of the well Through this box the drill, whose point is three inches wide, plays up and down upon the rock.

Now, the wonder to most people unacquainte on. Suppose, then, what is sometimes the case that the proprietor carries the excavation by spade, pick, crowbar, sledge, or powder, or all it their turn, to the depth of twenty or twenty-fire feet. Now the drillers come, and placing their drill-box upon the rock, brace it firmly to secure for the convenient regulation of its length. First of another piece of iron, perhaps four or six fee pole, armed at both ends with iron, to furnish the

a day.

ow is this quantity of rock, thus pulver. the drill. er the point of the drill, to be taken out wrench, to sustain it, screw another pole cleaning of the well an easy undertaking. et down this, and screw on another pole,

is let down into the rock. The design

as described, and square shauks and is not sufficient mobility in the dust to do this; never fail, whose living waters flow continually, as many poles being used as are necessary cylinder up and down, by means of the cord at which, if a man " drink, he shall never thirst, poles is a bar of iron, perhaps four or five closes down the valve, and the downward motion water of life freely." g, which seems to give stability to the opens it, letting in more and more sand, until and above all a swivel, by which the drill almost all the sand is in the cylinder, and can easily turned at every blow, so as to make now be taken ont of the shaft. If the water he round. The drill, as thus made up, more than sufficient to fill the cylinder, it is no about one hundred pounds, its own weight great obstruction, since the valve moving freely tly stiff and strong to raise and sustain it, tube, near the bottom of which it will remain, through any merit of our own, ling consists in bending the pole, so as to while every downward motion, opening the valve, drill drop with its whole weight upon the lets in more sand, and every upward motion closs ition of the creature, that I am induced to preserve ich is done by three meu suddenly tread- ing it, shuts in what sand is already in; the sur- this short memorial of our dear departed Friend ot-straps attached to the end of the pole; plus water, being lighter than the sand, after fil- Mahlon H. Lovett; but rather that the Truth of pole immediately straightening itself by ling the cylinder, running over the top: so that which he made profession might be exalted, and elasticity, thus raising the drill, is again removing the cylinder will bring out almost every the name of the Lord magnified. bent by the feet of the operators. Thus one of the coarser grains of the drilled dust, the er hour, day after day, week after week, remainder of the cylinder's capacity being filled "broad way that leadeth to destruction,"

aff In the first place, the drill, having in the rocks sufficient for all these purposes, but Shepherd, unto which as he carefully gave heed, w or cavity sufficient to contain any part not sufficient for a permanent supply of the well; he was instructed, from time to time, in the things ust or sand, must itself be removed from in which case, the drilling is continued until the which belonged to his soul's peace, before they , before the sand can be removed. The desired supply is attained. When that is reach- were forever hid from his eyes. Being thus ble is so arranged that the free end can ed, it sometimes rises so as to fill the well to a favoured with a renewed visitation from the day a aside, like the movable end of a crane, convenient depth to become a good reservoir, Spring from on high, it may be said of him, or convenience, is now done, after detach-from which the water can be drawn as from a that "the was not disobedient to the heavenly m the drill. Now, the iron bar is un- common well. At other times, the subterranean vision," but became willing to yield himself up to from the upper pole of the drill; then, stream is capable of supplying the desired amount serve lim, whom he had so often pierced and lifting the drill to the next coupling of of water, but its fountain not having the necessary persecuted in his spiritual appearance in his pirons of which have square shanks and elevation, there is not sufficient internal pressure heart, whereby he grew in grace, and in a saving s, as stated, a wrench is slipped upon to cause the evolution of the water at the top of knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, r iron, below its shoulder, which rests the shaft; in which case it becomes necessary to and was in time led to bear an open testimony to wrench, which itself rests upon the top insert a permanent metallic tube, furnished with the sufficiency of that Power that had made him ard box in which the drill plays; thus a piston, to act like that of any other common what he was, g the drill until, with another wrench, pump. When the well serves the purpose of a Thus grow r pole is unscrewed and taken away; reservoir, it is hable to misfortunce; rendering the another, he became an able minister of Christ, drill is again lifted, and again sustained water impure and unfit for use, like any other and was sometimes called to travel abroad to rench, until another pole be unscrewed; well; so that a tube is even then convenient, hav- labour in the work and service of the Gospel. n for all the poles, until the whole drill ing its top a lew inches above the rock, to prevent ed in its several parts. If by any acci- the accumulations of sand or filth, or any thing himself under a sense of his own littleness and lower part of the drill should slip from else getting into the well, from going down the nothingness, whereby he was led to ask for wisds, and fall to the bottom of the shaft, as aperture. In such a case the rock, or the tube in dom of Him, "who giveth to all men liberally s happens, there is no other way to re- the rock, may be plugged up for the time being, and upbraideth none;" so that drawing his sap ut to let down a pole, clasp it, as before, to prevent the flow of water, so as to make the and nourishment from the Root of divine life in

n until sufficient length is obtained to cheapest, nicest, and most convenient of all wells oured, in his goings forth in the ministry, under sunken part; when, with a few turns of in the regions where it may be necessary to have the baptizing power of Truth, to bring forth out of part, it attaches itself by the screws to them; and in many instances by the use of the the treasury " things both new and old" whereby part, when it is all to be removed as tube we may be supplied from a lower fountain, the disobcdient were warned and the careful which may be better water than those nearer the humble traveller encouraged. removing the drill they are ready to top of the ground. But, after all that can be said, attached at the other end to a cord, by of God it is in nature, may become wanting.

But here, as elsewhere, and now as ever, there cause the drilled sand to pass through is an indispensable good, of which no one need servant-who having, as I firmly believe, filled

rs, on which wrenches may lay hold to but with the addition of a little water it is easily with more than Artesian strength or abundance, he poles together firmly, or to unserew moved about, when by a little motion of the which "spring up unto everlasting life," and of required length; their individual lengths tached, the water and said pass together through "Ho, every one that thirstelh, come ye to the om aine to eighteen or twenty feet. Above the valve into the tube, whose upward motion waters," "Whoseever will, let him take the J. A. BALDWIN,

Baltimore, March 8, 1854.

#### For " The Friend."

#### MAHLON H. LOVETT.

As the apostle Paul declared of himself " that e only thing which gives force to the upward, allows the cylinder to pass down through what he was, he was by the grace of God," so it hich is increased or diminished at plea- the water, being completely filled and enveloped remains that whatever growth any may attain to in substituting iron for the poles, or the con- with it, and to find the bottom of the shaft, where religious experience, it must be by the operation the sand, from its superior gravity, will remain upon the heart of a measure of the same grace fill is now attached to a spring-pole, the until the approach of the tube shall stir it up, and good Spirit, that is in mercy dispensed unto end of which, presenting directly over when the slight up and down motion of the tube all, and that worketh in us, as we become passive and over the heads of the operators, is will cause the sand to pass with the water into the "as clay in the hands of the potter," and not

It is not therefore with any view to the exalta-

He was carly in life found walking in the Being etimes month after month, these men con- with water, leaving all the surplus water behind, of a light and airy disposition, he was food of bend this pole to make it drop the drill, a little muddled with the finer dust. The water participating in the vanities and follies of a debut in raise it by straightening itself; in this left in the shaft is no great hindrance to the mo- sive world, and as he partook largely of the foundrilling six, eight, ten, twelve, or perhaps tion of the drill at any time; and unless its quan- tain of intoxicating pleasure, his heart was unprees two or three times that number of tity be large, is rather an advantage, by causing pared for the reception of the good Seed, until the sand to move away freely before the point of through the adorable mercy of God in Christ Jesus, he was made willing to lead a listening It is a common thing to strike a vein of water car to the monitions of the voice of the Heavenly

Thus growing from one degree of grace to

He was one who was often greatly humbled in himself, and feeling his qualification to be received This kind of well, in some respects, is the from Him, he was many times remarkably fav-

It was his portion to partake largely of the cup the sand in the shaft; and for this they this, like all other wells, may become dry. Like of sullering on account of the church, often havn cylinder about four or five feet long, all earthly good, however inferesting or costly, it ing to sit in low places, and be baptized for the ugh to almost fill the shaft in the rock, may fail. This indispensable of life, water, as dead and dying in Israel, and was thereby qualiwith a valve opening upward in one abundant as by the wise and benevolent designs fied to speak pertinently to their several states in demonstration of the Lord's Spirit.

It was not long however before this faithful into the tube, and have the valve close say, "Who shall descend into the deep to bring up the measure of that which is behind of the er it, thus shutting it in the tube. There it up ?" There is a fountain of life which can afflictions of Christ in the flesh for the body's naele with sickness, which continued upon him a little ministering in the ability which God gives. more than two weeks, during which time he pass- Griffith Owen says of Thomas Janney, that in Epistles of advice either to subordinate meeing the Lumb forever and ever, amen.

" cnter thou into the joy of thy Lord." D. H.

#### For "The Friend." BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

Of Ministers and Elders, and other concerned members of the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia.

#### THOMAS GARDINER.

#### (Continued from page 332.)

ed to go. He appears to have been a hospitable, of good order in any." kind-hearted entertainer of the Lord's servants, reward.

#### THOMAS JANNEY.

He suffered imprisonments and fines for his faith- bow abode in strength." tul testimony against tithes and for his attendance "Although the Lord had furnished him with Therefore, lest the simple-hearted, (who are reof religious meetings, but none of these things such excellent qualifications, he had so learned mote and ignorant of the present state and cond moved him. His chief concern appeared to be self-denial as not to glory therein ; but was ready uion of the said George Keuth,) should be deceived that the blessed Truth might prosper in the earth, to prefer his Friends before himself, and gave by feigned words and fair speeches, we see that

bined with ardent zeal ; and thus his labours for are doubly bound so to do? He was of a cheer nor fellowship with him in his present proceed the good of others being sweetened by divine ful, peaceable temper, and innocent and blameless ings, nor with his separate meetings ;-neither love, were eminently successful in reclaiming in life. As the Lord had bestowed a gift in the have we fellowship nor unity with the present offenders. This zeal did not cause him to reprove ministry, beyond many of his fellows, so he was undertaking of such as either mistakenly or will with asperity, neither did his love lead him to careful to improve it to (the Lord's) honour and fully join with or assist him in the said work a pass by offences against the Truth. His love the comfort of his people,-labouring therein, not separation." led him to reprove error for the good of the erring only here in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, but and the benefit of others, and his zeal taught him he also several times visited the churches in New that his Master's work could only be done in his England, Rhode Island, Long Island and Mary-Master's Spirit. No good can spring from enun- land," Ilis friend, Griffith Owen, after cnume- something more to value herself upon than outwar ciation of the clearest truths, delivered in a bitter rating the above places in which he had laboured, advantages, which, however captivating, are su spirit, nor from the most cloquent praise of love adds," Where he was serviceable to many, and but minor parts of a truly excellent character.

stewardship, that he might enter into a full fruition is to smite with the tongue. The true minister sands of the Israel of God," of that give the shall be revealed to the right of the Gospel in the exercise of his gift, may Besides this work in the ministry at home eous, when their "earthly house of this taker- reprove, and that sometimes sharply, but no and abroad, Thomas Janney had other server shall be dissolved; for when but in the technic but love for the offender and the cause for the church. In meetings for discipline w meridian of his it pleased the Lord to visit him of Truth can possibly actuate him if he is find him employed, and in the Yearly Meeting

ed through much bodily suffering, without being early life he was " made willing not only to be- and their members, or to the churches abroad, heard to murnur, when his purfied and redeemed lieve, but to suffer imprisonment and the cruelties When George Keith departed from the Truth snirit was released from the shackles of mortality of sinners for Truth's sake, that it might prosper and by his turbulent behaviour and unsound sen and permitted, we doubt not, to join with that and be spread abroad on the earth; that the timents made it manifest that he was no large multitude of the redeemed who had gone before name of the Great God might be exalted. The in unity with the Society of Friends, Thomas hum, in singing praises unto the Lord God and Lord did not only reveal his evertasting gaspel Januey and other faithful standard bearers i unto him, but made him an able minister of it, to Bucks county felt much sympathy with Friend Thus we see one after another of the Lord's the turning many from darkness to light and in Philadelphia, who were the objects of George servants are being removed from amongst us, who from Satan's power unto God. [Thus he was most furious attacks. A testimony agains having served God in their day and genera- enabled] to water, refresh, and edily the churches George was issued by the General Meeting of tion according to his will, and occupied the of Christ in many parts of the world. Although ministering Friends held in Philadelphia, Found talent committed to their charge, are prepared to he was not a man of much literature, yet the month 20th, 1692, and the Quarterly Meeting a hear the welcome message sounded in their ears, Lord endued him with true wisdom from above,--- Bucks county responded thereto at its next meet. with sound judgment and understanding to the ing, held Sixth month 17th. The response from dividing the word aright, to reach to the states Bucks run thus :-and conditions of the people,-to the raising the "Dear Friends, whom the Lord hath visite pure mind and good desires in them after the with his marvellous light, life and love, which Lord and his Truth. He was of a meek and bath clearly shone,-been shed abroad,-and lowly spirit,-true-hearted to God and to his manifested in your hearts, whereby you, with us people; willing and ready to spend and be spent have been refreshed, comforted, strengthened are for the Truth's sake. He counted nothing so edified in a plenteous manner, so that the way is dear and near to him, as God's Truth and the made plain before us to eternal rest and peace. Of Thomas Gardiner who deceased at Burling- service of it. He preached not only in words, Those who are witnesses hereof, and abide faithton, in the Seventh month, 1694, we have little but also in life and conversation. [He was ful thereunto, know that another foundation can information, except that he was one who was clothed] with the fear of God, which made him no man lay than that which is already laid, even useful amongst Friends in New Jersery. The lowly in the sight of all good people. He was Christ Jesus, the Light of the world, -- the Wayu Select Yearly Meeting, when sitting at Burling- careful of giving offence to any sort of people, life, rest and peace everlasting. Such shall stand ton, was held in his house, and thither strangers but in the spirit of love, tenderness and meekness against the winds, storms and floods of all that is coming to attend the Yearly Meeting were direct. he endeavoured to rectify what was wrong or out opposed and contrary, when the careless, slothing

and doubtless was through unmerited mercy Master in his native country and in Ireland, way will fail in the needful time. So they shall be graciously received of the Lord Jesus, who de opened for his removal to Bucks county in Penn-telared that whosever gave but a cup of cold sylvania, where he settled in 1683. He was unstable waters. To you, dear Prieded, water to a true disciple should in no wise loss his soon called into public like by his neighbours, continue faithful to the Truth already received being for a number of years in the cound is the salutation of endeared love, in the coverant cit of Pennsylvania, and during part of the of light and life, wherein we are dear and near time a justice of the peace. His Friends of the one to another. Thomas Janney was born in Cheshire, Great Falls Monthly Meeting thus speak of his service "A paper lately came to us, given forth the Britain, about the year 1633. Whilst still young, amongst them. " He settled with us at his first 20th of the Fourth month, 1692, by our faithful the Lord was graciously pleased to visit him with coming into these parts, labouring amongst us in well-received and approved Friends and brethres the regenerating influence of his Holy Spirit, word and doctrine divers years. We loved and in the ministry, against the present actions and through which, as he bowed in obedience thereto, highly esteemed him for his work's sake, he proceedings of George Keith. It was and is the the work of sanctification was commenced and being an able minister of the Gospel, sound in the present grief and sadness of our spirits to see earried on in him. He was convinced of the doctrine,-endowed with wisdom and a ready that there is need of such testimonies to be given Truth as held by Friends; in the year 1653, he utterance; and furnished with openings into the against one that we did esteem very highly is being in the twenty-first year of his age. He mysteries of the things of God's kingdom. He love's sake, while he kept low and humble before was soon called to the work of the ministry, in was not forward to offer his gift, having a true the Lord. Diotrepes-like, loving to have the prethe exercise of which he travelled in England regard to the Giver, who said formerly, 'Cast the eminence, he receiveth not them approved among and Ireland, the Lord blessing his labours of love. net on the right side of the ship.' Therefore his us, and yet doth publish to the world that he is a

and that the name of the Lord might be magnitistic them the right hand of fellowship. He was care, there was a necessity for the said paper to be pub-field. It is to keep the testimony of Truth clear on all lished, and cannot but join with and approve in He was an example of great meekness, com- accounts, saying, 'Those that appear in public, same. We also declare that we have not unity

sake-was called to render the account of his and unity, when the evident intent of the speaker I know his service is scaled in the hearts of they

not unfrequently he was one appointed to prepare

and hypocrites shall be made manifest,-and that Having fulfilled his service for his divine their standing is on an insecure foundation, which

unity with the faithful brethren every where

#### THOMAS JANNEY, and others.

An amiable and wise woman will always hav

Selected. GO FORTH INTO THE COUNTRY. Go forth into the country

From a world of care and guile Go forth to the untainted air And the sunshine's opening smile.

It will clear thy clouded brow, It will loose the worldly coil That binds thy heart too closely up, Thou man of care and toil !

Go forth into the country Where gladsome sights and sounds Make the heart's pulses thrill and leap With fresher, quicker bounds.

They will raise fresh life within The minds enchanted bower. Go student of the midnight lamp, And try their magic power !

Go forth into the country, With its songs of happy birds, Its fertile vales, its grassy hills Alive with flocks and herds.

Against the power of sadness Is its magic all arrayed-Go forth, and dream no idle dream Thon visionary maid !

Each season hath its treasures. Like the air all free and wild-Who would keep thee from the country Thon happy artless child ?

Go forth into the country, It hath many a lovely grove ; And many an altar on its hills, Sacred to peace and love.

And whilst with grateful fervour-Thine eyes its glories scan, Worship the God who made them all, Oh, holy Christian man.

Selected.

#### SUNSHINE. BY OLD HUMPHREY.

pose if there be one thing more than anat gives pleasure to the eye and to the hen we are walking abroad, it is sunshine. r this is your opinion or not, it is certainly ion of Old Humphrey.

The earth and skies, a goodly sight ! Are lit up with the golden light ;

And every gleam in goodness given

With all its glory, comes from heaven.

is there that does not like sunshine? L as soon expect to find a young person, who ot eat plum pudding as one who disliked ing water! How it glitters on the gilded the cause of our disappointment. -cock ! How it blazes on the window

have a tale to tell you about the sunshine. ened one evening in my youthful days, that ite tired of the pretty book that had kept ng still for two whole hours; so closing it, into the garden with my sister.

ng people seldom like to be confined to one ong together. I remember with what gaiety along the grass plot, and up the garden n such haste that by the time we reached breath ; so we we sat down in the bower, ked around us.

is autumn, and the garden had a lovely look so beautiful. ance. There were the gooseberry-trees,

looked beautiful; its leaves, partly yellow and crimson pew on one side of the pulpit. When partly red, were curled up, and had a waxy ap- the service was over, nobody thought of moving pearance that much pleased us. A fresh breeze until the squire and his lady had left the church, swept over the garden; and as it bent the tall and every poor man bowed, and every poor wopoplar trees, the leaves fell off, and the wind man made a low courtesy, as they passed the drove them to a great distance, while some, that carriage. The squire and his lady received much were lying dry upon the ground, mounted up into company, and kept a great many servants. Ah! the air

Pale autumn's hue had tinged the trees. That rudely rock'd to the blustering breeze While springing lightly from the ground, The vellow leaves were fiving round,

enjoyed the animated scene before us. Every plant in the garden seemed in motion. The ivy leaves were dancing round the edge of the bower, and a few tall dahlias that had outbloomed their companions, waved gracefully to and fro, though And what made all this difference ; he was still we expected every minute that their slender stems would be broken.

plucking some of the withered leaves to put in a indeed was that shade, for he had found pleasure book.

"Let us make a garland of them," said my sister; " they will look very pretty, contrasted with some of the green ivy leaves ;" so we set to work and is very happy, though the sun has long censed collecting the most beautiful colours.

Soon a cherry-tree attracted all our attention : for, at the very top of it were some bright orangecoloured leaves, mottled with brown, and they looked more beautiful than any we had seen in the garden.

my sister was determined to get at them.

and strong; so that with all our shaking we could almshouse, yet she is not gloomy; she has found scarcely move the top bough on which they grew, that the ways of religion are ways of pleasant-There were plenty of leaves, mottled with brown ness. within our reach, and a great many on the ground; but these were nothing compared with ceased to shine upon her, for the Lord hath, in the bright orange leaves that waved over our her case, made the heart of the widow to sing for heads.

branch, to our great satisfaction the leaves fell to there is no dependence to be placed on its sunthe ground. We both ran to the place where they fell, and looked about ; but what was our disap- putting her trust in the Sun of Righteousness, pointment when we found they were not even so pretty as many we had already gathered. Indeed, we had some difficulty in distinguishing them from turning. those which had fallen before.

"Ah! I see now," exclaimed my sister, holding one up over her head, " it was the sun shining is liable to be obscured in a moment, and the sunupon them that made them look so beautiful. And true enough it was; for a few that were his faithful followers to all eternity. Solomon e; for it adorns the earth and the heavens, still left on the top of the tree looked as bright kes the heart cheerful. How it quivers on and beautiful as these had done which were now

> No doubt hundreds of young people have been disappointed in the same manner, and probably they may have discovered that the sunshine alters the appearance of many things in this or not; that is, whether your worldly comforts world beside the bright orange leaves at the top are great, your health good, and your prospects of a cherry-tree ; for many things that appear very beautiful when the sun is shining upon them, are take care! for when we have the comforts of not worth looking at in the shade.

I remember once being very much struck with a bright light on the ground, at some distance from faith in God and his Son, Jesus Christ, is very, very me; it was so dazzling that it appeared like a weak. Take care, I say, of the sunshine! In ver at the top of the garden we were quite fallen star, but when I went up and examined it, I the storm, we are sure to seek a shelter. In found it to be nothing more than a piece of an old trouble, we are ready enough to go to Him, who glass bottle. It was the sunshine which made it is a very present help in time of trouble, and in

eir yellow, red, green, and brown leaves, tiful carriage, fine horses, and gold liveries of but in sunshine, alas! God is not in all our hung so slightly that they seemed ready to Squire Adams, a very rich gentleman who lived thoughts. he least touch. Some of the sunflowers near my father's house. Every Sunday the I remember hearing a lady, who had known llyhocks were withered and dry; but an carriage drove up to the church door with the something both of adversity and prosperity, and tree which was nailed against the wall, squire and his lady, and they sat in the large who was then in worldly prosperity, say that she

the sun was shining on them then, but it was very different afterwards.

Squire Adams spent a great deal of property, and lost a large sum of money at the gaming table; so, at last, he was obliged to give up his I always loved a bustling wind, and we quite carriage and fine estate, and take a small house at some miles distant. When Squire Adams gave up his carriage and servants, he was obliged, also, to give up his company, for the great folks who visited him before, never went near him after. the same Squire Adams. Why the sun shone upon him no longer; the shade came, and then It was rather too cool to sit still, and we began nobody knew anything about him. And gloomy in dissipating amusements, but had taken no delight in reading his Bible.

Poor old Susan Jarvis lives in an almshouse, to shine upon her. There was a time when she was very well off in the world; but it pleased God, whose "ways are not as our ways," to afflict and bring her low. She lost her husband, and soon after a daughter, her only earthly comfort; but she was enabled to look up amidst her "Oh, if we could but reach them," said I; and afflictions, and say, "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of We shook the tree, but the branches were stiff the Lord." Though she lives by herself in an

I think I should not have said that the sun hath joy. Her treasure is not here; she has seen At last we fetched a long stick, and striking the enough of the changes of this world to know that shine, and she has found enough of comfort in even in that Saviour, the Lord Jesus Christ, with whom is no variableness, neither the shadow of

> And now I have shown you the difference between the sunshine of worldly prosperity, which shine of God's presence which shall be around says, "A pleasant thing it is for the eyes to behold the sun ;" and so it is, whether we look on the sun in the firmament, or with the eye of faith gaze on the Sun of Righteousness, the only Saviour of sinners, the Lord of life and glory |

I know not whether the sun is shining on you bright: but if the sun is thus shining upon you, earth around us, we are tempted to think little of heaven; when we feel strong in ourselves, our sickness and sorrow, to pray that he will become I remember how I used to admire the beau- the strength of our heart and our portion forever;

found it much more difficult to live to God in prosperity than in adversity.

running water, glitters on the gilded weather cock, steps. This made him put that hard question to him, they must not be preferred, but densed, and blazes on the window panes. You have the wife of Zebedee and her two sons, upon her Christ himself descended from the glory of ha heard how it beautified the faded leaf of the soliciting that one might sit at his right, and the father, and willingly made himself of no reparcherry-tree, and adorned the piece of the old other at his left hand, in his kingdom; "Are ye tion among men that he might make us of some broken bottle. I have told you also how worldly able to drink of the cup that I shall drink of, and with God. From thinking it no robbery to be prosperity, like sun-hine, puts a temporary glitter to be baptized with the baptism I am baptized equal with God, he humbled himself to the poor non-terms, has according to a compositive grant with 1" It seems their faith was strong they form of a servant; yea, to the ignominious deal though the sunshine of prosperity did not keep answered, "We are able;" upon which he re- of the cross, that he might deliver us an example though the sunshine of prosperity dut not keep answere, we due and, when the new set of the cross, that he magnet control so the change rich Square Adams from trouble and all thetin, jield with the sunshine of God's presence made poor Susan Jarvis happy. Susan Jarvis happy.

ask yourselves if it be likely to endure, and be fered ? I answer; they were the denial and of worthy of me." Again, "Whosoever he be a not deceived when earthly things glitter brighter fering up of himself by the eternal Spirit to the will than those of heaven. Once more, I say, have a of God, undergoing the tribulations of his life, and care of the sunshine! and seek the grace of the agonies of his death upon the cross, for man's Redeemer, as the greatest good to which you can salvation. What is our cup and cross that we follow him: a doctrine sad to him, as it is to attain; for as a faithful servant of God hath said, should drink and suffer? They are the denying those who, like him, notwithstanding all their "He who in prosperity finds God in all things, and offering up of ourselves, by the same Spirit, high pretences to religion, love their possession shall in adversity find all things in God,"

For "The Friend." THE CROSS OF CHRIST.

glery, save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ, the greatness of his love and strength; and whereby the world is crucified unto me, and I though clothed with the infirmities of a mortal it is the humble desire of my mind that all mer unto the world," Penington says, 'That which man, being within fortified by the almightiness of be willing to follow Christ in the path of selfis contrary to the world, and crucifies to the an immortal Ged, he travelled through all the world, that is the cross. The cross hath this straits and difficulties of humanity, and first of all power, and nothing else; and so there is nothing others, trod the untrodden path to blessedness. It themselves, "bags" that wax not old, a trea-else to glory in. The flesh lusteth against the O come let us follow him, the most unwearied, the sure in heaven that will last beyond the grave. spirit, and the spirit against the flesh ; and these most victorious Captain of our salvation ! to whom are contrary one to the other, here is the cross; all the great Alexanders and mighty Casars of the spirit which is contrary to the flesh, which the world are less than the poorest soldier of their mortifies the flesh, through the obedience whereof camps could be to them. They were all great the first in the second Whatsoever is of and in the Spirit, is contrary to reputation to save mankind; but those plentifully is affected by the variations of its supply on the the flesh. The light of the Spirit is contrary to ruined people to augment theirs. They vanthe darkness of the flesh. The holiness of the quished others, not themselves. Christ conquered The holders of sugar, for example, after having Spirit is contrary to the unholiness of the corrupt self, which always vanquished them. Of merit, reserved what they need for their own use, bray heart. The life of the Spirit is contrary to the therefore, he is the most excellent prince and con. the whole surplus to market, where they dispose life, (or rather death,) that is in sin. The power queror. Besides, they advanced their empire by of it in return for those other things which they of the Spirit is contrary to the power that is in rapine and blood, he by suffering and persuasion : do need. It must be quite obvious, that if there Satan and his kingdom. The wisdom of God is he never by compulsion, they always by force be more of this sugar exposed than there is a contrary, and a foolish thing, to the wisdom of prevailed. Misery and slavery followed all their demand for, the great force of the competition man. from God's Holy Spirit, is contrary to, and death to those he overcame. In all they did, they Each will try to outstrip the others, by holding to the old. Now he that comes hither, out of his sought to please themselves; in all he did, he out a greater inducement for purchasers to buy own wisdom, out of his own will, out of his own simed to please his Father, who is God of gods, from him-and this he can only do by holding thoughts, out of his own reasoning; and comes King of kings, and Lord of lords. to a discerning of God's Spirit, and to the feeling It is this most perfect pattern of self-denial we each tries to undersell the rest-or, in other of his begetting of life in his heart, and his stir. must fullow, if ever we will come to glory. To words, the great supply of any article of exchange rings and movings in the life which he hath he. do this, let us consider self-denial in its true dis-is always sure to bring down the price of it. "On the other hand, let the same article have gotten; and waits here, and receives counsel tinction and extent. There is a lawful and an here; he is taught to deny himself, and to join to anlawful self, and both must be denied for the been sparingly brought into the market, insome and take up that, by which Christ daily crosseth sake of him, who in submission to the will of God that, among the buyers, there is a demand for it and subducth in him that which is contrary to counted nothing dear, that he might save us. And to a greater extent than it is to be had. The God. And here is the fight of faith, and the though searcely any part of the world has got so force of the competition now changes place. I good travel under the cross, whereby the holy far as to need that lesson of the self-denial of law- is a more the purchases, instead of the self-journey is gone through, and the enemies, (which fol self, since every day it most greedily sacrifices Each will try to outstrip his neighbours, by hold rise up to oppose in the way,) vanquished and to the pleasures of unlawful self; yet to take the ing out a larger inducement to the holders of a overcome: for here is the power revealed; the whole thing before me, and because it may pos- commodity now rare, and, therefore, in mare preserving power, the leading power, the conquer, sibly meet with some who are so far advanced in urgent request than usual. This he can only do ing power of Him, who rideth on conquering and this spiritual warfare as to receive benefit from it, by offering a greater price for it. It is thus that to conquer his spiritual enemies in the hearts of I shall at least touch upon it. his children, who know his voice, and are subject The lawful self, which we are to deny, is the words, the small supply of any article of exchange to him; who daily denying themselves, and tak. convenience, case, enjoyment and plenty, which is always sure to bring up the price of it. ing up the cross, follow him.'

by it; which yet must be borne.'

The Son of God is gone before us, and, by the God requires them, at what time soever, or is pleased bitter cup he drank, and the baptism he suffered, to try our affections by our parting with them; You have seen how the sunshine quivers on the has left us an example that we should follow his say, when they are brought in competition will Whenever, then, the sun shines nround yon, was the cup he drank of, and baptism he suf- or mother, son or daughter, more than me, is not to do or suffer the will of God for his service and

glory. This is the true life and obedience of the cross of Jesus; narrow still, but before, an unbeaten way. When there was none to help, not one to let him deny himself, and take up his cross and open the seals, to give knowledge, or to direct God forbid, said the apostle, "That I should the course of peor man's recovery, Ile came in Yea, the new creature, which springs victorics; his brought greater freedom and felicity will be among the sellers, to get it off their hands.

g up the cross, follow him.? Penn says, 'The great work and business of are the bounty and blessings of God to us : as the increase of the supply, and rises with the the cross of Christ, in man, is self-denial; a word husband, wile, child, house, land, reputation, diminution of it; a law of political economy, of much depth in itself, and of sore contradiction liberty, and life itself. These are God's lavours, which is expressed still more shortly thus-that to the world; little understood; but less embraced which we may enjoy with lawful pleasure, and the price of every article of commerce is inversely justly improve as our honest interest. But when in proportion to its supply.

you, that fersaketh not all he hath, cannot be my disciple:" He plainly told the young man, that if he would have cternal life, he must sell all, and more than Christ.

This doctrine of self-denial is the condition to eternal happiness: " He that will come after me, follow me.

As this does continue to be the way to ever. lasting bliss, (and there never will be any other,) denial while time and opportunity is dispensed to them; so that they may be favoured to procure New Jersey, Sixth mo., 1854.

#### THE LAW OF PRICES.

one hand, and of the demand for it on the other. out to them on cheaper terms. It is thus that

each tries to overbid the other-or, in other

one is given for the other. This, howes not affect the proportion between the nd and supply alone; and is the same as

s subject. He has only to remember, er by adding to the supply of any article, ing the demand for it, the price of it is or adding to the demand, the price of it sed.

there are certain articles, that, in this are far more tremulous than others, or re readily vibrate in price, and with a ider range too of fluctuation. All are the fluctuations of the corn market; and consequence, the heat, and often the f deep and desperate adventure, are assoith the temptations and losses of such a The truth is, that, generally speaking, the ies of life are far more powerfully affectprice of them by a variation in their than are the luxuries of life. Let the rain be deficient by one-third in its usual on, be curtailed to the same extent,consequent rise in the price of it, but the deficient stock of provisions stand out till the Wheat is rapidly assuming a golden hue and

any other commodity, may be brought to culty in apprehending the cause of it. Men can This does not argue, as is obvious from the exand yet, for all this, may there be a great more easily suffer the deprivation or the diminu- planations which we have now given, that they and yet for all his, may here be a great more each y such the depirtuation of the unimprovement of the first of the price of them. The truth tion of a luxury; and, when its price offers to must therefore be three times worse fed than not only may the holders of an article rise extravagantly, they can limit thicir demand usual. The food of the country may only, for t always the same quantity on hand for for it. I can commute the use of rum for the use the buyers may not always have the of another and a cheaper substitute; or, failing part of its usual supply; or, in other words, the ed of it. There may be a fluctuation in this, I can restrain my consumption, or abandon families may, at an average, be served with threeand for an article, as well as in the supply it altogether. Its scarcity will enhance its cost fourths of their usual subsistence, at the very time nd it is quite evident that the price just on the one hand; and this, on the other hand, that the cost of it is three times greater than I falls with the demand, instead of rising can be met or counteracted, to any extent, by a usual. And, to make out this larger payment, ng inversely to it. Hence the more ex-islackening of the demand. The point of equiliaphorism in political economy, that the brium between the sellers and the buyers of rum articles-allogether, it is likely, to give up the any commodity is directly in proportion will be shifted; and its price will become higher use of comforts, and to limit themselves more emand, and inversely in proportion to the than before, but not so high as it would have been largely in the second than they can possibly do -a doctrine that is somewhat more loosely had rum been an indispensable of human comfort, in the first necessaries of life-to forego, perhaps, nerally expressed, by saying that the and therefore given all the more of urgency to many of the little seasonings wherewith they were an article depends upon the proportion the upplications of purchasers. This is not the wont to impart a relish to their coarse and humble he demand and the supply bear to each case with rum, but it is so with grain. The mass fare, to husband more strictly their fuel, and be of our families could not, without distress or great satisfied for a while with vestments more threadre is nothing in the interposition of money inconvenience, limit their use of it to two-thirds bare, and even more tattered, than what, in better this process. Its office is merely to faci of their wonted consumption. Each will press times, they would choose to appear in. It is thus e exchange of commodities. But the pro-forward to obtain a larger share of the general that, even although the first necessaries of life of their quantities in the exchange is just stock than his neighbour; and it is just this should be tripled in price for a season, and e, when made to pass through such an earnest competition among the buyers that raises although the pecuniary income of the labouring lium, as when brought closely and directly the price of necessaries greatly beyond the pro-classes should not at all be increased, yet they ter. The venders of so much corn may, portion by which the supply of them is deficient. are found to weather the hardships of such a visiprice of it, buy so much sugar. It is not Men can live without luxuries; and will be con-tation. The food is still served out to them in a int to bring both these articles, or perhaps tent to put up with a smaller allowance of them much larger proportion than the cost of it would, them, in bulk and body, to the scene of for a season, rather than pay that price to which in the first instance, appear to indicate. And in tiation; and so the money that is received they would be elevated by a demand as intense the second instance they are enabled to purchase as all must have for the necessaries of existence. at this cost; because, and more especially if they Men cannot live without necessaries, and will not be a well-habited and a well-conditioned peasanof quarters of the one commodity, which, be so content to put up with a reduced allowance try, with a pretty high standard of enjoyment in en state of the market is held as equiva- of them, as they would of the mere comforts or ordinary years, they have the more that they can e number of hundred weights of the other expensive gratifications of luxury. It is thus that save and retreach upon in a year of severe scarity. This depends on the two elements the same proportional lack in each class of com-leity. They can disengage much of that revenue modities gives rise to such a difference of effect in which before went to the purchase of dress, and pedient of money for carrying into effect augmenting the price of each of them; and it is of various luxuries that might, for a season, tracts of merchandise had never been just the more earnest demand, in the one case be dispensed with-and so have the more to exthan in the other, that explains the difference.

mere intervention, then, of money, will "A failure in the general supply of esculents which explains how roughly a population can blex the reader out of a right estimation to the exteat of one half, more than quadruples the bear to be handled, both by adverse seasons and price of the first necessaries of life, and would by the vicissitudes of trade-and how, after all, fall with very aggravated pressure on the lower there is a stability about a people's means which orders. A failure to the same extent in all will keep its ground against many shocks, and ed; and that either by lessening the the vineyards of the world would most assuredly not raise the price of wine to any thing near this marvel to many an observer, how the seemingly proportion. wonted price for Burgundy, there would be a gen- classes should, after all, have the staining of such eral descent, on the part of its consumers in high endurance, as to weather the most fearful reverses life, to claret, or from that to port, or from that to the home-made wines of our own country, or from somehow or other, you find, after an interval of that to its spirituous, or from that to its fermented gloomy suffering and still gloomier fears, that the liquors. And the facility of thus substituting one families do emerge again into the same state of indulgence for another, is not the only refuge sufficiency as before. We know not a fitter study indulgence for another, is not the only refuge against an enormous charge upon these articles. There is also the facility of limiting the amount mechanism by which a process so gratifying is of the indulgence, or of withdrawing from it alto- caused, or in which he will find greater reason gether-a refuge that is not so open to the popula- to admire the exquisite skill of those various adaption under a famine of the first necessaries of tions, that must be referred to the providence of existence. There is much of shifting and of sub- Him who framed society, and suited so wisely to or rather, let the supply of grain in the stitution certainly among families when such a cach other the elements whereof it is composed." whether from the home produce or by calamity visits them—as from animal to vegeta ble food, from flour to meal, from meal to potawill create a much greater addition than toes. But, on the supposition of a general shortird to the price of it. It is not an uncoming in the yearly produce of the land, the ediction, that its costs would be more price of each of these articles rises successively bled by the short-coming of one-third or with the run of purchasers towards them. On ourable for crowning the hopes of the agriculh in the supply. Not so with an article the one hand, the engerness of demand after turist, as the appearance of the crops doth abun-7, and more especially if something else all the varieties of food will enhance the price of dantly testify. Grass is quite heavy, and for the urchased for it in the way of substitution, all, and greatly beyond the proportion of the de- last few days the sound of the mowing-machine has aple, let such be the failure of West India ficiency in the supply of them; and, on the other kept us in mind that the hay-harvest has arrived, in any particular year, that rum is defi- hand, this enhanced price is necessary so to res- and much of the crop has already been secured in one-third from its usual supply. There train the consumption of the families as to make this neighbourhood.

it is conceivable, that there might be no nothing at all like the rise which an equal defi- coming of the next harvest. It is thus, by the a whatever in the supply—that, from one ciency would create in the price of grain, another, the same quantity of sugar, or "Such is the fact; and there can be no diffi- of famine, when the prices, perhaps, are tripled. pend on the materials of subsistence. It is this amidst many fluctuations. It is a mystery and a Rather than pay four times the frail and precarious interest of the labouring both of commerce and of the seasons; and that, for the philanthropist than the workings of that

#### For "The Friend."

Review of the Weather for Sixth Month, 1554.

The month ending yesterday was rather fav-

is well nigh ready for the reapers. The growth others much more mild than during its preceding was so large that it is considerably down.

from a late paper.

"Chester town, Md., was visited by a hailstorm of a most destructive character, on the 24th. fearful scourge. Houses were unrooled, trees torn up, fences prostrated, and the wheat and corn crops almost entirely destroyed. Sheep, ducks, turkeys, and condition, are conducive to health, and the supply small birds were killed in large numbers, The hail stones were as large as a hulled walnut, and many of them measured six inches in diameter. a plentiful crop of early potatoes and tomatoes, The extent of the storm was from three to five both of which are wholesome and nutritive when miles in width, and twenty miles long. The ripe; the potatoe when immature is the reverse. loss is estimated in Kent county alone at from \$200,000 to \$300,000,

The 26th was clear and pleasant, and withal a day to be remembered by the people at West- to partake freely of them. They are unripe and town, as the establishment was, on that evening, for the first time, lighted up with gas. The 27th we get them here, they as effectually predispose and 28th were very hot ;--mercury rose to 90° the system to an attack of Cholera as any article at this place.

The average temperature for the month was 671 :-- range of the thermometer from 44° on the inches.

West-town B. S., Seventh mo. 1st, 1854.

$ \begin{array}{                                    $								
	Days of month.	_7	URE	Mcan.	Mean height of Baro, from sun- rise to 10 P. M.	force of the	ther for Sixth month,	
	$\begin{smallmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 \\ \hline 111111111111111111111111111111111$	$\begin{array}{c} 41\\ 55\\ 55\\ 56\\ 0\\ 25\\ 55\\ 56\\ 58\\ 62\\ 98\\ 62\\ 56\\ 56\\ 66\\ 56\\ 56\\ 66\\ 56\\ 66\\ 56\\ 66\\ 56\\ 66\\ 56\\ 66\\ 56\\ 66\\ 56\\ 66\\ 6$	7277577736297271689768488527777259914	55864677664561575667766874444 5586677664561575667766874444 6647777777	$\begin{array}{c} 25,70\\ 25,96\\ 4,95\\ 4,9$	$\begin{array}{c} {\rm N},{\rm W},{\rm W},{\rm 10},{\rm S},{\rm 11},{\rm 11},{\rm S},{\rm W},{\rm 11},{\rm 0},{\rm S},{\rm 11},{\rm 11},{\rm S},{\rm W},{\rm 11},{\rm 0},{\rm S},{\rm 11},{\rm 11},{\rm S},{\rm W},{\rm 11},{\rm 0},{\rm S},{\rm H},{\rm 11},{\rm S},{\rm W},{\rm 11},{\rm S},{\rm W},{$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	

#### THE FRIEND.

SEVENTH MONTH 8, 1854.

The weather has become exceedingly warm, exhausting the vital energy and predisposing the system to disease, especially to affections of the digestive organs, rendering prudence in diet and exercise particularly needful. Indiscretion in diet, or long continued exposure to the direct rays of more or less severe, and more or less permanent.

The Cholera has made its appearance in seve-

visits. In New York city, the deaths from this From the table below it appears that some rain disease last week were nearly eighty; in Boston fell on ten days, but there was no great amount seven, and in our own city twelve deaths occurred at any one time. There was but little thunder from the same cause in the same time. We, of and lightning during the month. On the 24th a course, do not know how it may prove, but from very remarkable hail-storm passed over a part of the sanitary measures already taken, and the Maryland, as appears from the following taken precaution observed to insure a strict attention to cleanliness, there is reason to hope that Philadelphia will escape a severe visitation of this

The markets are very poorly supplied with fruits of any kind; which when ripe and in good of esculents is perhaps not so profuse as in many former years, but there is said to be a prospect of

At the present time an abundance of pineapples are hawked about for sale, and in the absence of our native fruits many may be induced very unwholesome; and in their best estate, as of diet that we know of.

Many Friends have left the city for their country residences, and many are about resorting to 2nd to 90° on the 27th and 28th. Amount of the usual excursions in search of health and plearain 3.059 inches. Last year the average tem-perature was 69?; and amount of ra.u 1.309 ness of our meetings in the city during the summer months and the propriety of all their members being in attendance as constantly as practicable; and the latter ask to bear in mind wherever they may go, the obligation resting upon them to maintain a conduct and conversation consistent with the self-denying profession which as a people we make to the world.

#### ITEMS OF NEWS.

Information to the 17th ult., from Liverpool has been received. No news of much interest. The crops in France are threatened by continued beavy rains. Wheat has slightly advanced. Persia appeared likely to take part against Russia.

Palestine .- A grievous famine is at present prevailing in Palestine.

Mexico .- The Cholera is prevailing.

UNITED STATES .- There is a great increase in the quantity of Flax raised in the West, particularly for the There are 18 large oil mills, which use nearly a eed. million bushels of flax seed annually. The Cholera is spreading in many places. Deaths in New York by it last week reported 78.

Pennsylvania .--- Grasshoppers destroying vegetation in parts of Bucks county. Deaths in Philadelphia last week 268; by Cholera 12. Depth of rain in Philadel-phia on the Sixth month 2.39 inches. Grain market dull. Wheat S1.95 to S2.

Diep, at the residence of his parents in Hopkinton, R. 1., on the 24th of Fifth month last, ETHAN B. FOSTER, son of Thomas and Phebe Foster, in the 23d year of his age. Ile was a dutiful and affectionate son, of a kind and obliging disposition, remarkably attentive to the wants of others, often to the neglect of his own, and was a great comfort to his parents from his childhood. His meekness and innocent simplicity, at all times greatly endeared him to his acquaintance and friends. He was firm and unwavering in the faith of our religious Society, and zealous for the maintenance of its testimonies. His health had been declining for about eighteen months, but not alarmingly so until within three months of his close, when it became apparent that he was gradually sinking; but through mercy, his bodily sufferings were not great-being almost exclusively confined to weakness. During his sickness his mind was stayed on the sun, is likely to produce injurious effects the immutable Rock of ages. His patience and sweet composure were very striking. Being inquired of some days previous to his decease, how he had felt from the In e Cholera nas made la appearance in seve-first of bis being so ill, with regard to recovery, he said, and places, widely separated from each other ; in some localities in a very malignant form, and in every about in-thought if it was best and right, I show the Sot and right

recover ; but if not, it would be all well." He said he felt nothing in his way, but did not feel the presence of his Saviour as he desired, nor the evidence of being re ceived, which he longed for-though he knew wh it was to witness his Saviour's presence, and added "at two different times of late while I was at my menio I experienced such an overshadowing of the love of Ge to my soul that it took my natural strength and appeuts from me." Ile appeared much in vocal supplication but a small part of which was taken down. He prace He praye earnestly that the Lord would strengthen him to over come all the fiery darts of the wicked one-who had followed him even to this late period, trying to temp him to hold on to the world. Again he petitioned "Oh! my Savionr wilt thou forgive all my transgrpsions, and give me an assurance of being admitted inte thy kingdom. Oh I thon will receive me, I feel that the wilt not cast me off-Oh | no, thou wilt not cast me of and expressed the great love he felt for his Saviou Noticing the grief of those around him, he said, " I hop you will not feel sorrowful about me when I am gone, be remember I am happy." He spoke much of the freedom from care and trouble of those who were early taken and that it was often in mercy. At one time he spoke, as follows, "My dear Redeemer, through thy great mercy, my sins are forgiven, and I feel that I shall be admitted into thy glorious resting place, where there no more sorrow nor anxiety, but all is peace and jo and all, through the mercies of my dear Saviour wh suffered so much for us." He often spoke of the neces-sity of great watchfulness-saying he found it neces sary for him at this late period, and often mentioned what a great thing it was to be entirely prepared, mon so than he had ever seen before. It being remarked to bim, that for the last few years he had been observed to spend much time in reading the writings of ancient riends, he said, "Yes, I have derived much satisfie tion from them, particularly George Fox's Journal; th reading of these writings renewed my concern in be things." At another time he said, "I am very weak and may not live until to-morrow morning, but God is strong, and I do believe will enable us to overcome all Satan's works. The day previous to his departure, he was tried with great poverty of spirit, feeling that hi Saviour had withdrawn his presence from him-hemi it was a very great thing to be entirely prepared, and his petitions were repeatedly put up that this might be his case, and that he might again have an evidence of it before he left. He monraed the absence of his Beloved, saying it was the greatest sorrow he had ever witnessed. He wanted much read from the Bible; and several chapters were read to him-those which appeared most applicable to his state, and many comforable passages were repeated to him, but nothing sati-fied the longing of his soul, until his Beloved again appeared with healing in his wings-which he fall witnessed. On the morning of his departure, he said, "all was now clear, he felt entirely ready, and had note doubt left, but his Saviour would receive him into his kingdom of rest;" expressing a desire, that his friends might all be prepared to meet him there; and more nlative to the joys of the state be was about to enter, be articulation so failed that it was not distinctly collected After this, he continued apparently in a slumber unit very near the close when he breathed shorter and shorter, and without a strnggle quietly passed away, as we fully believe, to an inheritance incorruptible, and the fadeth not away.

-, in Westerly, R. I., on the 16th of Sixth most last, SARAH PERRY, a member of South Kingstom Monthly Meeting, in the 74th year of her age. She edured a protracted illness with exemplary patience, and her end was peaceful.

, at his residence near Moorestown, N. J., on the 3rd of First month last, in the 70th year of his age, Je SEPH B. LIFFINCOTT, a member of Chester Monthly Meet ing. During an illuess of many weeks, which he be with Christian patience, a desire for retirement at what Corrison patience, a desire for retirement an silence was manifest; being much cargaded in supplic-tion to the Father of mercies, and expressing his ur worthiness of lis favours. On being asked near the close, how he felt as regarded his approaching disable tion, he replied, he felt nothing in the way, and did n doubt there being a place prepared for him in the man sions of bliss far exceeding in glory this transitor scene ; thus leaving to survivors the consoling belief that through the mercy of his Redeemer, his end wa peace.

# FRIEND.

# A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

#### XXVII.

#### SEVENTH-DAY, SEVENTH MONTH 15, 1854.

#### NO. 41.

#### PUBLISHED WEEKLY. two dollars per annum, payable in advance.

Subscriptions and Payments received by JOHN RICHARDSON. NO. 50 NORTH FOURTH STREET, UP STAIRS, PHILADELPHIA.

to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, advance, three and a quarter cents; to any e United States, for three months, if paid in six and a-half cents

> From the Leisure Hour. PAPIER MACHE.

next visit is to Constitution-hill, to the ment of Messrs. Jennens and Bettridge, roductions in papier maché have done so of art in union with manufactures. The sate.

of the workman that it might, if necessary, be wad dipped in spirits of turpentine, and the design

and which constitute perhaps the staple of the these trifling objects proved the value of the matemanufacture, have to undergo. But the stranger who visits this establishment cannot fail to be struck with the gorgeous and truly regal display Among the most important of these may be reckof richly elaborated structures, embracing every oned the ornamental panels for purposes of decopurpose of utility and luxury, which in crowded ration, which have latterly risen so much in and dazzling profusion adorn the show-rooms, demand, and with which the cabins of many of Here the light and plastic paper is seen to assume the largest steamers have been fitted up. every variety of form suggested by the imagination of the artist, while at the same time it is wards familiarizing the public with the shown to be susceptible of every species of ornamentation that can be applied to manufacture. tion of solid articles is due, we believe, to every variety of graceful pattern, sofi-tables, hman; but even the French themselves screens, work-tables, work-boxes, portfolios, inkthey are far surpassed by the English stands, infants' cots, elegant vascs—these are but a few mites from Cambridge, had rendered him-tality of the goods now produced. There a few of the various forms into which paper is self obnoxious to many of the cantabs by freuality of the goods now produced. There a few of the various forms into which paper is e several modes of preparing the material. impressed, and in all of which its pre-eminence st, which is profitably applicable only to over any other material is evident, from the fact purposes, consists in reducing paper to of its lightness, its durability, and its utter incapaof pulp, and then compressing it into bility of fracture by fair usage. A vast number the result however is not very satisfae. of these articles are profusely ornamented by deond process reduces the paper to a per- veins of gold. The processes by which these rich they insisted that he should now preach from e, which, mixed with other substances, is and glittering ornaments are imbedded in the hard a text of their choosing. 1 into various forms, such as picture- and impenetrable surfaces were invented by the monstrate on the unreasonableness of expecting urposes it has been largely used for de-ever, of this manufacture appears to us to be the go denial, and the word MALT was given to him public buildings and private residences : opportunity it affords for combining the labours of by way of text ; on which he immediately delised, however, for articles requiring plain the artist with those of the mechanic. The sur- vered himself as follow : surfaces, it shows a tendency to settle in face of the prepared paper is admirably adapted ollows, a defect which no other quality can for painting in oils, far more so indeed than either a little man, come at a short warning, to preach The third process, which is that the canvass or the panel of the artist, and conse- a short sermon from a small subject, in an uuby the Messrs. Jennens and Bettridge, we quently we find that the flat surfaces of many of worthy pulpit to a slender congregation. Beloved, deavour to describe a we saw it in opera- the different objects adoraed with copies from the my text is MALT; I cannot divide it into words, their establishment. The first step is to works of celebrated painters, or with small ori-tertain number of sheets of a thick, soft, ginal pictures by the artists engaged. In a room one; I must, therefore, of necessity, divide it into y kind of machine-made paper, one upon in this establishment we found a number of young letters, which I find to be these four, M-A-Lover a mould hollowed into the exact men thus occupied at the easel, engaged in copy T. M. my beloved, is moral; A, is allegorical; the article to be produced. When by ing pictures upon the surfaces of different articles L, literal; T, theological. The moral is set forth ve layers of paper the article is thus form of a useful description. It is plain that nothing is to teach you drunkards good manners; then M, carried to an oven heated by flues, where wanted but an improved taste on the part of the masters, A, all of you, L, listen, T, to my text. ns until it is so thoroughly dried and har- public, which would create a demand for the ser- The allegorical is when one thing is spoken and s to resemble wood of a very fine grain, vices of first-rate artists, to bring this branch of another thing is meant. The thing spoken is ich it may be readily cut, carved, and the manufacture to the highest perfection. In the malt; the thing meant is the jurce of malt; with edge tools as easily as if it were the same room we observed the process of gilding which you cantabs make, M, your master, od or mahogany of the cabinet-maker, upon glass and polished surfaces ; it is managed A, your apparel, L, your liberty, T, your trust. rantage of this claborate mode of preparing as follows: the surface upon which a design has The literal is, according to the letter, M, much, y of the article over that of merely press to be drawn in gold is first entirely covered over A, ale, L little, T, trust. The theological is acst pulpinto a mould is too apparent to need with gold leaf; upon this the artist paints his de cording to the effect that it works, and these I ; out—the surface produced being capable sign, perhaps a leafy wreath, or an arabesque or find of two kinds; first, in this world; secondly, sing to a perfect level and susceptible of scroll ornament, with a camel-hair pencil dipped at and most permanent polish. The article in a brownish varnish; the varnish dries in a few in this world are, in some, M, murder, in others, as any dust permanent point. And article in a prowinish variants in the variant dries in a two in this word arc, in some, M, murder, in differs, sleased from the oven is placed, cut, and minutes, and then that portion of the gold not A, adultery, in all, L, losseness of life, and in a rough shape, after which it is immersed decoming spirituous mixture and again ex-of soft cotton wadding. Nothing is now visible in brow-rister to agreet heat, which ren-but the design painted in brow-ristered variabis [L, Immeriation, and T, torment. And so much so perfectly solid and crist under the tool the variab however is rapidly wiped off by a soft [or this time and text.] I shall improve this; first

carved or engraved in relief like the finest box- remains in all its brilliancy. The manufacture weed. The material in this state is worked up of papier mache goods has made rapid strides to its perfect form, after which it is japanned, during the last twenty years. When it first arose brought to a surface unimpeachably smooth, var. in Birmingham, it was confined to the production nished, and, if required, finally gilded or painted. of tea-trays, waiters, and similar articles, demand-The above process may be considered as that ing little expense or ingenuity in their construcwhich articles that are but slightly ornamented, tion. The excellence and durability, however, of rial, and doubtless afforded a stimulus to the vast improvements which have since taken place,

#### A Sermon on the word Mail.

For an off-hand sermon, having no better autholication of the material of paper to the Easy reclining chairs, drawing room chairs in rity that human contrivance, the following is perhaps as good as any that has been lately preached.

Mr. Dodd, a very worthy minister, who lived quently preaching against drunkenness; several of whom meeting him on a journey, they determined to make him preach in a hollow tree which was near the road side. Accordingly, addressing him with great apparent politeness, they askarticles produced being far from durable, signs inhaid in pearl and imitative gems, inter-other bruttleness and liability to fracture, woven beneath the lucid surface with threads and drunkenness. On his replying in the affirmative, In vain did he repedestals, brackets, cornices, heads of Messrs J. and B., and are secured to them by him to give them a discourse without study, and , and other architectural devices, for patent. The most valuable characteristic, how in such a place ; but they were determined to take

"Beloved, let me crave your attention. I am

L. leave off, T, tippling; or, second y, by way of the cutting tool of the machine does not descend appearing from the records of our High Court of excommunication, A, masters, A, all of you, L, in an exactly horizontal position (because if it did Justiciary, that even so late as the last century lock for, T, torment; thirdly, by way of caution, it would cut the ribbon into small bars of iron and there was a species of slavery recognized and en take this : n drunkard is the annoyance of mo- not into nails), but in a slightly angular direction, forced by Scottish law. A custom prevailed in our desty, the spoil of civility, the destruction of which causes it to cut off a wedge of the iron, criminal jurisprudence whereby the supreme judges reason, the brewer's agent, the ale-house bene- having a point at one end while it may be the were empowered, wherever they saw meet, to com factor, his wife's sorrow, his children's trouble, sixth of an inch wide at the other, or, in other mute sentence of death into gifting away the conhis own share, his neighbour's scoff, a walking words, a nail. It is plain that if the iron to be cut swill-howl, the nicture of a beast, and the monster, were to be presented to the knife twice following under specified masters within the country. That of a man.'

young men, pleased with his ingenuity, not only quently this is never done, the operator turning cases. The following extract will make the model sincerely thanked him, but absolutely profited over the ribbon by a semi-twist of the broom-stick, more by this short and whimsical sermon, than and changing sides to the music every time. Con- December, 1701-The Commissioners of Junice by any serious discourse they ever heard .- Old sidering that this goes an a hundred or more times ary of the south district, for securing the peace of Penny Magazine.

#### From the Leisure Hour. CUT NAILS.

a poor nailor, occupied, with his family, in task. a tunnel, they are not very favourably situated sioners having changed the punishment of death to ing his feeble energies against the iron machines for gossip. which, urged by steam, have devoured his means of living. Passing through Lancaster-street aceidentally, our ears are assailed by the dia of these machines at work, and we step into Farmer's factory to witness their performances. The owner politely accompanies us round, and explains the suit some whim or useful purpose. One of the process, which, tremendous as its effects have been upon the fortunes of the nail-makers, is one conomy of the material : when nails are forged, an extract is delivered to the magistrates of the of exceeding simplicity.' A nail-cutting machine twenty to twenty five per cent, of the iron is is but a ponderous incenanical contrivance for wasted; when they are cut, there is positively no inscription, Donald McDonald, found guilty of causing the sharp square edge of a massive cut waste at all to speak of. Some of the machines death for theft, at Perth, December 5, 1701, and ting tool to rise and fall at regular intervals and which are used for cutting what are called brads, with irresistible power some hundred times a cut the heads complete without striking; and it minute. If the nail requires a head-and they would be possible to catch them as they fall from port him from the said prison next week," &c. It may be made to pattern by these machines-ad- the machine, and to fit them together again into ditional mechanism is necessary. In this case the form of the strip of iron from which they are the nail is caught, the instant it is cut off, in a cut; and if they were weighed before and after kind of vice, which holds it fast while it receives cutting, it is a question if any appreciable loss of a heavy blow fr m a lateral punch, cut so as to metal would be found to have ensued. In addigive the form of head desired.

is the rolling out of iron in sheets about three feet with broader blades, and of a more complex dein width and six in length, and of various thick- scription, which cut as many as six nails at each nesses for nails of various descriptions. This is descent of the tool. These are chiefly used for done at the rolling mill; and piles of these sheets cutting the smaller sorts of headless nails used by are standing in the sheds ready for cutting. The shoemakers : the strips of iron from which they first operator to whom we are introduced stands in are cut are laid in trenches side by side, and a front of a huge pair of shears, worked by steam, whole row of them cut at once; in this case there between the blades of which he lays the end of is no turning round of the metal to be cut, the moone of the sheets of iron, which is about the eighth tion which produces the wedge-like shape of the of an inch in thickness; the shears make no more nails being effected by a modification of the maof it than a housewife's seissors of a strip of linen. chinery. So rapidly do some of these machines The whole sheet is in a very few minutes cut up do their work, that several thousands of nails are into ribbons of about two and a half inches wide, produced in a single minute. The fruits of their the exact width being regulated by a gauge, which labours lie around, packed in bags of about fifty insures that all shall be cut alike : the gauge can pounds each. From twenty to thirty tons of iron reason to remember him ; for often did he humble be set to any measure, according with the length are thus cut up weekly in this factory, producing me when I was proud, and encourage me when of the nails to be cut. We now turn to the nail- probably not less than filteen hundred millions of cutters: they are seated in rows, each in front of units in a year. When we remember that nearly the ponderous machines, of which some half-seore five hundred tons of iron are cut up into nails the gardener, had put me into a sad passion, in are at work at once, creating an indescribable din, every week in Birmingham, and that each ton, refusing to let me pull the finest peaches from the amid which we strive in vain to catch the accents taking one sort with another, is calculated to pro- tree next to the summer arbour : " When I am a of our guide. The work-people are of both sexes, duce a million of nails, by far the major portion man," said I, " my garden shall be full of peach and each of them is incessanily twisting half round of them being very small, we may form some trees, and I will pull off the peaches just when and then back again a sort of mop-stick, which he idea of the cut nail trade, and may well wonder it pleases me. I will not be such a stingy dd or she holds in the hand, while the nails are fall- what becomes of its tremendous product. ing in a clinking shower into baskets placed on the ground. It is the falling of the nails and not the voice of our guide-of which we cannot hear we have a territory covering an area of two hun- went on with his work. a syllable-which brings us to a comprehension dred thousand square miles, with a white populaof the mystery. The fact is, that at the end of tion of at least thirty thousand souls, and rapidly "perhaps not" of old Richard provoked me more each of these jumping mop-sticks protrudes one of increasing every year, where polygamy is an es- than ever; so that I became yet more resolved the aforesaid iron ribbons cut off by the shears, tablished institution, and where it is deemed more than before to have a great garden filled with the extremity of which ribbon each operator is honourable to have an unlimited number of wives beautiful peach-trees when I grew up to be a man, poking into the jaws of the iron-eating machine than to have only one.

by way of exhortation, M, masters, A, all of you, as fast as wrist and elbows can manage it. Now in the same position, the second piece cut off would He concluded in the usual form; and the be a uniform bar and not a wedge or nail; conse- modern system of transportation for life in such in a minute, and that the nail-machine has no no- the highlands, considering that Donald Robertson, tion of occasional relaxation, we should imagine the nail-cutters enjoy but lew idle moments, and, further, the noise being incessant and rather dieted and tried at this court, and by virtue of the In a former paper, we introduced the reader to louder than the rush of an express train through inquest, returned guilty of death; and the commis-

singular machinery than one woold be led to expect ; we were shown nails of all sizes and shapes, and gift, the said Donald McDonald, one of the and with every form of head in use; and saw nails of a shape entirely new, making to order, to greatest advantages of machine nail making is the copper, which, by his sentence or doom, whereas tion to the machines above described, which cut The first step towards the making of cut nails but a single nail each at a blow, there are others

Polygamy in Utah .- Let it not be forgotten that

Slavery in Scotland .- It is an undeniable fact. demned persons, as slaves into perpetual servitude commutation, of course, stood in place of our of gifting understood :- " At Perth, the 5th day of Alexander Stewart, John Robertson, and Donald McDonald, prisoners within the Tolbooth, and inperpetual servitude, and that the said panels are There is more variety in the nails cut by this at the court's disposal : Therefore, the said commissioners have given and gifted, and hereby give said prisoners, as a perpetual servant to the Right Hon, John Earl of Tullebardane; recommending his lordship to provide a collar of brass, iron, or said burgh of Perth, is to be upon his neck with this gifted as a perpetual servant to John Earl of Tullsbardane;' recommending to his lordship to transwould appear that a similar commutation was made of the doom of the other prisoners. It is recorded that about forty years ago, some fishermen, in draging their nets in the river Forth, above Allon, brought up from the bottom a brass collar with this inscription upon it :-- " Alexander Stewart, found guilty of death for theft, at Perth 5th December, 1701, and gifted by the Justiciars as a perpetual servant to John Areskin of Alva," This curious collar is now in possession of the society of Scottish Antiquaries .- Fulkirk Herald.

#### PERHAPS NOT !

Selected.

#### BY OLD HUMPHREY.

I love to tell young people of what took place in the days of my youth. I feel that it does my good, and I hope that it does them good too. If you have never heard of old Richard, the gardener, you shall hear of him now. I have much was east down.

"When I am a man," said I-for old Richard, fellow as you are, for I will give my peaches to every body."

"Perhaps not !" said Richard, as he quietly

Now, though I was in a sad passion, yet this &c., to give away peaches to every one, if it were as wroag.

ways feel ourselves to be right when we passion ; no wonder, then, that I walked me. h a proud heart, thinking what a differe was between me and that old screw of the moment I really hated him; and if

erefore, looked upon the grey buck as I and old Richard were good friends. A pen was cleaned out ready, and I The very next day my father promised to take Perhaps not !" replied Richard.

I took into my head, meant quietly to sure to rain. angry.

passion, "when I am going for him now me. I tell you that the grey buck shall be in n less than an hour, ay, in less than half and you shall see him there."

I went with my covered basket in my Il pleased with my errand, though sadly nper with old Richard.

I be a good thing," thought I, as I has-yn the village, " to bring home the grey it it will be a still better thing to convince foolish gardener, that I was right, and as wrong.'

she had sold the grey buck the day hing to do with them; so back I went kind old gardener. avy heart. To lose the grey buck was is told her so yesterday."

have not bought him ?"

prince old Richard that I was right, and will be bound for it that young Jones of Hall established my goings. And he hath put a new Top, or young Parry of the Grange, or Edull song in my mouth, even praise unto our God.'-Johnson, has bought him, just on purpose to spite Psa. xl. 23.

pity to judge hardly of any body without occasion all over with me. Both my kind relations are

With that he drew out a basket from behind it will," we had my way, the garden would soon the stable door, and taking off the top of it, to my under the care of another gardener. amazement, pulled out the very grey buck that boy, my parents treated me hardly, and at last fire cannot be kept up without fuel, so had belonged to mother Griffith. Seeing that I turned their backs on me: you would have in any one keep up his passion long had set my heart upon having it, and fearing lest thought my case a hopeless one, but David says, some fresh cause of discontent; and somebody else should buy it while I was dilly. When my father and my mother forsake me, r is always likely to arise, which will be dallying about the matter, he had gone and bought then the Lord will take me up.-Psa, xxvii, 10, temper. The affair of the peach-tree the grey back himself, to make me a present of And I found this saying a true one in my case. over, when, all at once, old Richard it, and now had brought it with him. If I was God did take me up, and he has been my stay in voked me. At that time I kept rabbits humble before, this kind act of old Richard youth, manhood, and age; so that through them m. It was no hard matter to persuade nothing in the world like a kind act to humble the Turn to your hervenly Father, for he who gave to give me money enough to buy him; heart. The grey back was now my very own, and his only Son to die for sinners, is not likely to for-

about to set off to make the best bargain me with him, if the weather kept fine, on a visit to when old Richard came by. "Look my uncle's, where I dearly loved to go; but the id I, " what a nice pen I have got for sky looked cloudy, and a little thing put me out my childish days; and since then I have had buck that I am going to buy of mother of heart. I wont into the garden where old much reason to call his kindness to my remem-In another hour he will be all my Richard was, and told him all about the matter. " It will rain," said 1, " I know it will, and I shall led me to believe that I should carry everything ath of the matter was, that the old gar be disappointed; but it is always so when I have before me; and when my faint-hearted and foolowing my error of making sure of every a holiday, or wish to go any where. It will be ish fears have led me to conclude that evil was

in this uncertain world, we should never said the old gardener, looking at the sky. There haps not" of old Richard, e of any thing. It is as God pleases was comfort in the very words; and what was we have our will or not, and we should better, it turned out as old Richard thought it e prepared for disappointment." This would. The day cleared up; the sun broke out, Breant, a scientific Frenchman, who died in Paris Richard's meaning; but I was too wilful and I had one of the happiest holidays with my father that I ever enjoyed in the whole course of 000) as a premium to the person who shall discover t do you mean by perhaps not," said I, my life; and which will not soon be forgotten by the cause of Asiatic cholera, or the cure of that

hetter, I learned to respect and love him as a regulations, as yet, for the presentation of essays; kind hearted and pious man. I found out that his as the heirs of Mr. Breant are contesting, in "perhaps not" was a different thing to what I had court, the legality of this legacy. As soon as taken it to be. It was not the ill-natured remark the decision of the court is declared, if in favour of one who found pleasure in crossing the wishes of the legacy, it is expected that the Institute of those around him, but the considerate observatively will proclaim the regulations to be observed tion of a wise and good old man, who, knowing by competitors for this munificent prize. Until by experience the folly of being too much elated that time, all communications to the Institute, or by a little sunshine on the one hand, or too much to any other quarter, on the subject, are premature east down by a lew clouds on the other, thought and useless. Such is the substance of a commu-I came to mother Griffith, to my great it right to give a friendly check to these extremes, nication just received at the State Department, I cannot fall back on a single thing that ever had Washington, from our Minister in Paris, and pub-It is true that she offered to sell me a half so much to do in making me thoughtful and lished for the information of all interested in the or a black and white buck, but I would considerate as the "perhaps not" of Richard, the matter.

When my aunt died, I thought that I should sad; but for old Richard to be right never lift up my head again; she was such a pieces about to be issued from the mint are a very was twenty times worse. If I was proud very kind friend. For a time I took on sadly; pretty coin. Unlike the old coin of the same deft my rabbit pen, I was humble enough and one day, when in the garden, I told old Rich- nomination, they are of pure silver. The star is vent back to it again. There stood the ard that I was quite sure my heart would break. surrounded by a raised line, while in the space mer, just as though he had waited to see "Perhaps not, master William," said he kindly, over III. on the opposite side, and within the C., be grey buck out of my basket. I hung "though your loss is a very heavy one, to be is a sprig, and underneath there is a quiver of ar-bead buck thinking it better to speak to sure. There is a sweet passage in [the holy rows. They are somewhat thinner than the old ree than to be questioned by him, I put Scriptures] which says, When my heart is over- coin, but a little larger in diameter. The hasket and soid, "That provoking old whelmed, lead me to the Rock that is higher than the source of the sourc

you mean to say then," said old Richard, lowed them; and that Rock was Christ."-1 Cor. dance with the recent decision that tavera licences the cover of my basket, as though he x, 4. He is 'as the shadow of a great rock in do not give the right to vend liquor on Sunday, have dly believe me; "Do you mean to say a weary land.'-Isa. xxxii. 2. Look to him, mas-been held to answer the charge of selling without ter William, and the day may yet come when you license: The law should also be enforced against I have not bought him," replied I, almost will be able to bless God even for your troubles, restnurants, oyster cellars, tobacco and segar burst into tears with vexation : " and I and to say, 'He set my feet upon a rock, and shops .- Daily Paper.

When I lost my kind nucle, I thought I had " Perhaps not," said old Richard ; " for it is a lost everything. " Richard," said I, " now it is r; I was ready to give away peaches to for it, but as your basket has got no grey buck in gene, and I shall know nothing but sorrow all the y; while he was too stingy to part with it, let me see whether mine has."

"Perhaps not," said Richard ; " when I was a sake them that trust in him. Believe in him, and you will be safe. Keep his commandments, and you will be happy.

In this way the good old man comforted me in brance ; for often, when my too ardent hopes have coming upon me, have I been brought at once into ne. It was as much as to say, "Master "Perhaps not, master William, perhaps not," a steady and healthy state of mind, by the "per-

> Premium for Cure of Cholera,-John Robert in 1852, left, by will, 100,000 francs (about \$20, terrible disease. The money is left in trust to the As I grew older, and understood old Richard Institute of France, but the Institute have made no

> > New Three-Cent Pieces .- The new three cent

-the Jews-drank of that spiritual Rock that fol- for selling liquor on the Sabbath, and, in accor-

that one of the force legs has been nearly amputated where he was taken quite ill. In the spring of generation, and teacheth us to cast in the rewhile the animal was young. There are half a 1696, being in measure recovered, he was again on the right side of the ship. Our work may a decen gaming tables, each surrounded by its crowd industriously engaged in visiting Friends until the well be compared to angling. The angler used dozen gaming inbles, each surrounded by its crowd industriously engaged in visiting Friends until the well be compared to angling. The angler used of players and spectators. The Chinese are invet- time of the Yearly Meeting at London, when he not the same bait for all sort of fishes, neither the erate gamblers, and as the stakes at many of these went to that city. tables are as low as a single cash, few are so poor During the sitting of the Second day morning vinced of the Truth are in several conditions, and that they cannot make a venture. One of the meeting of ministering Friends, Thomas felt his there are various states amongst those who are methods has some resemblance to the "little jo. mind drawn to utter some words by way of a without God in the world, we should wait low in kers," so well known at our race courses. The testimony concerning the right qualification for the light of the Divine word, that we may be made player has three sticks, the ends of which are thrust and exercise of the ministry. Being sensible of sensible of the states of those among whom we may through his fingers. There is a hole through each the awfulness of speaking in the name of the be concerned, that we may be able to divide the of the other ends, which are held in his hand; a Lord, he waited reverently for the right time word aright. The sense of this has caused some cord is passed through one of them, and the play to communicate his exercise, and whilst doing to cry secretly to the Lord, 'Whence shall we consists in guessing which one, as the cord may so, others ministered, and occupying the time, have for all these, that every one may have a be transferred from one to the other by a quick he found no way open for him. The meeting little? movement of the fingers. I put a "cash" on the broke up, and he let some uneasiness, because board, made a guess, and win a cake of suspicious the testimony had not been delivered, which unlooking candy, which I give to the nearest boy, to easiness increased as his attendance at the Yearly especially since we received the light of this gbthe great merriment of the bystanders. There are Meeting made it evident that there was much need rivus day, in which a remnant are come to wak also stands for the sale of pea-nuts, reminding us of the advice. On the First-day of the Fourth and shine. These are as lights in the stations in of the classic sidewalks of Chatham street, and for month, being very feeble in health, this concern which God has placed them, and have been is the sake of Young America, we must invest a few remaining upon him, he committed some hints strumental in giving light to others. Some have cash in its favourite fruit. But here is an enter. thereof to writing, intending to lay them before diverted the knowledge and understanding which tainment of an entirely novel character. A man, ministering Friends. After narrating the opening they had attained from the good end, for which scated on the payement, holds in his hand a white of the testimony in his mind, and his inability to the Lord bestowed [these gifts] upon them, and porcelain tile, about a foot square. This he over relieve himselt in the Second-day morning meet have gone from the simplicity of the goapel of spreads with a deep blue colour, from a sponge ing, he thus writes: dipped in a thin paste of indigo, and asks us to ""[It has] opened at times to me, in this my only among the children of Light, but among name a flower. I suggest the lotus. He extends bodily weakness, that as the Lord hath counted others also. So the ancient prophecy is in some his fore-finger-a most remarkable fore-finger, us worthy to be concerned in so weighty a work, measure fulfilled, which saith, 'The light of the crooked, flexible as an elephant's trunk, and as what need have we to look unto him therein,- moon shall be as the light of the sun, and the light  $c_{1}$  because  $c_{2}$  is the set of the s ly drawn and shaded, its snowy cup hanging in the all forwardness and presumption,-that so, his ter of Zion, and heal the stroke of her would midst of its long, swaying leaves. Three more power and wisdom we may receive, fenabling us This the wise have seen in measure fulfilled, strokes, and a white bird, with spread wings, hov. rightly,] to deliver it. ers over it; two more and a dog stands beside it. out of the blue ground,-Bayard Taylor.

For "The Friend."

#### BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

Of Ministers and Elders, and other concerned members of the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia,

#### THOMAS JANNEY.

#### (Continued From page 340.)

visited our Friends and brethren."

After spending a few weeks in that city, they went to Cheshire in the Sixth month, where Tho-"Dear Friends, brethren a mas "had many relations who were faithful this living immortal Word that our faith stands, gladly have got down into Cheshire; but I must their houses might have been his home, yet he the Lord hath called us. We are to wait dili- shall be missed in America; Friends there were rested little, but visited the meetings of Friends in gently to feel its powerful operation in all our troubled when I came away. I have laboured several neighbouring counties." It is constitution exercises, that the Lord's council may in this faithfully amongst them; they will be grieved at was evidently failing, yet his earnestness to do word of wisdom be divided aright. Our Lord the tidings of my death. My family will want

Curiosities of China,-Ulere is a man leading a his Master's service carried him on. Having been Jesus Christ said to the fishermen in the days of white gost with only three legs, which he wishes through many counties of England and Wales, his flesh, 'follow me, and I will make you fishen to sell, but on a careful examination we perceive he was at last obliged to lay by in Derbyshire, of men.' Even so hath he called us in our

The rapidity and precision of that fore-finger seem the Lord looked upon him, and then said unto old, 'My wound is incurable; my stroke is givealmost miraculous. He covers the tile with new him, 'Go in this thy might, and thou shalt save ous.' layers of colour, and flower after flower is dashed Israel.' So the Lord's countenance and presence being with us, hath been our strength and ability may be furnished according to the people and seain this spiritual work and war wherein he hath sons in and among whom we may be concerned, concerned us. As Gideon was afraid until he that so his holy and worthy name may be glorihad tried again and again, even so have some of fied by us and through us, his truth exalted, and us both cried unto the Lord in a deep sense of our testimonies tend to the information, edification our own inability, and of the many strong and and comfort one of another. I know that herein subtle enemies we have to war with. We have many are concerned, who, with me, have said in not only tried the Lord, but as we have kept close their hearts, 'Who is sufficient for these things" to him, we have found him faithful. If we go A concern having for some time tested upon the from the Lord and from his living word, to our mind of Thomas Janney to visit Friends in Great own parts, wisdom, or ability, they have failed and he became so ill, that his recovery was very Britain, he informed the brethren at home thereof, us, and have grieved the good spirit of the Lord. doubtful. The air of London by some was and they, although feeling and expressing much Gideon had blown his trumpet, and gathered thought not to agree with him, and he was advised reluctance at parting with him, yet having unity many thousands atter him, and so had something to leave it. This he did, intending to reach his with his proposed service, gave him up thereto, else to trust to, beside the Lord. But the Lord relations in Cheshire, He took but short journeys, sorrowing. His attached Friend Griffith Owen said unto him, 'the people are too many for me yet the little was more than his strength could being also liberated for religious labour in Eng. to deliver Midian into their hands; least they bear, and when he reached Hitchin, he was very land, they travelled together. Griffith writes, should vaunt themselves, and say, my own arm ill. He found a comfortable resting place there, "About the latter end of the Third month [1695], bath done it.' If we think we can do something in the house of William Turner, who, with other in the unity of the brethren in Pennsylvania, we of ourselves, or join in our ability and will, and Friends of that place, was very kind to him, and took our leave of them, and went to Maryland, to thereby hope to help forward the Lord's work, carefully and tenderly watched over him. the our passage for England. I may safely say, then the people are too many for the Lord to the statistication therewith, served us, through exercises and some perils we When self works, it is apt to vaunt, and so rob as he scarcely deemed it likely he should be able met with. We came safe to London, where we God of his honour, and the Lord Jesus, our light, again to visit that county. To one of them be life, power and wisdom, of his pre-eminence, with- said, "It is some exercise to think of being taken

Friends ; and though they were dear to him, and as to accomplishing us for the work whereunto be content, however it pleases God to order it.

same for all seasons, and as those who are con.

" In this latter age, light and understanding are much increased in comparison with ages past, and Christ. Nevertheless light hath increased, not although in the great and long night of apostacy " It is recorded concerning Gideon of old, that Zion might have taken up her lamentation as of

" May we wait upon the Lord that by him we THOMAS JANNEY."

After writing the above, his weakness increased,

away so far from my home and family, and also "Dear Friends, brethren and sisters, it is in from my friends and relations in Chesire. I would that they may bend their necks under the Christ. If I am taken away, I am very my spirit. I have answered the requirings hing that troubles my spirit; my spirit lear,

g the time of his sickness at Hitchin, he er a concern on behalf of his fellow. rly for the young. His desire was, that ht observe the leadings of God's spirit in istry, and not lean upon their own natued divers inconveniences.

#### THE OLD SEXTON.

Selected.

to a grave that was newly made, ed a Sexton old, on his earth-worn spade. vork was done, and he paused to wait funeral train at the open gate. ic of by-gone days was he, his locks were gray as the foamy sea, these words came from his lips so thin : her them in-1 gather them in.

her them in, for man and boy, after year of grief and joy. builded the houses that lie around, ery nook of this burial ground; er and daughter, father and son, to my solitude one by one ; ome they strangers or come they kin, her them in-1 gather them in.

are with me, yet I'm alone, King of the Dead, and I make my throne mountent slab of marble cold— ceptre of rule is the spade I hold; they from cottage or come they from ball, ind are my subjects—all-all-all!. hem loiter in pleasure or toyfully spin, her them in-I gather them in.

her them in, and their final rest re, down here, in the earth's dark breast ;" the Sexton ceased as the funeral train nd mutely over that solemn plain t I said to myself, when time is told ghtter voice than that Sexton's old be heard o'er the last trump's dreadfal din, her them in-I gather them in."

Selected e we have no continuing city, but we seek one to come.

hile his staff the traveller handles In his weary journeying, orns may tear his dusty sandals, Fangs his tender feet may sting ; t were life devoid of pain, ss were proffered man in vain.

ok aloft, where light is breaking Through this doubt-enveloped sky-rward leap, the joy partaking, Of a higher destiny. 't thy staff, and move apace the pilgrim-thronging race.

hing procureth love like humility, nothing or humility in an unworthy mind. Of all in a forward, prating spirit. observe that God has chosen the vine, a of man."

mple to them. I have a care upon me, destructive to their hives, T. Hudson states, in or mediately comes, even from the Source of all y may be kept humble while they are the Ravenna Cabinet, that in his opinion the ra- good. This would make us backward and timid vages of the great enemy of bees-the Bee Moth- at giving our judgment ; it would render us ready may be prevented by the process of thoroughly saturating the lime with salt, as the miller will selves,-quick to hear, slow to speak, slow to I have been faithful in my day, and I not deposit its eggs in a lime thus prepared. His wrath; because we should be patient, humble, plan is to plane and prepare the boards for the hive, forgiving one another, pitying one another ;---for and then let them remain for a few days immersed we should then know how frail man is." in a strong brine. His own personal experience and observation, as an apiarian, has led him to the s in the ministry of the gospel of Christ, above conclusion and practice, which others, as (spider) has been found in California, of most sinwell as himself, have found to be generally attended with complete success. An apiarian, who has had much experience on the subject, says :--- In the walls being nearly half an inch thick, Inside is . The leaning on which, he observed, had spring, about the time the bees commence working, a projection, which nearly divides it into two apartwe whitewash our hives for the purpose of promoting the health of the bees, and preventing depre-dations from the moth. We put a good portion of vet, and presents one of the cleanest and most tidy fine salt in the whitewash, and put it in the hives little households imaginable. But the most curious outside and inside, up to the comb, and apply it part of it is a door, which fits into an aparture and very liberally to the lower edge of the hive, and closes it hermetically. The door is secured by a on the board at the bottom. We learned the value hinge, formed of the same fibrous substance as the of this by experiments on sick bees. A number lining of the house, and upon which it swings with of patients were placed in a glass, and various freedom. The nest is occuied by a dozen little remedies tried. When this was offered, they com- tarantulas, which seem to subsist upon a vellow menced eating it, and recovered in a few hours, secreted substance that appears upon the wall of We then applied the whitewash to six or eight the front apartment. The arrangement of the door hives, in which the bees were dying fast, and had for the protection of the little inmates, indicates ceased to labour, and the next day they were all great instinctive architectural knowledge. It is in good health, and able to do a good day's work. the intention of the finder to forward this curiosity We are never troubled with the bee moth or sick to the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, bees. We apply the whitewash to the lower edges of the hive, and to the board a few times during summer. The bees seem pleased with it, and many of them take a good dose, though they pp-ear perfectly well. They doubtless consider observe in some a declension from the way of prevention better than cure."

#### For "The Friend." FOR THE YOUNG.

From the Diary of a young Friend, in the twentieth year of his age, 1817.

"I think I have seen the danger of young persons dwelling any where else than in the valley of humility. Human learning, human attain- a good report; and our ancients, and many of ments and excellencies, I mean all those things their immediate offspring, were comely in the that are obtained by the memory, judgment, reasoning powers, and mental abilities, separate from religious regard to their words and actions. The any immediate influence and assistance derived like holy concern now would tend to regulate our from the Source of all true wisdom,-these natu-youth. This would instruct them to avoid all ral acquisitions and talents are well in their places pride and affectation, and endue them with humiand are servicable to us, when kept in subjection lity, modesty and virtue, which recommend to the to the pure teachings of Him, 'who teaches' by favour of Gad, and a good esteem among mon! his Spirit 'as never man taught.' But when any A religious regard to the Light and Truth, God's natural faculty usurps and domineers over the Witness in the mind and heart of man, ever prolittle seed of the kingdom sown in the heart, it duces the most beneficial effects, as well to society had been better that such an enemy were cast in general, as to every one in particular. This into the sea, than that such mischief should be would introduce universal love, peace and condone. I have been in company with some young cord among mankind; sweeten the bitter spirit; persons of our religious Society, who have been mutually endear relations and friends, and bring not a little injured by giving way to pride and all into the unity and fellowship of the Holy Spirit. foolish talkativeness, in respect to many matters, We do, therefore, carnestly recommend Friends in which, though they seemed well informed, yet every where to this, and in a particular manner not keeping in the littleness and lowliness, they the youth of the present generation." pride. I never yet found pride in a noble have acquitted themselves but ill, through letting

t that creeps upon the helpful wall. Of talents and virtues, and in which they are set off to but its arcades of pillars, has been discovered near s, the soft and patient lamb ; of all fowls the best advantage, is the sombre shade of humi- Scafati, in the kingdom of Naples. The mansion y these elections, check the conceited ar- each of us to dwell in the littleness, in the lowli- the bones of a large bird, were disinterred from ness; always bearing in mind whence we are, among the ruins.

y care hath been for my sons, that they The Bee Moth.—Apjarians are frequently great even from the dust; and that we should not forget kept in the fear of God. I have been a ly troubled with this insect, which often proves from whence all that is good, either immediately and willing to esteem others better than our-

> A Curious Structure,-The nest of a tarantula gular construction. It is about three inches in length, by two in diameter, built of adobes, the ments about an inch in diameter. The inside is

#### PLAINNESS OF HABIT.

Selected.

righteousness and truth, as well as from the plainness of habit, and simplicity of speech and behaviour, which were so conspicuous in our early Friends, and many of their offspring. This declension, we apprehend, arises from a disregard to the divine Light and Truth they have often been recommended to as the Regulator of their words and actions. By a careful, conscientious regard to this, the hely men in all ages obtained eyes of the nation for their solid deportment, and

Antiquities .- An ancient villa, differing from "Now the best light in which we can view true those of Herculaneum and Pompeii in everything and gentle dove. When the Almighty lity. For the more the frame-work is coloured, comprises ten rooms of considerable magnitude. and genue dove. When the Armight [119], For the more the framework is construct compression for constant of additional of an additional study on the spreading pine, but in is to take off the attention of the eye from the four feet beneath the surface. Two bronze instru-a humble, slender, abject, bush. As if He picture itself. So that it seems to me best for men's for ploughing, some human skeleton, and

#### For "The Friend." THE CROSS OF CHRIST.

would not glory save in the cross of Christ, yet he contenned it; and is set down on the right Almighty where the heart is approved. It is not there were many in his day who were enemies to of the throne of God. To the encouragement, the sacrifice that recommends the heart, but he cross of Christ as well as now, for he says, and great consolation of his disciples when Peter heart that gives the sacrifice acceptance. God "Many walk, of whom I have told you often and asked him, what they should have, who had for- often touches our best comforts, and calls for that now tell you even weeping, that they are the saken all to follow him, he answered, "Verily I we most love and are least willing to part with enemies of the cross of Christ, whose end is des- say unto you, ye which have followed me in the Not that he always takes it utterly away, but a truction, whose god is their belly, and whose regeneration, when the Son of man shall sit on prove the soul's integrity, to caution us from explory is in their shame, who mind earthly things." the throne of his glory, ye also shall sit upon cesses, and that we may remember him the But how very different speaks he of Jesus, our twelve thrones, judging the twelve tribes of Author of those blessings we possess and live holy Pattern in self-denial, " Let this mind be in Israel," that were then in apostacy from the life loose to them. I speak my experience : the way you, which was also in Christ Jesus ; who made and power of godliness ; this was the lot of his to keep our enjoyments, is to resign them ; and himself of no reputation, and took upon himself disciples, the more immediate companions of his though that be hard, it is sweet to see them rethe form of a servant, and was made in the like tribulations, and first messengers of his kingdom, turned, as Isaac was to his father, with more level ness of men; and being found in fashion as a But the next that follows is to all. " And every and blessing than before." man, he humbled himself and became obedient one that hath forsaken houses, or brethren, or unto death, even the death of the cross, wherefore sisters, or father or mother, or wile, or children, stancy in following of him, in all his require. God also hath highly exalted him, and given him or laads, for my name's sake, shall receive an ments as is set forth in the life of Abraham, is a name which is above every name : that at the buadred fold, and shall inherit everlasting life." I truly a bright example for all professing Christen. name of Jesus every knee should bow, of things It is this recompense of reward, this eternal crown dom to follow. in heaven, and things in earth, and things under of righteousness, which, in every age, has raised the earth; and that every tongue should confess, in the souls of the just a holy neglect, yea con-that Jesus Christ is Lord to the glory of God tempt of the world. To this is owing the coathe Father.

Penn savs, 'This made those honest fishermen trine; it is as old as Abraham. In several most terfeited. The Courier says it will present some quit their lawful trades, and follow him when he remarkable instances, his life was made up of curious and entirely novel combinations of art and called them; and others who waited for the con-self-denial. First, in quitting his own land, were science, which will be the subject of a patent, both solation of Israel, to offer up their estates, reputa- we may well suppose him settled in the midst of in this country and Europe .- The inventors, it tation, liberties, and also lives, to the displeasure plenty, at least sufficiency : and why? because says, are gentlemen of large experience in the and fury of their kindred, and the government God called him. This should be reason enough ; difficult field in which they are now exerting their they lived under, for the spiritual advantage that but such is the world's degeneracy, that in fact it talents, and in the production of the plate now in accrued to them, by their faithful adherence to is not, and the same act, upon the same induce- their hands, will employ much artistic, mechanical his holy doctrine. True, many would have ex. ment, in any now, though praised in Abraham, and chemical knowledge. It will carry on its face cused themselves from following him, in the par- would be derided. So apt are people not to un- the simplest marks of recognition and identifiesable of the feast. Some had bought land, some derstand what they commend; nay to despise tion; so simple, so plain, indeed, that any person of had married wives, and others had bought yokes those actions, when they meet them in the people the most ordinary capacity, can readily, and with of oxen, and could not come; an immoderate of their own times, which they pretend to admire certainty, determine its true character. By this love of the world hindered them; their lawful in their ancestors. enjoyments, from being servants, became their But he obeyed; the consequence was, that as a detective police on any effort at counterfaitidols; they worshipped them more than God, God gave him a mighty land. This was the ing. The associated banks of Boston recently of and would not quit them to come to God. This first reward of his obedience. The next was a tered a large reward for such an invention, so that is recorded to their reproach; and we may herein son in his old age; yet God called for his dar-see the power of self upon the worldty man, and ling, their only child, the joy of their age, the son of inventors will probably be well compensated for the danger that comes to him by the abuse of a miracle; and him upon whom the fulfilling of their skill. lawful things. What, thy wife dearer to thee the promise made to Abraham, depended. For than thy Saviour ! and thy oxen preferred before this son God called : a trial which one would thy soul's salvation! O beware, that thy come think, might very well have overturned his faith, correspondent of the Michigan Parmer speaks forts prove not snarcs first, and then curses. To and stumbled his integrity; or at least put him highly of the practice of placing corn cobs in the over-rate them, is to provoke him that gave them, upon this dispute in himself; this command is hill of corn as a preventive of the injuries of wireto take them away again : come and follow Him unreasonable and cruel ; it is the tempter's, it worms, as given in the Rural, of April 1st. The that giveth life eternal to the soul.

earthly possessions! for when they are gone, their That the father should be the butcher of his only one, and suggests that, at the time of hoeing, one heaven is gone with them. It is too much the child? Again that he should require of me to the boys gather up the cobs and burn them, wite-sin of the greatest part of the world, that they offer up the son of his own promise, by whom his worms and all. If left in the cob they would wax stick in the comforts of it : it is lamentable to covenant is to be performed, is incredible. behold how their affections are bemired and entangled with their conveniences and accommoda- argued to withstand the voice of God, and indulge stick corn cobs round each hill of corn in a large tions in it. The true self-denying man is a pil- his great affections to his beloved Isaac. But field, but where wire-worms are destructive, if it grim; but the selfish man is an inhabitant of the good old Abraham, who knew the voice that had prove as certain a preventive of injury as is claimworld : the one uses it, as men do ships, to trans- promised him a son, had not forgotten to know it, ed, it would pay. port themselves, or tackle in a journey, that is to when it required him again. He disputed not, get home ; the other looks no further, whatever he though it looked strange, and perhaps with some prates, than to be fixed in fullcess and ease here, surprise and horror, as a man. He had learned Boston Medical Journal states that in those tropical and likes it so well, that if he could he would not to believe, that God who gave him a child by a regions where it was necessary to transport where exchange. He will not trouble himself to think miracle, could work another to preserve or restore he found that river water, placed in an India rubber of the other world, till he is sure he must live no him. His affections could not balance his duty, bag, and securely corked, remained at the end of longer in this! then alas! it will prove too late, much less overcome his faith, for he received him six weeks perfectly sweet and good; while water Not to Abraham, but to Dives, he must go; the in a way that would let him doubt of nothing that carried in the whole skin of an animal, as is the story is as true as sad. On the other hand, it is God had promised of him. To the voice of this custom in that country, became excessively offen not for nought, that the disciples of Jesus deny Almightiness he bows, builds an altar, binds his sive in the desert in a lew days, besides assuming themselves; and indeed Christ himself had the only son upon it, kindles the fire, and stretches the colour of a pale decoction of coffee. In wooden eternal joy in his eye: for the joy that was set forth his hand to take the knife: but the nagel easks, another method adoped by travellers, the

bore the reproaches and death of the wicked; and served for the sacrifice and Isaac was his again. despised the shame, the dishonour and derision This shows how little serves, where ull is resign. Notwithstanding the Apostle told some that he of the world. It made him not atraid nor shrink; ed, and how mean a sacrifice contents in stancy of the martyrs, as the triumph of the agenious artists of New York have devised a new The Cross being the way to everlasting life, truth is, to their blood. Nor is this a new doc- plan for making bank notes which cannot be com-

cannot be God's. For, is it to be thought that worms eat in o the cob, and leave the young com Wee to them that have their hearts in their God gave me a son to make a sacrifice of him? alone. The editor has found this remedy an excellent

before him, says the Author to the Hebrews, he istopped the stroke, "Hold, Abraham, thy inte-charged the cross; that is, denied himself and grity is proved." What followed? A ram those observed in water tanks at sea. The writer

Such great love to God, such firmness and con-

New Jersey, Sixth mo., 1854.

Counterfeiting Bank Bills,-Two skillful and arrangement, every bill holder will be able to act

Killing Wire-Worms by means of Cobs .- A fat, and increase there just as rapidly as theywould Thus Abraham might naturally enough have if leit alone altogether. It would be some troubleto

The Uses of India Rubber .- The editor of the

ough great distances.

#### For "The Friend." TRAINING CHILDREN.

tal discipline.

#### AN ARCTIC WINTER.

ul fresh pools of the icebergs and floes; one piece froze to his tongue, and the other to his even as late as the 11th of September, I Franklin. flowering Potentilla from Barrow's Inlet. nything moist or wet began to strike me

decide whether the preservation of the a can of mint-julep. Our decks became dry, and every thing that might look ostentatious. The s one of much importance to travellers and we learned to be careful about coiled ropes ciple, love the shade." countries, where, for the supply of this im-ement it is frequently necessary to trans-mean temperature below zero. By this time our little entering hatchway had become so complete a mass of icicles that we had to give it up and resort ason in after life. This is very import, best plan was to cut up both fruit and barrel by of a long life. if parents have no higher aims for their repeated blows with a heavy axe, taking the lumps han to preserve them from the control below to thaw. Saurkraut resembled mica, or d selfish passions, and to render them rather talcose slate. A crowbar with chiselled izens of the community, respectable and edge extracted the laminæ badly; but it was, perin the world. But when we foresee the haps, the best thing we could resort to. Sugar at an early subjection of the will may formed a very funny compound. Take q. s. of d to have upon their future characters cork-raspings, and incorperate therewith another q. ans; that a froward and perverse tem s, of liquid gutta percha or caoutchouc, and allow hed and strengthened by indulgence in to harden; this extemporaneous formula will give nay be expected in riper years to render you the brown sugar of our winter cruise. Exne of the cross offensive, and obedience tract with the saw; nothing but the saw will suit. culiarly irksome and repulsive; it be- Butter and lard, less changed, require a heavy cold matter of great interest, that parents chisel and mallet; their fracture is conchoidal with properly imbued with Divine wisdom, hæmaitic surface; flour suffers little change, and a patient and prayerful spirit in the molasses can at 28 degrees be half-scooped, halfent of their children, even from the cut by a stiff iron ladle. Pork and beef are rare n very early life, when it cannot be specimens of Florentine mosaic, emulating the lost hat children are accountable for their art of petrified visceral monstrosities seen at the eks to mar the good effects of parental hardly chip it. A barrel sawed in half, and kept s, and by creating a will opposed to for two days in the caboose house at 76 degrees, parent, prepare the mind for his own was still as refractory as flint a few inches below oses. Then it is, that the wise and the surface. A similar bulk of lamp oil, denuded we of the parent is needed to foil the of the staves, stood like a yellow sandstone roller esigns, and so far as they have power, for a gravel walk. Ices for the desert come, of their precious charge from the snare of course, unbidden, in all imaginable and unimaginable variety. I have tried my inventive powers view of the subject, how important is it on some of them. A Roman punch, a good deal hose who are occupying the station of stronger than the noblest Roman ever tasted, families, should be such as are able to forms readily at 20 degrees. Some sugared cranthe views of the parents, as there can berries, with a little butter and scalding water, and bbt that an imprudent and irreligious you have an impromptu strawberry ice. Such is r easily destroy the good effects of the the "composition and fierce quality" of our ices, that they are brought in served on the shaft of a hickory broom; a transfixing rod which we used as a stretcher first, and a fork afterwards. So d came on us gradually. The first thing hard is this terminating cylinder of ice, that it struck me was the freezing up of our might serve as a truncheon to knock down an ox. s, the drip candle appearance of the bung. The only difficulty is in the processes that follow, our inability to lay the tin cup down It is the work of time and energy to impress it minutes' pause without having its con-solid. Next came the complete inabil- spoon defily, or it fastens to your tongue. One of in drink without manufacturing it. For our mess was tempted the other day by the crystal ne we had collected our water from transparency of an icicle to break it in his mouth :

ich we passed through as we travelled would make very fair canoon-balls.—Dr. Kane's the cruel and vindicitive passions of the heart, neakes and snowballs. We were glued Journal of the Grinnel Expedition of Sir John Jefferson bore strong testimony to its debasing

ng to be looked at-a curious out-of the- is never bold. Both forbid a young woman to it may not be brought before the public eye. etion, like the bits of broken ice round lead the conversation. And true religion avoids Every now and then, however, some narrative

ue to the utter exclusion of air, or to the studded with botryoidal lumps of foot-trodden ice. most prudent course we can pursue, is to associate exerted upon it by the material itself. The riggiog had nightly accumulations of rime, as much as possible with those who from real prin-

#### For " The Friend,"

# Good Effects of a Prayerful Spiril.

A woman Friend, now about ninety years of to our winter doorway. The opening of a door age, told the writer of this, that when she was a was now the signal for a gush of smoke-like va- little child, she slept with a pious old grandmouting with children, even when very pour; every stove-pipe sent out clouds of purple ther. One night after they had gone to bed, the is highly desirable that parents should steam, and a man's breath looked like the firing child turned to her, and said, "Grandmother, ced by a portion of that wisdom, which of a pistol on a small scale. All our eatables be, why does thee moon so when thee comes to bed?" e end from the beginning." When came laughably consolidated, and after different "Because my child," said the grandparent, "I to conflict with their waywardness and fashions, requiring no small experience before we am so anxious that my grandeluldren should be , it should not be regarded as a chief learned to manage the peculiarities of their changed good children, and fear the Lord." This made concern to know how we shall sconest condition. Thus, dried apples became one solid an indelible impression on the mind of the child ; child, and so relieve ourselves, but mass of impacted angularities, a conglomerate of and who can tell how far this seemingly small we shall so manage our tender charge sliced chalcedony. To get these out of the barrel, incident may have been instrumental in leading to sent crisis, as may subdue the will, and or the barrel out of them, was a matter impossible, the innocent and exemplary course of conduct. e mind to be subject to the government We found, after many trials, that the shortest and which she has hitherto pursued through the course

# BOOKS.

Selected.

"There having been, for many years past, a great circulation of vain, idle, and irreligious books and pamphlets, tending to lead the mind away from sober and serious duty, to infect the inexperienced and unwary with infidelity and corruption, and to alienate their attention from the Spirit of God, under whose influence and holy keeping alone is safety; we carnestly request that parents, and all others who have youth under their tuition, will keep a constant eye over them. and as much as possible guard them against, and prevent them from wasting their precious time upon such unprofitable and pernicious reading; and that they accustom them to the frequent and diligent reading of the sacred writings, which s it not plain to be seen that the evil medical schools of Bologna and Milan; crowbar through divine goodness are afforded to us, for acting upon the wayward and peevish and handspike! for at 30 degrees the axe can our instruction in righteousness, and that we through patience and comfort of the Scriptures might have hope,' "

#### For " The Friend,"

On reading this morning in last week's number of 'The Friend,' the piece entitled "Fox and Whitehead ;"-these words livingly sprang up in my heart; 'The Lord will work and who shall let it ?'

It was said of Joseph :- " The archers sorely grieved him, shot at him, and hated him; but his bow abode in strength ; and the arms of his hands were made strong; by the hands of the mighty God of Jacob." I verily believe His outstretched arm, to strengthen and uphold, is still round about his church and people : for, " As the mountains are round about Jerusalem, so the Lord is round about his people from henceforth even for ever,"

Seventh mo., 2nd, 1854.

## THE FRIEND.

#### SEVENTH MONTH 15, 1854.

Among the crowd of evils that grow out of a result point of the block in flinty, glassy lips, and each carried off the skin; the thermom-Slavery and fasten themselves upon the society I then melt it in this for our daily drink, etcr was at 28 degrees. Thus much for our Arc-n Wellington Channel. By and by the tic grub. I need not say that our preserved meals finer feelings of humanity, and the stimulating of influence in this way, and we have no doubt that every day gives much sorrowful evidence of the "Female modesty is often silent, female decorum truth of the position ; though the acts illustrating

among slave-holders, and receive sanction and applause not only from individuals, but from large portions of their community.

In the Ledger of the 6th inst., is an extract from the Knoxville Register, Ten., of the 25th ultimo, giving on account of a horrible murder in Jefferson county, in that State, said to have been perpetrated by a slave, and of his subsequent punishment. It is not our purpose to transfer to the columns of this Journal, the narrative of the dreadful crimes committed; it is enough to say that they could hardly have been perpetrated by any one who had not been brutalized by abject slavery, or whose passions had not been frenzied by the unbridled indulgence of slave-holding. The nurderer having fled, the account says :

"The indignation of our population was intense and had no bounds. A large number assembled and began a vigilant and thorough search for the hardened wretch, and on last Sabbath, about 12 o'clock, he was arrested. On the day following he suffered at the stake by torch that penalty which his infamy descrived, and was hurned to death at one clock, within a few hundred yards of About the place where the murders were committed. one housand citizens were present, and the execution was performed coolly and deliberately; and in the large assembly there was not a dissenting voice to the execution.

"This violent measure was adopted in this county as a means of absolute necessary self-defence, which could If a blessing, remove all obstacles to its progress. not be secured by an ordinary resort to the laws. Two executions on the gallows have occurred in this county within a year or two past, and the example has been unavailing. Four executions by hanging have taken place, heretofore in Jefferson, of slaves guilty of similar offences, and it has produced no radical terror or example for others designing the same crimes, and hence any example less horrible and terrifying would have availed nothing here."

A little more light is thrown on the case by an extract from a letter published in the Athens Post, likewise given by the Ledger. The writer says :

"The excitement was intense, and the whole county rose up in arms, formed themselves into companies to bunt for him, and yesterday he was overtaken crossing Chucky river, about twenty miles from this place, and was immediately fired upon, one shot taking effect in his right arm. He immediately turned and gave himnis right arm. He immediately inrued and gave sim-self up to the pursuing party, who took him to the house of Mr. L. D. Franklin, where, by screwing his jingers and then his hands in a vice until all the bones were smashed. (and other treatment which cannot be mentioned in print.) he acknowledged that he had committed the murders ?

It is very possible that the wretched man, whose whole life had been passed in a community where he was considered no better than the beast that perisheth, and under a system contrived and carried out for the express purpose of preventing him from knowing or exercising the rights and responsibilities belonging to him as a human being, may have done the dreadful deed; but there can be no weight attached to the confession extorted from him under the tortures, inflicted by a device, which may be considered an improvement upon the "iron boot" of former ages, both on the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad between in regard to the mode of application and to the agony produced by it. For any evidence that it offords, there is no certainty that the murderer death an innocent person. What would the civilized world think or sny, if in uny one of our free States, where every one who chooses has the

finds its way into the periodicals of the day, de- the dutics devolving upon him as a member of of slaveholders to appropriate it to their exclasive occa tailing events which it would seem almost incred- society, and whose responsibility is consequently ible, could occur among a people professing to be so immeasurably increased, if a murderer, after civilized and to be governed by Christian prin- an impartial trial and conviction, was to be chainciples, but which are too well attested to be dis. ed to a tree and burned to death, in the presence puted, and prove that cruelties supposed to have of and with the approbation of a thousand of our stigmatized and to have passed away with, the citizens? It would call forth a general burst of barbarism of the middle ages, are yet practised indignation, and be considered proof of a degraded semi-barbarous state of society : and the reason it does not produce the same result when occurring in a slave-holding community, is, that it is recognized as one of the legitimate effects connected with the abominable system tolerated among us.

But the South appears to have become infatuated in regard to its "peculiar institution," and in the excitement produced by its recent triumphs, boldly avows its wish to revive the foreign slave trade, in order to extend it wherever it can be introduced

" The Charleston Mercury speaking of the intended withdrawal of the United States squadron, from the coast of Africa, says :

"The South no longer regards slavery as a necessary evil—it no longer dreams of emancipation as a pleasing prospect. But soberly and laboriously, in all the lights of religion, morals, politics, and a growing experience, the question has been exumined, and she now stunds up before the world, and asserts her institution to be a positive good. It was natural, therefore, when slavery was esteemed an evil, and its abolition hopefully counted on, that Southern men should consent to the destruction of the commerce which tended to spread and perpetuate it. But how can any man who regards slavery as a blessing, object to the employment of the proper means for its diffusion ? If slavery be an evil, the course is plain. Remove all obstacles to its destruction.

Comment on such an avowal is unnecessary.

#### SUMMARY OF EVENTS.

EUROPE .- Advices from England to the 24th ult. represent the prospects for the coming harvest as quite good; prices of bread stuffs were tending downward; Western Canal flour was selling at 36s. 6d. Baltimore 7s. 6d. The British funds had materially advanced ; Consols were quoted at 94. The allied Baltic fleet was near Cronstadt; the Russians appear to have fortified every important point in the Baltic so thoroughly as to make attack too perilous for the assailants. Danube, the Russians have failed in their repeated attempts to take Silistria, and having suffered much loss from a sortie made by the Turks on the 15th ult., had withdrawn to the north hank of the river. The English and French troops were assembling at Varna on the Black Sea, about 60 miles from Silistria. Austria and Prussia had made a united demand upon the Russian government, insisting upon the speedy withdrawal of its armies from the Principalities. Later news by the Baltic to the 28th ult, show a further decline of 6d, in flour. The Russians were in full retreat from the Turkish provinces, leaving their sick and wounded behind them; their loss in this campaign by sickness and the carnage of war, is estimated at 50,000 men. The Baltic's last run from Liverpool to New York was made in nine days and twelve hours, the shortest on record. London and Liverpool papers were received in Philadelphia by noon of the teuth day after their issue, a circumstance which never before occurred.

UNITED STATES .- "The National Celebration." The manner in which the fourth of the month is spent by a large portiou of the people in this country, is a great and growing evil. The disorder and intemperance prevalent in many places, are fruitful of disasters, which it would require a long chapter to record. The most serious on this occasion appears to have been a cullision a large train containing people from Baltimore, who had been out of the city on an excursion, and were returning towards evening, and another train leaving Baltimore. it offords, there is no certainty that the murderer is not yet at large, and that the "one thousand number of human beings having been crushed to death, citizens" " coolly and deliberately" burned to and many more mutilated in a shocking manner. Thirtythree persons have lost their lives, and others, if they should survive their injuries, will be erippled and maimed for life.

Kansas .- The latest intelligence from this Territory

pation, preparatory to its being made a slave State Settlers from the adjacent slave States were moving int it in great numbers, and meetings had been held h them, at which it was resolved to permit no settles from the North opposed to slavery to remain there.

New York .- Frauds and breaches of trust to the amount of millions of dollars on the part of men berein fore high in the public confidence, have been discovered and occasion much alarm and uneasiness, Deaths las week, 761, of which 98 were from Cholera.

Philadelphia .- The most destructive fire, since the great one of 1850, occurred on the night of the 5th inn. During a performance in the National Theatre on Chestnut near Ninth street, a fire broke out in the building the audience were all enabled to escape in safety, by one of the actors perished in the flames. The fire soon communicated to the large edifice, known as the Museun building, at the corner of Ninth and George streets which together with the theatre was totally destroyed The houses on the south side of Chestnut street, exter ing east from Ninth for a distance of about 250 feet were also consumed, and on George street the destruction involved all the property on the north side between Eighth and Ninth streets. The theatre destroyed, though but a slightly built structure, was the largest of those schools of vice and folly in this city. Deaths for the week ending 8th inst., 368, of which 22 were from Cholera. The excesses of the fourth instant, in connec-tion with the great heat of the weather, has tended to swell the weekly record of mortality, both here and in t New York.

West Nottingham School, Cecil county, Maryland, under the charge of Nottingham Preparative Meeting of Friends. The course of instruction comprises the una branches of a good English Education. A few pupils of either sex can be accommodated at this school. Pres of board and tunton, and particulars, address the Teacher, THOMAS WARING, of board and tuition, Thirty Dollars per quarter. For

Port Deposit, Md.

#### FRIENDS' ASYLUM.

Committee on Admissions .- Samuel Bettle, Jr., No. 101 North Tenth street ; Charles Ellis, No. 95 South Light street, and No. 56 Chestnut street; William Bettle, So. 14 South Third street; John C. Allen, No. 179 South Fifth street, and No. 227 North Front street; Horatic C. Wood, No. 210 Race street, and No. 37 Chestnut street William Thomas, No. 242 North Fifth street, and No.45 South Wharves; Townsend Sharpless, No. 187 Are street, and No. 32 South Second street; John M. Whi tall, No. 161 Filbert street, and No. 138 Race street.

Visiting Managers for the Month .--- John Elliott, No. 4 N. Fifth street. John Carter, No. 105 S. Twelfth street. Nathaniel Randolph, No. 585 Vine street,

Superintendent .- Dr. Joshua H. Worthington.

Matron .- Elizabeth B. Hopkins.

Dien, on board the steamer "Oriental," on her the from St. Louis to Louisville, on the 6th of Fifth mould 1849, after a painful illness of sixteen hours, of cholen SARAH BELL LADD, in the 31st year of her age, daughte of our late esteemed Friends Thomas and Ann Ladd, Rich mond, Va. It is consoling to her relatives and Friend to learn, from repeated expressions of resignation and faith in our blessed Redeemer, that there is reason to believe she has, though uomerited mercy, exchaoged a state of suffering for one of inexpressible joy.

-, on the 31st of Twelfth month, 1853, at her residence, (Ingleside), Shenandoah county, Va., of pulmonary consumption, SIDELIA A. CONN, wife of Raphael M. Conn, and sister of Sarah B. Ladd, in the 38th year of her age. For several years previous to her last ill-ness, her mind was often brought into deep exercise. short time before her decease, whilst engaged in ferres prayer and supplication, she was favoured to feel most sensibly the overshadowings of the Divine presence after which she often expressed her faith in a crucified and risen Lord, and reliance on his promises; and but a few moments before her departure, she was mercifully favoured to experience a foretaste of that glorious im mortality reserved for the righteous. To her afflicte relatives she said, "Weep not for me," and exhorted them to follow her to heaven. "Blessed are the deal which die in the Lord from henceforth ; yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labours, and their works do follow them !

PRINTED BY KITE & WALTON. opportunity of acquiring education, and learning shows a strong and determined movement on the part No. 3 Ranstead Place, Fourth above Chestnut street.

# H'RHND.

# A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

# XXVII

# SEVENTH-DAY, SEVENTH MONTH 22, 1854.

NO. 45.

#### PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

vo dollars per annum, payable in advance. ubscriptions and Payments received by

#### JOHN RICHARDSON,

. 50 NORTH FOURTH STREET, UP STAIRS, PHILADELPHIA.

o any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, advance, three and a quarter cents; to any United States, for three months, if paid in x and a-half cents.

Selected.

# THE CHILDREN OF LIGHT.

darkness.

be the Way: by keeping His words, by walking must be their portion forever. in His paths, by trusting in His atonement. If you then are children of light, if you know all this, light is not only the purest of all sensuous things, walk according to your knowledge, without stum- so pure that nothing can defile it, but whatever bling or slipping, without swerving or straying, else is defiled, is brought to the light, and the without loitering or dallying by the way, onward light purifies it. And the children of light know and ever onward beneath the light of the Sun of that, although whatever darkness may cover them Righteousness, on the road which leads to hea- will be no darkness to God, it may and will be ven.

right, and honest, and straightforward, and open, souls will be able to hide them from the sight of and frank, in all their dealings. There is nothing God, yet it will utterly hide God from their sight, like lurking or concealment about them, nothing They know that it is only by striving to purify like dissimulation, nothing like fraud or deceit, their own hearts, even as God is pure, that they as children of light. This is the simple These are the ministers and the spawn of dark- can at all fit themselves for the beatific vision iful substance of your Christian duty, ness. It is darkness that hides its face, lest any which Christ has promised to the pure in heart, our bright privilege, which, if you use it should be appalled by so dismal a sight : light is Cheerfulness, too, is a never-failing characterto the grace whereby you have received the revealer and manifester of all things. It lifts istic of those who are truly children of light. For a prelude and foretaste of the bliss and up its brow on high, that all may behold it : for is not light at once the most joyous of all things, heaven. It is to light that all nations it is conscious that it has nothing to dread, that and the enliveuer and gladdener of all nature, ages have had recourse, whenever they the breath of shame cannot soil it. Whereas the animate and inanimate, the dispeller of sickly symbol for anything excellent in glory; wicked lie in wait, and roam through the dark, cares, the calmer of restless disquictudes? Is it were to search through the whole of and screen themselves therein from the sight of not as a bridegroom, that the sun comes forth from nature for an emblem of pure unadul- the sun; as though the sun were the only eye his chamber?—and does he not rejoice as a giant ppiness, where could we find such an wherewith God can behold their doings. It is to run his course? Does not all nature grow except in light ?---traversing the illimita- under the cover of night that the reveller commits bright the moment he looks upon her, and wels of space with a speed surpassing that his foulest acts of intemperance and debauchery. come him with smiles? Do not all the birds it, incapable of injury or stain, and, it is under the cover of night that the thief and greet him with their merriest notes? Do not even ever it goes, showering beauty and the murderer prowls about to bereave his brother the sad tearful clouds deck themselves out in the In order, however, that we may in of his substance or of his life. These children of glowing hues of the ratiobow, when he vouchastes inherit the whole fulness of this rational darkness seek the shades of darkness to hide to shine upon them 1 And shall not man smile we must begin by training and fitting themselves thereby from the eyes of their fellow- with rapture beneath the light of the Sun of Rightfur it. Nothing good bursts forth all at creatures, from the eyes of Heaven, nay, even cousness? Shall he not hail His rising with the lighting good duts for that at clean the yes of the eyes of th is a wire involvent of flow of the rate of the strength in the original strength is the term of the terms of terms of the terms of terms of the terms of the terms of the terms of terms iem: and our actions should be like the wants as spring up in countless varieties beneath nothing can dismay us. Even that sorrow, which light itself, and like the actions of all the march of civilized society. . . . Our Saviour of all others is the most utterly without hope, ers and of all those beings which per- himself tells us, that the condemnation of the world the sorrow for sin, is to the children of light the the and may be said to form the family lies in this, that although light is come into the pledge of their future bliss. For with them it is while we should carefully abstain and world, yet men love darkness rather than light, the sorrow which worketh repentance unto salvaom all such works as pertain to darkness, because their deeds are evil. Nothing but their tion; and having the Son of God for their Saviour, vrought by those who may be called the having utterly depraved their nature could seduce what can they fear? Or, rather, when they know them into loving what is so contrary and repugnant and feel io their hearts that God has given His he children of light will walk as having to it. For every one that doeth evit huteth the light, only begotten Son to suffer death for their sakes. of knowledge, steadfastly, firmly, right nor cometh to the light, lest his deeds should be how shall they not trust that He, who has given on the end that is set before them. When reproved. But he that doeth truth cometh to the them H.s Son, will also give them whatsoever is

walking in the dark, through an un- light, that his deeds may be made manifest, that for their real everlasting good. d roadless country, they walk insecurely, they are wrought in God. To the same effect He y, timidly. For they cannot see where commands this disciples to let their light so shine ren of love. Indeed, it is only another name for ireading; they are fearful of stumbling before men, that they may see their good works, the same thing. For light is the most immediate stone, or falling into a pit; they cannot not, however, for any vain ostentatious selfish outward agent and minister of God's love, the on for many steps certain of the course purpose-this would have been directly against most powerful and rapid diffuser of His blessings taking. But by day we perceive what the whole spirit of his teaching-but in order that through the whole universe of His creation. It

and we are able to make for it by the orderly, and unweariable in the fulfilment of their makes them bring forth their grain and their fruit. of spiritual light, over the children of works while it is day: for they know that the blesses man, in his goings out and his comings in, darkness. They know whither they are night of the grave cometh when no man can work, in his body, and in his soul, in his senses, and in beaven. They know how they are to and that, unless they are working the works of his imagination, and in his affections: in his so-

get there: by Him who has declared Himself to light, when that night overtakes them, darkness

The children of light are likewise pure. For darkness to themselves. They know that, al-In the next place the children of light are up- though no impurity in which they can bury their

Finally, the children of light will also be childus and about us, we have the end of our men may be moved thereby to glorify God. . . . blesses the earth, and makes her bring forth herbs or at least the quarter where it lies, full Again; the children of light are diligent, and and plants. It blesses the herbs and plants, and speediest way. The very same advan- duties. . . All the children of light are careful It blesses every living creature, and enables all to a those who are light in the Lord, the to follow their Muster's example, and to work his support and enjoy their existence. Above all, it tary communion with his Maker. Merely blot out purpose of ovens, in which lines are kindled and the Mediterranean, meeting several officers being light from the earth, and joy will pass away from kept up till the sorrounding earth, for a short dis- ing to the army in India, who, inadvertently is, and health will pass away from it; and life tance, becomes sufficiently heated, together with a conversation, speaking of ice and its multiples will pass away from it; and it will sink back into flat stone large enough to cover the oven. The uses, remarked that the citizens of Calcutta, has a confused turmoiling chaos. In no way can the grasshoppers are now taken in coarse bags, and ing been deprived of it the season before, took h children of light so well prove that this is indeed after being thoroughly soaked in salt water for a greatest precautions to make sure of future and their parentage, as by becoming the instruments lew moments, are emptied into the ovens and closed plues, being auxious to prevent recurrence of use of God in shedding His blessings around them, in. Ten or fitteen minutes suffices to roust them, a calamity as they considered it. Light illumines everything, the lowly valley as when they are taken out and eaten without further well as the lofty mountain; it fruetifies every- preparation, and with much apparent relish, or, as thing, the humblest herb, as well as the lordliest is sometimes the case, reduced to powder and made by the infidel dogs, of which the writer has be tree; and there is nothing hid from its heat. Nor into soup. And having from curiosity tasted, not ocular demonstration at Cairo, in Egypt. Ye does Christ the Original, of whom light is the of the soup, but of the roast, really if one could two hundred miles up the Nile, our party found image, make any distinction between the high but divest himself of the idea of eating an insect and enjoyed Wenham Lake ice. and the low, between the humble and the lordly. as we do an oyster or shrimp, without other pre-He comes to all, unless they drive him from their paration than simple reasting, they would not be tance, thrusting up their time-worn summing for doors. He calls to all, unless they obstinately considered very bad cating even by more refined close their ears against Him. He blesses all, un- epicures than the Digger Indians. less they cast away his blessing, Nay, although they cast it away, he still perseveres in blessing them, even unto seven times, even unto seventy times seven. Ye, then, who desire to be children and blessedness of that heavenly name, take heed to yourselves, that ye walk as children of light in this respect more especially. No part of your duty is easier; you may find daily and hourly opportunity in practising it. No part of your duty is more delightful; the joy you kindle in the heart of another cannot fail of shedding back its brightness on your own. No part of your duty is more godlike. They who attempted to become like God in knowledge, fell in the garden of Eden. They who strove to become like God in power, were confounded on the plain of Shinar. They who endeavour to become like God in love, will image grow more and more vivid within them, until the time comes, when they too shall shine forth as the sun in the kingdom of their Father. HARE.

Statistics of Crime in Philadelphia .- Crime seems to be increasing to an alarming extent in the city of "Brotherly Love," as well as in our own. This is apparent from the following statement :--In 1836, the whole number of commitments was 2,373 ; in 1850 they had increased to 7,687, and in 1853, to 11,905. Since 1850, the number of and deer, are as applicable now as then : disorderly breaches of the peace, and threatening cases, has grown beyond all precedent, the array being more than double that of any year prior to 1550. During the last three years the average yearly commitments of this kind had been 6,225, while, before 1850, the average was 2,319 per annum. The cause of this increase may be found in the unlimited sale of intoxicating drinks,-New-York Christian Intelligencet.

Grasshopper Roast .- The editor of the Empire County (California) Argus describes a great dish among the Digger Indians, in the districts where the grasshoppers are very numerous, and gives the following account of their mode of preparing the delicacy :-- "A piece of ground is sought where they most abound, in the centre of which an excavation is made, large and deep enough to prevent the insect from hopping out when once in. The entire party of Diggers, old and young, male and female, then surround as much of the adjoining grounds as they can, and with each a green bough in hand, whipping and thrashing on every side, gradually approach the centre, driving the insects before them in countless multitudes, till at last all, lerable heat. or nearly all, are secured in the pit. In the mean-

cial in ecourse with his brother, and in his soli- time smaller excavations are made, answering the on board one of the oriental steamers, plying to

### Wenham Lake and its Ice.

Wenham Lake is situated in Wenham, Essex of light, ye who would gladly enjoy the full glory county, Mass., seventeen miles from Boston, and a luxury unknown before. within a stone's throw of the Eastern Railroad, although a swell of land hides the view of its waters from the traveller. It is nearly two miles long, about half as wide, and very deep, in some places exceeding three hundred feet. Nestled written an autobiography. His origin, as is gen among the hills, grassy slopes, and woody valleys, erally known, was humble. His education, how. with here and there herds of cattie grazing upon ever, was not so defective as one might imagine its banks, it may well challenge the admiration of that of a labouring man would be. There is the passing traveller, who wonders that a gem of class of the people of Scotland similar in many so picturesque beauty, should scarcely be known respects to a class which abounds in our own New out of the county in which it is situated. The England States-hard-working, sober, shread, water is as pure and impid as that of Lake pretty well-informed, and thinking people. In George ; indeed, so clear and transparent is it, the course of his career as a mason, Hugh formed feel His approving smile and His helping arm; that at the depth of fifteen or twenty feet the vora- the acquaintance of a number of individuals of every effort they make will bring them nearer to cious pickerel may be distinctly seen, pursuing this description, of whose characters he furnished. His presence; and they will find His renewed his finny prey. The lake is fed entirely by his readers with a lively description. Upon art springs, and the amount of water it receives from occasion, when employed in preparing stone for these sources, must be considerable, for, notwith- the erection of a house on the West coast of Ross standing it has no inlet, and constantly loses by shire, he worked under the direction of one of the evaportation, there is a large and rapid stream Frasers, whom he describes as "an ancient macomponents, there is a range and raphy sitem. Tracers, whole we destroy as an another and the analysis of the set of the fascinating and picturesque spots it has ever been hew considerable more than the youngest and my fortune to meet with, in Europe or America. most active man in the squad. He was at this Years ago, a native poet attempted to do it justice time the only survivor of three brothers, all me in the following lines, which, barring the moose

'Tis morn-

And balmy June breathes soft o'er Enon's waters, Turning the tiny waves to dulcet music Upon the pebbly strand, so soft and sweet That e'en the Æolian lyre might envy. And o'er the dark and green verdure of the hill and

grove Sparkle the tears of night in many a dew drop-While fitfully the red wing's tender wail While number the reaction of the states while is borne by passing hereax, from loveliest glen, And echoing chansm's dark abyss. Far in the azare hlue, the engle soars Till lost in boundless space, he's seen no more. On velvet lawn that borders oft the lake, Lulled by the distant waterfall and music telling leaf, The graceful deer and stately moose repose, Or cross the foliage from the scented grove.

in this country. Who that has travelled in Great work of three. My acquaintance with old John Britain, has not seen posted in glaring capitals, in Fraser showed me how very much the ability dealmost every hotel of any pretensions in the United Kingdom, "Wenham Lake Ice used here." The royal family and nobility are all served with Scotchmen, and it was now considerably reduced; ice from this lake. Even torrid India is indebted nor did his mallet deal more or heavier blows to this little sheet of water, for one of its greatest luxuries, when the fierce " Siroch" brings its into- however, an extraordinary power of conceiving

Even the imperturbable Turk will throw and his chibouque, to sip the leed beverage, furnished

There were the grim old pyramids in the dis hundred feet into the cloudless sky. Shades of the Pharaohs ! what have you not seen ? Ye have witnessed the first dawn of art, and received the homage of a world for countless ages; but stranger than all, a people born in a day, by their enterprises furnish your degenerate posterity, with I. B. W.

> For " The Friend." THE FRASERS.

Hugh Miller, the famous Scotch geologist, has sons, and all not merely first-class workmen, but of a class to which, at least, to the north of the Grampians, only they themselves belonged, and very considerably in advance of the first. And on the removal of the second of the three brothers to the south of Scotland, it was found that, amidst the stone-cutters of Glasgow, David Fraser held relatively the same place that he had done among those of the north. I have been told by Kenneth Matheson-a gentleman well known as a masterbuilder in the west of Scotland,-that in creeting some hanging stairs of polished stone, ornamented in front and at the outer edge by the common fillet and torus, his ordinary workman used to complete for him their one step apiece per day, and David Fraser his three steps, finished equally well. It may seem strange how, in ordinary Wenham Lake is better known in England than stone-cutting, one man could thus perform the pended on a natural faculty. John's strength had never been above the average of that of than that of the common workman. He had, of the finished piece of work as lying within the We well remember, a few years since, when rude stone from which it was his business to discontriving to keep a little ahead of them country."

vid Fraser I never saw ; but as a hewer he considerably to exceed even his brother On learning that it had been remarked a party of Ediaburgh masons, that, though d as the first of Glasgow stone-cutters, he ind in the eastern capital at least his he attired himself most uncouthly in a led coat of tartan and looking to the life would take up his stand beside the other a, and after looking at them with great , return and give it a few taps with the d with roars of laughter ; and the only

; and while ordinary stone-cutters had to laughter; and it was whispered in the evening ones; even those who feel bowed down, and and re-repeat their lines and draughts, and that the strange Highlander had made astonish bruised, and buffetted. He knows who these are, this way virtually to give to their work in progress during the day. By the middle of though no one elso may cast an eye upon them, or surfaces in detail ere they reached the true the fourth day he had made up for his two days else true or regard them. What a sweet savour, this may virtually to give a to nece the fourth day he had made up for his two days else true or regard them. What a sweet savour, what an acceptable incease arises from the hearts ide one surface serve for all. In building before night he was far ahead of them, and ere of those though no knee beheut, or mouth opened. exercised a similar power: he hammer, the evening of the fifth day, when they had still a Sorety under the shadow of His wings; under his stones with fewer strokes than other full day's work on each of their columns, David's the blessing of the strength of His extended arm, en, and in fitting the interspaces between was completed in a style that defied criticism; shall these go forth through this vast howling already laid, always picked out from the and, his tartan coat again buttoned around him, wilderness; the floods shall be divided and dried his feet the stone that exactly fitted the he sat resting himself beside it. The foreman up before them, and the parched desert shall bewhile other operatives basied themselves went out and greeted him. Well, he said, you come a fruitful field, and greeted him. <math>Well, he said, you come a fruitful field, here batter us all : you certainly can be well. It wells the themselves to reduce the too 'Yes,' said David, et*l thought*I could here wells. The day the too 'Yes,' said David, et*l thought*I could here well.n seen, when far advanced in life, working you have had your joke out; and now I suppose, surely, as became his years, on the one we must give you your week's wages and let you a wall, and two stout young fellows build- away.' Yes,' said David, 'work waits for me inst him on the other side,—toiling appa-twice harder than he, but the old man know how you hewed on this cast side of the

# FOR THE YOUNG.

For "The Friend."

From the Diary of a dear young Friend, in his twentieth year, 1817. Well worthy the example and serious reflection of many of our young Friends of the present day.

"Twelfth mo., 1817. I can look back upon med, untaught, conceited little Celt, he many a favoured season, many an availing prayd himself one morning, armed with a er,-sometimes a single sigh after that which was f introduction from a Glasgow builder, good,-sometimes the mental eye turned inward the foremant of an Editabulgh squad of during a few sparse minutes of interest sinor in during the sparse minutes of interesting in the sparse minutes of interesting interesting in the sparse minutes of interesting interestin I neither his qualifications nor his name; returned to and from town, but especially before openness and conviction is much blocked up. But een written merely to secure for him the dinner. At that particular time I secluded myself after patience and waiting, and much uncasiness y employment, and the necessary em- for a short season, for the purpose of reading has been undergone, lest the right thing should it it did secure. The better workmen of the Scriptures, or more commonly for silently suffer, and after not a little exercise of mind on y were engaged, on his arrival, in hewing seeking the Lord, and waiting upon Him for sup-account of the person who may hold such a wrong , each of which was deemed sufficient port, strength, sustenance, or whatever He saw sentiment, I have known a word spoken in season r a week; and David was asked, some- needlul for me; \* \* and it has been memorable or put forth in meekness, do more than all the credulously by the foreman if he could to me since, when I was engaged in the business ill-timed efforts of a man's own will and strength. O yes, he *thought* he could hew.' Could of an attorney's office, and lived at lodgings; "1819. This I may say, and leave upon re-Oyes, he *thought* he could hew? 'Could of an attorney's office, and lived at lodgings; "1819. This I may say, and leave upon re-such columns as these?' 'O yes, he thea the same power, as I was concerned to keep cord, that though many almost indescribable difs accordingly placed before David, not what sweet First days have I spent at a disagree- flood, so that in hours of extreme weakness and directly in front of it, where he might be thing that stood in my way, and thus procured and mighty, the Lord mighty in battle, has been all, and where he straightway commenced liberty to attend them. What sighs, what eries pleased in his abundant compassion to encamp extraordinary course of antics. Button, unto the Lord in secret corners, when a few around me, and to give me songs of deliverance, ong-tailed tartan coat fast around him, minutes could be spared in the midst of the bustle and of praise. O! young man, or young woman, d first look along the stone from the one of worldly engagements ;--when walking through to whom this may come, who art seeking the anon from the other and then examine it the noisy crowded streets, what songs of praise "better country," though thou be weary and and rear; or quitting it altogether for the unto the Lord God of all tender mercies, who heavy-leaden, take courage! there is a staff, and overshadowed me :--- and when occasionally an stay, a strength and succour with Him who is the afternoon was allowed me, wherein to be absent way and the guide; who hath gone before, and from business, what sweet contemplative walks in who leadeth on His little ones gently and sweetly, n a style evidently imitative of theirs, but the country a few miles out of town! How shall I as they are able to follow. He will be with His, usly a caricature. The shed all that day end, in speaking of the merciful compassion of seven to the end of the world." Him, who regards the prayer of the humble unly grave man on the ground was he who der many circumstances which I have not men-ed the mirth of all the others. Next boned I When we are enabled to say, 'I am lecture recently delivered on the hurricane, in Kaox in tracing in workmanlike tashion, a few come to my mind whilst writing these lines; and but two and a half feet, a force of 147,000 pounds along the future column. He was evi- I am encouraged to believe, that He of whom, it would be required to break it. The surface of the t though by no means in a hurry he was ham, whose tender mercies are over all his works, of 147 pounds per square foot, or a velocity of at work. There were no more jokes or will be near to the very least of His contrite little not less than 171 miles per hour, which is nearly

"1818. The day before yesterday I completed my twenty-first year, and may record, with nes, reduced them too little or too much, lumns. Did the other men take much more than some feeling, that my breathing is secret unto the to fit and fit again. Whether huilding a week to learn ? 'Come, come, David Fraser,' Lord is, that He would in mercy continue near to ng, John never scemed in a hurry. He replied the foreman, 'we all guess who you are help me in time of need; ' ' for He alone who began the work, can safely carry it on, and bring it to such a conclusion as will redound to llis own praise.

"I desire greatly not to be led away and ensnared, by coveting or looking for the esteem or notice of others, even of religious characters : I also pray in my heart, that I may be preserved from liking to hear my own voice and tongue in company; and from the least approach to anything like showing off even good qualities. If we are in a right state, we shall forget ourselves, and not esteem those things as our own, which are wrought in us, or which we have been enabled rightly to do or say.

"I have seen, that much care is needful not to be endeavouring or presuming to correct the views and sentiments of others by our own strength, and in our will and time : I see danger in this for all, but especially for young people, who are so likely of the get into argument and much talking. There is

he could hew such columns as these,' close to it, preserved me through all the difficul- ficulties and presentations of evil have been perof stone in which a possible column lay ties and trials that were strewed in my path. Oh, mitted to come upon me, sometimes like a mighty over of the shed, which was already occu- able dull lodging; what meetings have I had in infirmity, I have been almost ready to give up workmen, but agreeably to David's own the middle of the week, when I gave up every- the fight of faith; yet to this day, the Lord strong

Velocity of the Wind .- Professor Stoddart, in a David again buttoned his coat; but he thine, do with me what thou wilt,' surely we may county, Ohio, stated that in one town a grove of auch better this day than the former: he never doubt but that ' whosoever calls upon the oak trees was almost entirely blown down. The awkward and less idle, though not less name of the Lord, shall be saved.' \* \* How trank of one of these trees was about three feet in it than before; and he succeeded ere strongly does the instance of faithful Abraham diameter. Assuming, however, its diameter to be really improving. On the morning of is said, 'faithful is He that hath called you, who tree exposed to the action of the wind was about day he three word finis coat; and it was also will do it,' even the Father of faithful Abra-1000 feet, which would give a pressure by the wind

Allowing the height of the hurricane, or whirlwind, and who sing praises to Zion's King; praises, is recorded that in less thon a year they had to have been sixiy feet, the whole force everted at praises, honour and glory to Him that sitted upon visited nine of the American provinces, and an one time along its track was five thousand million the throne, and to the Lamb forevermore." pounds, or a working power equal to more than half the steam power of the globe.

For "The Friend,"

#### BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

Of Ministers and Elders, and other concerned members of the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia.

# THOMAS JANNEY,

# (Continued from page 349.)

Although Thomas Janney little expected to leave his bed of sickness in Hitchen, yet, in the words of his companion, Griffith Owen," the Lord night in a very cold place; the women were Autigua. After having much service in the was pleased to raise him, having some more mightily pinched with cold, it being frost and island and Bermuda, they took passage for Jaservice for him. He recovered his strength and snow. The next morning he set all the other maica which they reached the fourth of Second travelled down into Cheshire and Lancashire. Friends at liberty ; but me he put in the stocks month, 1696. They were both indisposed when After we had visited the meetings in those parts, in the market-place, and people gathered about they landed in Jamaica, yet did not on that ac he said often to me, 'I am clear, I am clear of me, where I had an opportunity to preach the count lay by to rest. They held several met. England,' At Warrington, he told me he was Truth to them, which they heard with soberness, ings, but the great heat of the climate proved too not well in body and would go to a relation's were tender, and reflected much upon the Prevost much for the constitution of Robert Wardel to house that night. From thence he rode to the house of his brother-in-law, Hugh Burgess, amongst his relations where he formerly lived." Here his health declined again, but he was was strong enough to overhalance his prudence, therefore I know not how it may be with me; the amongst his near connections, and had his sister and in the excitement of the moment he told the will of the Lord be done: I am given up, and an to wait on him. He thought of returning to Prevost : "He had set a better man than himself content with the Lord's will," America in the spring of 1697, but he did not in the stocks; and there was a time when such as live through the winter.

his religious labours in England, had to leave him, but says :- " I visited him sometimes, and found that his sickness and weakness increased upon him. He bore it with much patience and contentedness, and although his outward man awakened by what he had heard of the doctrines, hither; and I bless God I am not afraid to dia" grew weaker and weaker, yet his inward mun and seen of the Christian practices of the sufferers was strong in the Lord, and desirous, if agreeable that day, and keeping to the openings of Truth, and consoling him, he lay waiting for his and to His will, to be removed off this world into the he became convinced of Friends' principles, and yet earnestly concerned for the best welfare of rest prepared for him ... '

about his family. To this he made little answer, his heart being in measure weaned from all its earthly affections, but he added, " If it be the will of God, that I be taken now, I am well content." He died in much quietness the 11th day of the Twelfth month, 1696, and was buried on the 15th At the end of that time, without any examination, in the burying place of the meeting where he had or any proof being given that they had broken into artificial flowers, and some of the more bill formerly belonged. At the time of his burial, his any law, they were discharged, part of the clothing companion says: "A great many Friends and of some of them being kept under pretence of fees, other people came, and Friends had a good season. The Lord's power was over all. Oh, the was made on his goods, as well as other Friends who visit the port. He keeps twelve slaves condesire and cry of my soul is, that many more may near Cavan, on a plea of prison lees due. From stantly employed in finding the bugs, serpents, and come to walk as he walked, and to follow his Robert Wardell a cow, and some other goods, good example. The remembrance of the sayoury life by which he was governed, is sweet and comfortable to me, and to all God's people."

of the Gospel 41 years.

concerning Thomas Janney closes thus :---" Last of all he had drawings to Old England where he Friends,-tending not only to the convincing open some of whom carry them in tiny silver cage finished his course. Some of us parted very opposers, and gathering others to a knowledge of attached to their bracelets. They make a fina dis hardly with him, in much brokenness and many the Truth, but also in building up and confirming play by lamplight. tears. Great is our loss of him, yet his gain those already awakened. is greater. Though he be dead, he yet liveth. comfort to us, being satisfied that this our dear month, 1694, sailed for America. Friend hath finished his testimony in faithfulness, They had the company of Samuel Jonnings and hath laid down his head in peace with the and Thomas Duchett on the voyage, who having are annually sold by the lumber merchants of New Lord whom he served, and hath received his in-been engaged in religious service in England, heritance amongst the sanctified. His lot and were now returning home in peace, portion is with those that turn many to rightcous. On reaching America, the two Roberts very News.

one-fourth the initial velocity of a channon hall, ness, who shine as the stars forever and ever,- industriously engaged in visiting Friends, and a

#### ROBERT WANDELL.

The place of birth of this Friend I cannot find, but he was, when young, at Belturbet in Ireland, where his father was "master of the atore, there thing of the appearance and feebleness of age to meeting at Belturbet, and the Lord's power and and mutual relreshment in the Lord" of them presence was with us; but the prevost of the town was an envious man, who came with some sustained by his merciful power "under all exerrude people, broke up our meeting, and took us cises which they met withal," they, towards the to prison, both men and women. We were all close of 1695, left the continent for the Island of for abusing me,"

Amongst the lookers-on was Robert Wardell. He was but a boy, but his feeling for the sufferer many times, but I never felt myself as I am now; he durst not have meddled with William Edmund- he lay sick, he said :---" The Lord reward the Griffith Owen, who was engaged in prosecuting son." The Prevost was irritated at the rebuke of for thy tender care; it makes me think of my the boy, and seizing him placed him in the stocks dear wife. I know not whether I may ever see by his friend William. Robert's father threaten- her more; but, however, the will of God be done ing the Prevost with legal penaltics, his son was I am and was willing to be contented with the released, but the mind of the youth had been will of God, whether life or death, before I came in due time was anointed and qualified to preach those about him ;-exhorting them to look to the Seeing his end near, his sister spoke to him them to others. His love for his friend William careful education of their children, and to the Edmundson continued through life,

> to man's estate, was arrested at a meeting at month. Caven, with five others, and they were all committed to prison, where they were kept four days.

In the same year, or perhaps the next, distress were distrained.

Robert Wardell soon removed to Sunderland, in Durham, and laboured abundantly in the min-He was aged 63 years, and had been a minister istry, visiting Scotland, Holland and parts of cane, is used as an ornament for ladies' dresses Germany, and he had, we are told, "an extra- Being twice the size of the American fire fly, it is The memorial of the Falls Monthly Meeting ordinary talent as to discipline." His services very brilliant at night. The Creoles catch them were, therefore, highly esteemed amongst his on the plantations, and sell them to the city belles,

In the year 1693, he paid his last visit to Ire-Neither can he be forgotten. The memorial of land, and in the following year, made preparation of the Cape of Good Hope mentions one truly as the righteous shall be had in everlasting remen- for a religious visit to America. Robert Barrow tounding fact-that some English emigrants have brance, though the name of the wicked shall rot, having a similar concern,-they, with the unity actually been converted to Mohammedanism by and go out like the snuff of a candle. This is a and concurrence of their Friends, in the Tenth certain Malay settlers.

tended 328 meetings. They are spoken of as ancient in several of the records relating to them. and yet Robert Wardell could not have been at this time quite sixty years old. It is possible, that imprisonment and hard usage had given some, them.

After holding these meetings to the "comfort selves and those they visited, and having been endure. His strength rapidly failed, and he became seriously ill. He said, "I have been sick

Addressing the woman Friend at whose house

With the peace of God eminently supporting maintenance of proper discipline in the church. In the year 1660, Robert Wardell, now grown His decease took place the 22nd of the Sinh

> Trade in Insects,-Bugs are an important article in the trade of Rio Janeiro. Their wings are made liant varieties are worn as ornaments in the ladies' hair. One man manages to earn his living by selling insects and other specimens to the strangers shells which are most in demand. The nearest approach to his business which we can remember is that of the trade in fire flies at Hayana; the insect being caught, and carefully fed on the sugar

> Conversions to Mohammedanism .- The Bishop

About 300,000 feet of the best white pine plank Haven, Ct., for the manufacture of the American friction matches in the immediate vicinity .- D. Selected.

following touching effusion was written by y Forrester while at Maulmain the misstation in India, at which she had been her dying husband, Dr. Judson, when he ed on a nearly hopeless voyage for health. date of this poem he had been four months lthough it was ten days before the sad as communicated to her."

# SWEET MOTHER.

wild south-west monsoon has risen. ith broad, gray wings of gloom, ile here, from out my dreary prison, look as from a tomb-Alas! y heart another tomb.

n the low thatched roof, the rain Vith ceaseless patter falls ; choicest treasures bear its stains; fould gathers on the walls ;---would henven fwere only on the walls !

et mother, I am here alone, 1 sorrow and in pain; sunshide from my heart has flown ; feels the driving rain-Ah, me! he chill, and mould, and rain.

r laggard months have wheeled their round. ince love upon it smiled, l everything of earth has frowned n thy poor stricken child, sweet friend, hy weary, suffering child.

watched my loved one night and day, carce breathing when he slept, as my hopes were swept away 'd in his bosom wept-Ah, me ! ow had I prayed and wept!

t when they hore him to the ship, saw the white sails spread : ssed his speechless, quivering lip, nd left him on his bed-Alas ! seemed a coffin-bed.

en from my gentle sister's tomb, u saidst, "How desolate each room !" /ell, mine were just the same that dayhe very, very same.

n, mother, little Charley came, ur beautiful, fair boy, h my own father's cherished name : ut oh ! he brought no joy-my child rought mourning, and no joy.

little grave I cannot see, bough weary months have sped e pitying lips bent over me, nd whispered, "He is dead !"-Mother ! is dreadful to be dead!

not mean for one like meweary, worn, and weak-th's shadowy paleness seems to be en now upon my cheek-his seal, n form, and brow, and cheek.

for a bright-winged bird like him, o hush his joyous song, prisoned in a coffin dim, in Death's pale phantom throng-my boy join that grizzly throng t

mother, I can scarcely bear o think of this to-day as so exquisitely fair, nat little form of clay-my heart ill lingers by his clay.

when for one loved far, far more, ome thickly gathering tears, sink beneath my fears, sweet friend, y heavy weight of fears.

but to feel thy fond arms twine round me once again 1 most seems those lips of thine ight kiss away the pain-might soothe his dull, cold, heavy pain.

gentle mother, through life's storms, nay not lean on thee helpless, cowering little forms ing trustingly to me-poor babes ! bave no guide but me.

With weary foot, and broken wing, With bleeding heart and sore,

Thy dove looks backwards sorrowing, But seeks the ark no more-thy breast Seeks never, never more.

Sweet mother, for thy wanderer pray,

That loftier faith be given Her broken reeds all swept awny,

- That she may leau on heaven-her heart Grow strong in Christ and heaven.
- Once, when young Hope's fresh morning dew
- Lay sparkling on my breast, My bounding heart thought hut to do. To work at heaven's behest-my pains Come at the same behest !
- All fearfully, all tearfully-Alone and sorrowing,
- My dim eye lifted to the sky, Fast to the cross I cling-Oh ! Christ ! To thy dear cross 1 cling.

Maulmain, August 7, 1850.

# THE STRAWBERRY PLANT.

#### ST PIERPE.

One day in summer, while I was busied in the arrangement of some observations which I had other species of living creatures. It was confined made respecting the harmonies discoverable in to an earthen pot, amidst the smoke of Paris, I this globe of ours, I perceived, on a strawberry plant which had been accidentally placed in my window, some small winged insects, so very beautiful that I took a fancy to describe them. Next day a different sort appeared, which I proceeded likewise to describe. In the course of three weeks no less than thirty-seven species, totally distinct, had visited my strawberry plant : at length they came in such crowds, and presented such variety, that I was constrained to relinquish this study, though highly amusing, for want of leisure, and, to acknowledge the truth, for want of expression.

The insects which I had observed were all distinguishable from each other by their colours, their forms, and their motions. Some of them shone like gold, others were of the colour of silver and of brass; some were spotted, some striped; they were blue, green, brown, chestnut-coloured. The heads of some were rounded like a turban, those of others were drawn out into the figure of a cone. Here it was dark as a tuft of black velvet, there it sparkled like a ruby.

There was not less diversity in their wings. In some they were long and brilliant, like transparent plates of mother-of-pearl ; in others, short and broad, resembling net-work of the finest Their eyes, therefore, are at once microscopes gauze. Each had his particular manner of disposing and managing his wings. Some disposed theirs perpendicularly; others horizontally; and they seemed to take pleasure in displaying them. Some few spirally, after the manner of butterflies; can take in, at most, but the half. My winged others sprang into the air, directing their flight in insects, accordingly, must discern in the strawopposition to the wind, by a mechanism somewhat similar to that of a paper kite, which, in rising, and combination of parts, which, assisted by the forms, with the axis of the wind, an angle I think of twenty-two degrees and a half.

Some alighted on the plant to deposit their eggs; others, merely to shelter themselves from the sun. But the greatest part paid this visit from reasons totally unknown to me; for some went ments, hedged around with bristles, separated by and came in an incessant motion, while others canals, and strewed with glands. These commoved only the hinder part of their body. A partments appeared to me similar to large verdant great many of them remained entirely motionless, inclosures, their bristles to vegetables of a partiand were like me, perhaps, employed in making cular order; of which some were upright, some observations.

ciently known, to all the other tribes of insects their canals, as well as their glands, seemed full which my strawberry plant had attracted ; such of a brilliant liquor. In plants of a different as the snuil which nestles under the leaves ; the species these bristles and these canals exhibit

digs about its roots; the small worm which contrives to live in the parenchyme, that is, in the more thickness of a leaf; the wasp and honey-bee which hum around the blossoms; the gunt which sucks the juices of the stem ; the ant which licks up the gnat; and, to make no longer an enumeration, the spider, which, in order to find a prev in these, one after another, distends his snares over the whole vicinity,

However minute these objects may be, they surely merited my attention as nature deemed them not unworthy of hers. Could I refuse them n place in my general history, when she had given them one in the system of the universe? For a still stronger reason, had I written the history of my strawberry plant, I must have given some account of the insects attached to it. Plants are the habitation of insects; and it is impossible to give the history of a city, without saying something of its inhabitants.

Besides, my strawberry plant was not in its natural situation, in the open country, on the border of a wood, or by the brink of a rivulet, where it could have been frequented by many observed it only at vacant moments. I knew nothing of the insects which visited it during the course of the day ; still less of those which might come only in the night, attracted by simple emanations, or perhaps by a phosphoric light, which escapes our senses. I was totally ignorant of the various species which might frequent it at other seasons of the year, and of the endless other relations which it might have with reptiles, with amphibious animals, fishes, birds, guadrupeds, and, above all, with man, who undervalues everything which he cannot convert to his own use.

But it was not sufficient to observe it from the heights of my greatness, if I may use the expression, for in this case my knowledge would have been greatly inferior to that of one of the insects who made it their habitation. Not one of them on examining it with his little spherical eyes, but must have distinguished an infinite variety of objects, which I could not perceive without the assistance of a microscope, and after much laborious research. Nay, their eyes are inconceivably superior even to this instrument; for it shows us the objects only which are in its focus, that is, at the distance of a few lines ; whereas they perceive, by a mechanism of which we have no conception, those which are near and those which are far off. and telescopes. Besides, by their circular disposition round the head, they have the advantage of viewing the whole circuit of the heavens at the same instant, while those of the best astronomer berry plant, at a simple glance, an arrangement microscope, I can observe only separate from each other, and in succession.

On examining the leaves of this vegetable, with the aid of a lens which had but a small magnifying power, I found them divided into compartinclined, some forked, some hollowed into tubes, I scorned to pay any attention as being suffi- from the extremity of which a fluid distilled; and butterfly which flutters around ; the beetle which forms, colours, and fluids, entirely different. There

358

square, or radiated.

(To be concluded.)

#### For "The Friend." TRAINING CHILDREN.

tion, do well; for a good education extends one's parts of alum in four, and the druggist was obliged with pleasure. The Russians objected to the opportunity of usefulness in the world, and opens to mix it with a better article to make it saleable. many avenues for respectable or profitable call- The price paid per ewt, was £5; alum is only 10s. ings that are closed to those who are wanting in per cwt., consequently the person alluded to has this respect. But an education cannot be a good been defrauded to the extent of £3 7s. 6d. This one where moral and religious training are neg- cream of tartar, or rather tartar cream, will, I lected. Knowledge gives power and influence, dare say, be shortly sold and consumed in Birand if these are not misapplied, they may become mingham, under the characteristic cognomen of instruments of much harm. Behold our halls of pop! With what effects ? Spirits of sweet nitre her prohibition of the slave trade, by declaring legislation; occupied, generally, by men who and spirits of sal volatile are both sold much di- that though Turkish vessels might come to Anna have been instructed in our highest schools of lite- luted with water-the former oficn contains aquarature, and yet how deficient do we see them in fortis, and thus a mild and useful medicine is renthe very first elements of true wisdom-how wil- dered irritating and injurious ; the latter in one case ful, how reckless, how vain and ambitious-how lately produced indirectly serious consequences. blind to consequences, to the future ; how slow to profit by the past ! And why ? may we not learn scat of intelligence, in a back street with a very something from the reflection that many of them aristocratic name, resides, or did reside, a milkhave been nursed by slaves ?- have been taught man, celebrated for the thickness and richness of to rule, but not to obey-their evil propensities his cream. He was thought to have rare cows. pampered and their wills rarely crossed. And His name was up, and he drove a roaring trade. has not the same course been pursued, and His cream consisted of very fincly prepared the same effect followed where there have been no chalk, and a modicum of cow cream, to which a slaves employed ?

where there has been no discipline to subject the gist who regularly sold him these articles." will, and thus, to lay the foundation in humility and a reverence for sacred things-very many of the children of this republic are sadly deficient in these things-and all of those of our own Society cannot claim to be an exception to the rule, media, the darkness was very dense from two to There is too much wilfulness-ioo little respect and three hours. Two years alterwards, in all the

child in the way he should go,"-in the way of visible, and its duration precludes the idea of a the cross to his own will, when that will is oppose solar eclipse. At the return of light, the sun aped to reason and religion; and as it is some time peared first in a crescent form, then half its face before reason begins to operate, and still longer that the youthful passions are blinding and impe-tuos, how needfai that the will of the interested at Rome. About 536, the san was obscured for and affectionate parent should govern. Let not 14 months, so that very little of his light was bargain, for healthful breakfasts, and for dinners the order be reversed. Let it never become a seen. In 567, such darkness prevailed from 3 somewhere within fifteen degrees of longitude of habit for the child to rule and for the parent to P. M., till night, that nothing could be seen. In the appointed hour. There are no points in our yield, for in this way the child will become strong 626, half the sun's disk was obscured for eight "Psalm of Life" where duty requires of a mas's in his waywardness, the parent weak, and autho- menths. In 733, he was again darkened, and stomach that it should, as Longfellow says, rity be lost-and let it not be supposed we are people were generally terrified. In 934, Portugal pleading for rigorous discipline-this will rarely was in darkness for two months, the sun having become needful if timely care is taken to supersede lost its brightness. The heavens were then openit-a gentle force will remove the bud, which, ed in fissures by strong flashes of lightning, when higher respect is due to the greatest inventor of suffered to grow and harden, in the lapse of years, there was suddenly bright sunlight. September will require the sharp knife or the harsh saw to 21, 1091, the sun was darkened for three hours. remove. What mind inured to Christian dis- February 28, 1206, for six hours complete darkcipline does not find that many of our severest ness turned the day into night. In 1241, on nomical order, precision and silence. In such a conflicts are needed and dispensed to induce a Michaelmas day, the stars were visible at 3 P. M. submission of will that had not been sufficiently In 1547, April 23-25, three days, the sun was subdued in early youth.

# Adulteration of Vinegar, Milk, &e.

London, M. Scholefield, M. P., in the chair, to land, at least, and considerably in some other they know and observe the time of their coming; discuss the adulterations in foods, drinks, &c., places. It came on between 10 and 11 A. M., while all unseemly vessels of pantry or scullery, practised by dealers on the people.

sage:

Jittle less than oil of vitriol diluted with water, scarcely, even with the aid of a lantern, grope to sating, are science applied to the arts-fo coloured will burnt sugar, and a small quantity their way to the barn to take care of the cattle, the most useful of all the arts, that of health of the real article added to give it the proper [The birds retired to their costs at 11 A. M., and making, strength-beguing, and longevity. In all

are even glands, which resemble basins, round, detects the acid. Even in Stilton cheese, for which I paid the best price, calcarcous nodules of entbonate of lime have been detected. Cream of tern tribes of the Caucasus mountains, and the tartar is an article of common consumption in the fair Circassian maidens look forward with delight summer months, under the form of lemonade, to the hour when they shall be sold by their ginger-beer, and other cooling beverages. I have parents to the Turkish traders, and for the desired Parents who give their children a good educa. examined recently a sample which contained three end brave the miseries of the Black Sca passage

THE FRIEND.

"Within a mile of the centre of this midland rich butter tint was given by turmeric. The real What will it avail to "sow among thorns," cream he churned. My informant is the drug-

# DARK DAYS.

In the year 358, before the carthquake of Nico-so obscured that many stars were visible at once. Thus says Humboldt in Cosmos.

If we come almost to our own time, to May 19, 1790, history and tradition assert the occurrence time of their coming." And so it is, in such a A large meeting was held a short time since in of a remarkable day prevailing over New Engand continued until midnight, growing gradually as soon as their work is done; like Job's beasts, J. Postgage, Lecturer on Anatomy, at Syden darker and darker, even till 11 at night. Candles "go into their dens and romain in their places. ham College, Birmingham, presented a statement, and lamps were lighted for the people to see to Such a housekeeper elevates the drudgery of from which we quote the following curious pas- dine and to perform work about the house, cooking into the dignity of a science. Her kit-These became requisite before 12 o'clock, M. In chen is a laboratory, and she a learned professor. "Much of the malt vinegar I have met with is the evening, so dense was it, that farmers could Her culinary processes of compounding, baking, odour. A solution of the chloride of barium soon the day was converted into night .- North Amer. her condiments and preserves, she gives lessons

#### The Turkish Slave Trade.

This traffic is carried on only among the Week slave trade, inasmuch as it afforded supplies of gunpowder and other important articles to their enemies, the warlike Circassians; and when, at the time of the Adrianople treaty, they obtained the Western Caucasus, they established a line of forts along the shore to prevent the trade. A few years since, however, Russia withdrew, in effect, and buy as many young Circassians as they pleased, the slaves must all be entered as Russian subjects travelling to Trebizonde or Constantinople, and provided with Russian passorts. By this shrewd policy the slaves have a right to claim the protection of the Russian Ambassadors and Consuls in Turkey, and thus all such Circassians who may be raised to high offices of state in Turkey will be led to regard Russia as their natural protector.

# THE MODEL HOUSEKEEPER.

I must be permitted to say that there is one department of labour, both in the city and in the country, which woman seems disposed to abandon, but which, for her own honour and the progress of civilization, she ought to fill. The topic is homely, but whatever pertains to home should be delightful. Every woman should be a good housekeeper. A well ordered house is worthy the dignity of being compared to a well ordered State. But for perfect housekeeping, as for perfect generalship, one must have seen service in all the subordinate ranks. In the present state of society we need not go far to find many a man who would give all the waltzes and polkas that a matrician genius ever invented, and throw all the new-fangled flourishes upon piano and guitar into the

#### " Learn to labour and to wait."

or that it should first wait and then travail. No discoverer than to the woman who has mastered the philosophy of Domestic Economy, and who works the machinery of her household with astmhouse even inanimate things seem to be endued with diligence, and to tell the force of the example. "The stork in the heavens," says the prophet, "knoweth her appointed time, and the turtle, the crane, and the swallow, observe the house, with all the turkeys, ducks, and sirloins,

re caused by vile concoctions from the imbibe it. and the forgeries of salaeratus never tort slave of the South, or "hanimal" just from an emigrant ship.

swearing !- Epis. Recorder.

#### BURTFUL INSECTS.

ishness to deprive him of a dinner.

t be left upon the face of the earth.

id the latter are often observed to be ex- inficance.

peutics; and the provocatives and relishes ceedingly active in ascending and descending dyspepsy, but always eupepsy. Slops, trious creatures are only visiting their friends, nd unctuousness, she holds to be an immo- these plant-lice, sometimes called aphides, in gromy of the common table is changed into cows of the ants, who treat them with the utmost will I bring thee down, saith the Lord .- Obadiah. e; and the gross sensations of animal tenderness, which seems to be reciprocated by the are refined into emotions of fitness, ele-lice; for they will dispense their favours with and happy companionship. Under her apparent pleasure by squeezing out drop after rene sleep chases away hightmares and drop of the precious liquor on purpose to gratify nes, which in forty-nine cases out of every the sensual drinkers, standing round in a circle to

In the autumn the ants even remove the plant er family ; but her children have heart- lice from their summer dwellings upon the branch 's stead of heart-barns; frolics in lieu of of shrubbery, flowers and trees to their own more clean bills of health for druggist's bills; comfortable and less exposed donneils in the the manufacture of oil from the cotton seed has revolence towards all mankind instead of ground, where they take care of them as kindly been started in New Orleans. It is asserted that all the doctors in the Red Sea. She puts as they do of their own offspring, in return for the oil is of a bland, pleasant taste, possessing all the idea that the cultivator of the soil which, they draw from them much of their own the qualities of olive oil; that it burns with great nowledge in order to turn the sunshine, nourishment. Thus affectionate is the relation brilliancy, and is peculiarly fitted for using upon , and other elements into productions for between the ant and plant louse. On the other machinery, on account of not gumming or drying, ars and our store-rooms ; but that when hand, the latter do much damage to plants, upon [f the oil is really valuable, the manufacture will te to the far more difficult and delicate which they leed in vast numbers, causing them soon become an important one, for the quantity of ntation, and those very productions are to pine and decay. If no triendly acts relieve raw material is unbounded, ves to be turned into vital tissues-into them of the superabundance of their juices, they ing heart, into brain, retina, and all the will overflow upon the limbs and foliage, or be of touch, taste, and smell ; aye, into vital ejected and fall in showers around theo. This said, 17 large rolling mills, 12 principal or large oo, buoyancy, glee and spontaneous hap substance is sometimes called honey-dew; but foundries, 20 glass manufactories, about 20 engine which are the token and effluence of there is another of the same name, which cousists and machine shops, 5 large cotton factories, 4 the process may be presided over by any of sap oozing from leaves.

Another class of insects is called Hymenoptera, comprehending bees, wasps, ants, ichneumon flies, steam engines in operation in the city and vicinity, husband of such a wife enjoys, in one together with many other insects. "Go abroad besides those above named .- D. News. the security of a hereafter, even in this in the summer time," says Dr. Harris, "and you r he lives where moth and dust do not will behold the saw-fly making holes in leaves it knows the instantaneous penalty of busy-bodies, forever on the alert, and prying into olds promote good humour, and all the or maggot, wherein to thrust their eggs:-the that his coat is out at elbows, and domestic virtues, and how immensely curious swellings produced by the gall-flies, and lessen the labours of the Society against inhabited by their young; the clay-cells of the mud wasp, plastered against the walls of our of Bohemia has issued a circular forbidding Jews houses, each one containing a single egg, together to give their children Christian names, or to keep with a number of living spiders, caught and im- Christian servants, prisoned solely for the use of the little mason's. a would preserve your fruits, protect the young, which thus have constantly before them If you would save your crops, you must an ample supply of fresh provisions ;- the holes he insects that damage the farmer. Read of the stump-wasp, stored with hundreds of horse-Vorking Farmer for January the report of flies, for the same purpose ;- the skill of the leafris upon the Rose Bug, with its slender cutter bee in cutting out the semicircular pieces of rces have not been spared. Other trees, honey bee, without any teaching, upon purely effects. n the grass, have been devoured some- mathematical principles, measured only with her Alth from vegetation, of which ants are very pyramids, and his catacombs, dwindle into insig- the neartments are freely ventilated.

Leighton .- Some one said to him, " You have ich ruder workmen exhaust Araby and plants, which after a while appear unhealthy. The been to hear a sermon," "I met a sermon," was Archipelagoes, she finds in fresher and disease from which they suffer is attributed by his answer, "a sermon de facto, for I met a concocting. Hence in her household there cent, and never injure trees at all. The indus-rice source when the living lay it to heart."

Though thou exalt thyself as the engle, and as they truly are. Thus the swinish der to milk them. They are, in truth, the milch though thou set thy nest arong the stars, thence

> Who art thou that soaring high, Pride of heart thy bosom swelling, Look'st around with haughty eye, Trusting in thy lofty dwelling ! Stoop thy wing or thon 'rt undone ! Let not pride of heart deceive thee, He, the High and Holy One Of thy dwelling shall bereave thee.

There are in Pittsburg and its vicinity, it is and it is estimated that there are more than 100

How easy it is to deceive ourselves concerning Every article in his wardrobe knows with her double key-hole saws, and the horu-tail attacks made upon our self love. When a person's s on its good behaviour. His linen never boring with her augur in the solid trunks of trees; position is definite, he censes to be anxious concerbe without a button. No seam ever ven- you will not fuil to observe and admire the un- hing the slights of others; especially where his tes some passionate men "to rip out;" tiring scrutiny of the ichneumon-flies, those little appermost concern is, to have a clear conscience, To take offence upon trifling occasions resemblea its lips sewed up. How greatly do such every place to find the lurking caterpillar, grab, a man scudding along a wall in the consciousness

Jews in Bohemia .- The Provincial Government

# THE FRIEND.

SEVENTH MONTH 22, 1854.

As there is no longer any doubt that the spering before and behind, covered with leaves for her patch-work nest;-the thimble- peculiar epidemic influence that predisposes to, cellow down, equipped with pale red long shaped shells of the ground-bee, hidden in clus, and produces challen, is now existing throughout no of the ground states scourges of the nursery ters, under some loose stone in the fields, made of a large portion of the United States, it may not be den. It does not confine its ravages to little tragments of tempered clay, and stored with amiss to offer a few remarks to our readers, on s, whence it derives its name, but attacks bee-bread, the work of many weeks for the indus- the course which reason and experience dictate pe-vine in myriads; and apple, plum and trious labourer;--the waxen cells made by the should be observed by those exposed to its

Although the exact nature of the specific cause y this indiscriminate feeder, that has its untenze, and wrought with her jaws and tongue; of the disease is unknown, there is no sufficient ice, but yet will not allow a fastidious the water-tight uesis of the hornet and wasp, na- reason to believe that the disease itself is contatural paper makers from the beginning of time, gious; that is, there is no proof that a person eat them in great numbers, and barn door who are not obliged to use rags or ropes in the affected with it, can communicate it to another re fond of making a repast upon them, as formation of their durable paper combs, but have who is not, or has not been expased to an atmosles, insects and other animals. If insects applied to this purpose fibres of wood, a material phere contaminated by the cholera poison. This destroy each other, all other living things that the art of man has not been able to manuface should remove all fear of nursing those suffering all before them, and finally not an animal ture into paper; the herculean labours of ants in from the complaint, because if the atmosphere in throwing up their hillocks, or mining their gal- which the patient is placed is pure, the attendants Lice love company, and so cluster to leries, compared wherewith, if the small size are not liable to contract the disease; if it contains n great numbers on the limbs of trees and of the labourer be taken into account; the efficient agent, they are as liable to suffer They exude a sweet liquor or sap ex- forts of man in his proudest monuments, his from it out of the sick chamber as in it, provided

Certain things act as predisposing causes of

any thing that diminishes the vital energy may direct rays of the sun, eating largely of defective be classed among these causes. Hence excesses or unripe fruit, and perhaps more than either of of all kinds, inasmuch as they necessarily leave these, sudden exposure to a cool wind when the the system languid and debilitated, fit it to receive body is warm and perspiring. Of course, excesses the full impression of the epidemic. A mistake in eating or drinking are powerful excitants of is very generally committed, by individuals where the disease. A fall of several degrees in the the cholera is prevailing making too great a thermometer, when the disease is prevailing, is change in their diet. Some give up almost all always followed by a large increase of cases, kinds of vegetable food, and avoid fruits as though indicating the propriety of changing the clothing they were poisonous. By this means the stomach so as to prevent the surface of the body becoming is irritated, and the digestion impaired ; the food chilled. The skin should not only be kept warm taken is not properly assimilated, the blood be- but perfectly clean by frequent ablutions in a tepid comes impoverished, and the vital energy lessen- bath or with a sponge. ed. Others discontinue the use of meat, and We have perhaps said enough to point out to impose on themselves a diet of rice or gruel or our readers the errors frequently committed in some other of the farinacious articles. The the anxiety to ward off this dreaded disease, and stomach deprived of its accustomed nutritive the proper precautions to be observed. It is very stimulus, loses its tone, becomes disgusted with its desirable that the mind should be kept as free daily task, and refuses to perform its functions from excitement and alarm as possible as there is with the alacrity needful for health. It is far nothing much more depressing to the vital funcbetter for all those who have been accustomed to tions, than fear. The advice of the Apostle is a temperate use of animal and vegetable food, to applicable here as in all other cases: "Let your make no change in their ordinary fare, except it moderation appear in all things." Observing be to avoid those unripe vegetables (indulged in in this, and maintaining a humble reliance on the ordinary times.) which experience has proved to overruling care of the great Preserver of men, be unwholesome. Ripe fruits are generally pro- we may wait the event without perturbation or motive of health, when they are fresh picked, and over anxiety. partaken of in moderation.

Great injury results from the frequent use of the many nostrums and cholera mixtures, which in America. Vol. Il. are often kept on hand, and by many resorted to whenever there is any sensation perceived in the stomach or bowels which they think different from Jersey to the year 1820, has just been received ordinary, but which probably they would not have noticed in times of less excitement or fear. Fourth Street. Thus the digestive apparatus is often seriously deranged by daily doses of camphor, or peppermint, or others of the active articles usually em- Proud, the History of New Jersey by John Smith, ployed, and feelings of uneasiness or distress produced, which are mistaken for premonitory Samuel Smith,-various recently published vosymptoms of the dreaded attack; and are sup- lumes of Biography, and many historical accounts, posed to call for repeated and probably more and biographical sketches written for and published potent doscs of the medicine which is the cause of the mischief. But there is no one of the many things that have been resorted to as preventives of cholera, that has produced one-half as much injury, both in inviting the disease and rendering it unmanageable when it made its attack, as the use of brandy, or gin advertised as Schneidam Schnaps. While the disease prevailed a few years ago, some one who probably was interested delphia in 1760. in the sale of the article, advertised that brandy in small quantities was a certain preventive of cholera. Others, desirous of participating in the of old meeting houses. profits, followed his example, and the daily papers abounded with puffs and recommendations of brandy and gin as specifics against the disease. None can know the full extent of the cvil thus to the first instant. The whole Russian army of occucommitted, but many of the physicians who had the fullest opportunity for judging of the ravages of the epidemic, bear testimony that a large number of deaths was attributable to this use of those poisonous stimulants, though partaken in what were considered very moderate quantities; the system having thereby been kept in a state of unhealthy excitement favourable to the reception of the disease, and rendered unable to contend with, or throw it off when it was developed. All alcoholic stunulants should be carefully avoided. Not a few of those who commenced in this way to tamper with them, though they escaped cholera, While the causes to which we have referred

predispose to the disease, there are others the allied forces collected at Varna. JAPAN.—On the 28th of Third month, Com. Perry which more immediately excite it. They are impression on the system. Among them are inst., it was ratified by the Senate of the United States.

BOWDEN'S History of the Society of Friends

The second volume of this work, containing the History of Friends in Pennsylvania and New and is for sale by Uriah Hunt, No. 44 North

In preparing this work, James Bowden has had access to the History of Pennsylvania by Robert the History of Friends in the two Provinces by in our Journal. We presume many of our readers will be desirous of possessing a volume which contains particulars of the settlement and subsequent history of Friends in Pennsylania and New Jersey, now first brought together. Pre-fixed to the Volume is a map of the meetings of Friends in Philadelphia Yearly Meeting; on one corner of which is a plan of the City of Phila-

There is a wood engraving of "Richard Townsend's original dwelling-house," and several others

#### SUMMARY OF EVENTS.

EUROPE .- The steamer Asia brought Liverpool date: pation was falling back in good order from the Princialities. Austria has made an agreement with Turkey, y which it is provided, that an Austrian army shall bave retried; the Austrians are to evacuate it on the provide the part of the for a time on that line of operations.

The attitude of Austria is still a source of uneasiness in England, as it is evident that though she has been compelled by the force of circumstances to take part against Russia to some extent, neither she nor Prussia enter fully into the views of the two Western Powers. More Russian troops have been sent to the Crimea, and the emperor Nicholas was reported to be on his way thither to inspect the fortifications, and provide for the fell victims to their use as confirmed inebriates. defence of this portion of his territory, which with the important station of Sebastopol is now threatened by

which more immediately excite it. They are concluded the long songht treaty of Amily and Friend-generally such as make a sudden and powerful ship between Japan and this country, and on the 15th

the disease; and it is perhaps safe to say that great fatigue, long-continued exposure to the Two ports are to be opened for trade with the United side there temporarily under certain restrictions.

CUBA .- There are still frequent importations of slaves from Africa into this island. The brig Grer Eagle, of Philadelphia, on the 25th ult., landed ber cargo of 600 slaves near Havana, and two cargoes had been recently landed at Trinidad and Bahia Hopda The Grey Eagle was subsequently captured.

BARBADOES .- Accounts to the 13th ult. represent the rayages by Cholera as fearful ; in Bridgetown alone

the deaths being from 150 to 200 a day. UNITED STATES.—Congress.—The Senate has been engaged in the consideration of the Homestead bill, which meets with much opposition in that body. The House has passed the River and Harbour bill, approprinting nearly two and a half millions to the impre ment of rivers and harbors and kindred objects at num erous places ; the largest items being for the removal of obstructions at the mouths of the Mississippi, and for St. Joseph's Harbour on Lake Michigan.

The Cholera prevails extensively, and in many places is very fatal. The cities of Chicago and St. Lonis in particular have suffered greatly.

California .- Dates to the 16th ult. received ; the yield of gold continues large. The branch mint at San Francisco is in action. Many substantial building were being erected in the city; real estate and reats bad fallen greatly. The crops of wheat and barley were very large, and if not sufficient for the entire wants of the country, will in great measure supply them-price of wheat, 1.80 per bushel. Vast quantities of the po-tatoes of last year remain on hand, the surplus, of which no use can be made, is computed in the valley of San Jose by millions of bushels. Accounts from the Indian reservation on the Tejon, under charge of U.S. Superintendent Beale, are highly satisfactory. The ln dians have 1200 acres of excellent wheat, and 400 acres of barley. Good houses were being built for the natives, and schools established for their children.

New York .- The druft for seven millions of dollar (equal to about thirteen tons of gold) given the Mesican minister under the provisions of the recent Treaty with Mexico, has been paid at the sub-treasury, and the gold deposited in some of the city banks. There is much upposited in some of the city panks. There is need sickness in the city; the mortality for the week ending 15th inst., being \$17; 147 deaths are reported from Cholera, and 157 from Cholera infantum.

Philadelphia .- The deaths for last week reached the number of 413, double the number of the corresponding week last year when the deaths were 206. Two hun dred and twenty-three of last week's deaths were o children under five years of age, 69 were caused by Cholera, and 83 by Cholera infantum. Thirty-on deaths from Cholera occurred in the Almshouse.

Cape Island .- An abundant flow of soft pure water has been obtained by horing to the depth of 80 feet This and other places of fashionable resort as Saratoga Newport, &c., are not much frequented this season. St. Louis.—Deaths for the week ending 10th instant,

505, of which 206 were from Cholera, and 22 from sucstroke, a great mortality for a city having about onefourth the population of Philadelphia.

Chicago.-The epidemic appears to be abating. Boston.-There were 111 deaths for the week cading 15th instant, 31 of which were from Cholera.

#### RECEIPTS.

Received of John Hampton, Io., \$2, to 39, vol. 28; vol. 28; for Jacob Barber, \$2, to 34, vol. 28.

#### CORRECTION.

In the 43d number of " The Friend," Mahlon H. Lovet should read Mahlon L. Lovett.

MARNIED, at Friends' Meeting, Alum Creek, in Morrow county, Ohio, on the 26th of Fifth month, JOSHUA BALLET of Springboro, to SARAH E. Wood, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Wood.

PRINTED BY KITE & WALTON, No. 3 Ranstead Place, Fourth above Chestnut street.

# HR RND.

# A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

# XXVII.

SEVENTH-DAY, SEVENTH MONTH 29, 1854.

#### NO. 46.

# PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

wo dollars per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions and Payments received by

JOHN RICHARDSON.

0. 50 NORTH FOURTH STREET, UP STAIRS, PHILADELPHIA.

to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, advance, three and a quarter cents; to any e United States, for three months, if paid in ix and a-half cents.

THE STRAWBERRY PLANT. ST. PIERRE. (Concluded from page 358 ) Nature has made nothing in vain. Where-She is never straitened for want of appear. she has placed animals, furnished with s fairer than ivory ; the corolla, an arch dener is at the trouble to sow it again. ve not yet learned to imitate.

A drop of dew filtering in the capillary and trans. itself? Is it not presumable that there may be of cascades : the same drop, fixed as a wave on those which bear pease and French beans? May the extremity of one of its prickles, an ocean we not even consider as varieties of the strawsea. They must, therefore, see fluids ascending of the bramble, with which it has a very striking

youth of a single morning, and the decrepitude of side? Has it not, besides, an affinity with the one day. If they possess historical monuments, eglantine and the rose tree, as to the flower; with they must have their months, years, ages, epochs, the mulberry, as to the fruit ; and with the trefoil proportioned to the duration of a flower; they itself, as to the leaves, one species of which, commust have a chronology different from ours as mon in the environs of Paris, bears, likewise its their hydraulies and opties must differ. Thus, seeds aggregated into the form of a strawberry, in proportion as man brings the elements of natirom which it derives the botanic name of trifeas prepared a habitation, she immediately ture near him, the principles of his science dis- lium fragiferum, the strawberry-bearing trefoil?

Such, therefore, must have been my strawberry single drop of water; and in such mul- plant and its natural inhabitants in the eyes of my at Leeuwenhoek, the natural philosopher, winged insects which had alighted to visit it; but animals, and that these relations are altogether up to thousands of them. Many others supposing I had been able to acquire, with them, an unknown to us, we shall find that a complete his-, and among the rest Robert Hook, have intimate knowledge of this new world, I was still tory of the strawberry plant would be ample cmae drop of water as small as a grain of very far from having the history of it. I must ployment for all the naturalists in the world. me ten, others thirty, and some as far as have previously studied its relations to the other thousand. Those who know not how parts of nature; to the sun which expands its atience and sagacity of an observer can blossoms, to the winds which sow its seeds over t, perhaps, call in question the accuracy and over, to the brooks whose banks it forms and observations, if Lyonnet, who relates embellishes. I must have known how it was cesser's "Theology of Insects," had not preserved in winter, during a cold capable of time, patriarchs, prophets, and the apostles of ated the possibility of it, by a piece of cleaving stones asunder; and how it should ap-our Lord, and the publishers of the Gospel of an abundantly simple. We are certain, pear verdant in the spring, without any pains peace and sulvation, not only as necessary to be of the existence of those beings whose employed to preserve it from the frost; how, preached to others for their acceptance, but that figures have actually been drawn. Others feeble and crawling along the ground, it should they were to manifest their love and allegiance to I, whose feet are armed with claws, on be able to find its way from the deepest valley God by duily bearing this cross, and thus regulate of the fly, and even on that of the flea. to the summit of the Alps, to traverse the their daily walk in humble obdience to the will redible, then, from analogy, that there globe from north to south, from mountain to of God revealed in the heart by the Spirit of Jesus als feeding on the leaves of plants, like mountain, forming on its passage a thousand Christ our Saviour. in our meadows and on our mountains; charming pieces of checkered work of its fair Penn holds up Moses as a remarkable example pose under the shadow of a down im- flowers and rose-coloured fruit, with the plants in sacred history for self-denial, before the appearie to the naked eye, and which, from of every other climate; how it has been able ance of Christin the flesh. "Ic had been saved, ormed like so many suns, qualf nectar to scatter itself from the mountains of Cache- when an infant, by an extraordinary Proideace,y Jour of gold and silver. Each part of mire to Archangel, and from the Felices, in Nor- and it seems by what followed for an extraorr must present to them a spectacle of way, or Kamschatkn; how, in a word, we find it dinary service; Pharaoh's daughter, whose come can form no idea. The yellow antherae in equal abundance in both American continents, passion was the means of his preservation, when s, suspended by fillets of white, exhibit though an infinite number of animals is making the king decreed the death of the Hebrew male eyes double ratters of gold, in equilibrio, incessant and universal war upon it, and no gar- children, took him for her son, and gave him the

inded magnitude, embellished with the Supposing all this knowledge acquired, I should ful presence and extraordinary abilities, joined I the topaz; rivers of nectar and honey; still have arrived no farther than at the history of with her love to him, and interest in her father parts of the floweret, cups, urns, pavi- the genus and not that of the species. The vari- to promote him, must have rendered him, if not nes, which the human architect and gold leties would still have remained unknown, which capable of succession, at least of being chief have each its particular character according as minister of ulfurs under that wealthy and powerot speak thus from conjecture; for, have they have flowers single, in pairs, or disposed in ful prince . . . But Moses, ordained for other work, nined one day by the microscope the clusters; according to the colour, the smell, and and guided by a letter Star, an higher principle, of thyme, I distinguished in them, with the taste of the fruit; according to the size, the no sooner cannot to years of discretion, than the rprise and delight, superb flagons, with a figure, the edging, the smoothness, or the downy impicty of Egypt, and the oppression of his brethren k of a substance resembling amethyst, clothing of their leaves. One of our most cele- there, grew a burden too heavy for him to bear. gullets of which seemed to flow ingots brated botanists, Schastian le Vaillant, has found, And though so wise and good a man could not gold. I have never made observation in the environs of Paris alone, five distinct species, want those generous and grateful sentiments, rolla simply, of the smallest flower, with- three of which bear flowers without producing which became the kindness of the king's daughter ng it composed of an admirable substance, fruit. In our gardens we cultivate at least twelve to him; yet he had also "seen that God who is asparent, studded with brilliunts, and different sorts of foreign strawberrics;—that of invisible," and did not dare to live in the ease n the most lively colours. eings which live under a reflex thus en-Swedish, which is green, &c. But how many brethren were required "to make brick without nust have ideas very different from ours varieties are there to us totally unknown? Has straw," and of the other phenomena of nature, not every degree of latitude a species peculiar to ""The fear of the Almighty taking deep hold of

parent tubes of a plant, present to them thousands trees which produce strawberries, us there are without a shore; evaporated into air, a vast aerial berry, the numerous species of the raspberry, and instead of falling; assuming a globalar form in- analogy from the shape of its leaves; from its stead of sinking to a level ; and monating into the shoots, which creep along the ground and replant air instead of obeying the power of gravity, \* \* themselves; from the rose form of its flowers, and In these ephemerous beings, we must find the that of its fruit, the seeds of which are on the out-Now, if we reflect, that all these species, varieties, analogics, affinities, have, in every particular latitude, necessary relations with a multitude of

### For "The Friend." THE CROSS OF CHRIST.

The Cross of Christ was held by all of olden

education of her father's court. His own grace-

Pharach's daughter, and chose a life of alliction profession made, in this life. It is the doctrine increase they are not lifted up, nor in their adver. with the despised and oppressed Israclites, and to of Jesus, that if thy right hand off ind thee, thou sities are they cast down; because they are mo. be companion of their temptations and jeopardies must eat it (if; and if thy right eye offend thee, derated in the one, and comforted in the other, by rather "than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a thou must pluck it out; that is, if the most dear, his divine presence. In short, heaven is the season ;" esteeming the reproaches of Christ, the most useful and tender comforts thou enjoyest, throne, and the earth but the footstool, of that man which he suffered for making that unworldly stand in thy soul's way and interrupt thy obedie who hath self under foot. Those who know her choice, greater riches than all the treasures of ence to the voice of God, and thy conformity to station will not easily be moved; they lears to that kingdom. Nor was he so foolish as they his holy will revealed in thy soul, thou art en number their days, that they may not be ser. thought him; he had reason on his side; for it is gaged, under the penalty of damnation, to part prised with their dissolution; and to "reden suid, "He had an eye to the recompense of re- with them. The way of God is a way of faith, their time because the days are evil ;" remember. ward;" he did but refuse a lesser benefit for a as dark to sense, as it is mortal to self. The ing that they are but stewards, and must deliver greater. In this his wisdom transcended that of children of obedience, with holy Paul, count all up their accounts to an impartial Judge. These the Exyptians; for they made the present world things as dross and dung, that they may win fore, not to self, but to Ihm they live, and in lim their choice, as uncertain as the weather, and so Christ, and know and walk in this narrow way, they die, and are blessed with them that die in the lost that which has no end. Moses looked deeper Speculation will not do, nor can refined notions Lord. Thus I conclude my right use of lawfall and weighed the enjoyments of this life in the enter it; the obedient only eat the good of the self." scales of Eternity, and found they made no weight land. They that do my Father's will, said the there. He governed himself, not by the imme-blessed Jesus, shall know of my doctrine; them diate possession, but the nature and duration of he will instruct. There is no room for instructhe reward. His faith corrected his affections, and tion, where lawful self is lord and not servant, an informal meeting of business men, at the Age taught him to sacrifice the pleasure of self to the For self cannot receive it; that which should, is tion Rooms of M. N. Croft, Court street, Brook hope he had of a future, more excellent records oppressed by self, fearful and dares not. What lyn, at which Mr. Sexton, the inventor of a new pense.

blessed self-denial; who, of a courtier, became a ful persuasion, and clear conviction upon my of cast iron, in sections, which are made to inter. prophet, and left the worldly interests of the one, soul, of this or that thing, yet considering how lock by very close fitting and ingenious joint, for the faith, patience and sufferings of the other, unmodish it is, what enemies it has, and how secured by keys. This method of building word His choice did not only lose him the favour of strange and singular I shall seem to them, I hope the labour of drilling and bolting, which has been men; but their wickedness, caraged at his integ. God will pity my weakness, if I sink ; I am but a great inconvenience of iron buildings. It also rity to God, in his fervent and bold reproofs of thesh and blood; it may be hereafter he will better allows the house to be taken down in sections. them, made a martyr of him in the end, in the enable me; and there is time enough. Thus and removed at a very little expense. He cover reign of king Manasses. Thus died that excellent selfish, fearful man. Deliberating is ever worst; the frame work on the outside with plates of ima man, commonly called the Evangelical Prophet," for the soul loses in parley the power manifes- by a similar system of interlocking, without an-for his remarkable clearaess of prophecy in the tation brings with it. Never did God convince bolts or other fastenings, the joints being packed coming of the blessed Messiah, and the purity, people, but, upon submission, he empowered them. with gutta-percha, so as to exclude water under holiness and power of the sublime truths of the He requires nothing without ability to perform hydraulic pressure. To finish the dove-tailing glorious Gospel of Christ. "The fidelity of Daniel; it: that were mocking, not saving men. It is of the joints, he has invented a machine that an an holy and wise young man, who, when his enough for thee to do thy duty, that God shows perform the work of furty men. The walls are external advantages came in competition with his thee thy duty; provided thou closest with the made hollow, and the enclosed space is filed a duty to Almighty God, relinquished them all, Light and Spirit, by which he gives thee that with a non-conducting composition of beach set Instead of being solicitous how to secure himself, knowledge. They that want power, are such as and other substances, so that, as Mr. S. observed, as one minding nothing less, he was, with the do not receive Christ in his convictions upon the his house becomes, when finished, a perfect five utmost hazard of himself, most eareful how to soul; and such will always want it; but such as proof safe. preserve the honour of God, by fidelity to his do receive him, receive power also, like those of to all, who like him, choose to keep a good con- beseech you, by the love and mercy of God, by dows, with plates of glass, of any required thick science in an cvil time, it at last advanced him the life and death of Christ, by the power of his ness and transparency. The glass used is not greatly in the world; and the God of Daniel was Spirit, and the hope of immortality, you whose our common glass, but is in itself a new and made famous and terrible through his persever- hearts are established in your temporal comforts, valuable invention, being called malleable giss, ance, even in the eyes of heathen kings,

nothing dear that they might do the will of God, enough to be elear of such impicties, as too many drawn out into threads of any fineness, and so abandoned their worldly comforts, and exposed are found in, whilst your inordinate love of lawful strong and flexible that they are said to be comtheir ease and safety, as often as the heavenly things has defiled your enjoyment of them, and mencing the manufacture of piano and vide vision called them, to the wrath and makee of drawn your hearts from the fear, love, obedience strings from their material. Mr. S. handed rouse degenerate princes, and an apostate church ? and self-denial of a true disciple of Jesus. Turn a piece of this glass string for inspection. It was More especially Jeremiah, Ezekiel and Micah, about then, and hearken to the still voice in thy as small as the E string of a violin, and could be who, after they had decied themselves in obedi- conscience; it tells thee of thy sics, and of the bent around the finger, or tied in a knot apparently ence to the divine voice, sealed up their testimony misery in them. It gives a lively discovery of like cat-gut. with their blood. Thus was self-denial the prac- the very vanity of the world, and opens to thy tice and glory of the ancients, who were prede- soul some prospect of eternity, and the comforts work of the floors, the whole is then covered over cessors to the coming of Christ in the flesh; and of the just who are at rest. If thou adherest to with a peculiar transparent cement of Mr. Sh shall we hope to go to heaven without it now, this : thou wilt soon find, that the power of its invention, which makes the whole floor look like when our Saviour himself is become the most charms exceeds that of the wealth, honour and one solid plate of glass. The cost of roofing with excellent example of it ? that we might deny our beauty of the world, and, finally, will give thee this material is 75 ceats per square foot. The selves, and so be the true followers of his blessed that tranquillity, which the storms of time can walls inside can be covered with plaster, or finish example. wouldst do the will of God, but faintest in thy joyments are blest: though small, yet great by All the interior ornamentation, such as mantedesires from the opposition of worldly considera- that presence which is within them. tions; remember 1 tell thee, in the name of Christ, " "Even in this world the righteous have the better that he who prefers father or mother, sister or of it, for they use the world without rebuke, be-brother, wife or child, house or land, reputation, cause they do not abuse it. They see and bless ity with which it allows of construction. It effect honour, office, liberty or life, before the testimony the hand that feeds and clothes, and preserves a saving of one-third the cost, and three-fourth of the Light of Jesus in his own conscience, shall them. Beholding him in all his guits, they do not in labour, over every other method. Mr. S. stated be rejected of him in the solemu and general adore them, but him; so the sweetness of his that he could complete an ordinary dwelling-house

his heart, he nobly refused to be called the son of and receive according to the deeds done, not the have over those who see him not. In their will my father or mother say ? How will my plan of iron buildings, explained his system. He "Isuiah was no inconsiderable instance of this husband use me? for though I have a most power- constructs the frame work of his buildings entirely and are lovers of self more than of these heavenly from its wonderful property of toughness allowing "What shall I say of all the rest, who, counting things, let the time past suffice; think it not it to bend freely without breaking. It can be Whoever thou art, therefore, that never shipwreek or disorder. Here all thioe en- ed with iron or glass, at the option of the builder.

inquest upon the world, when all shall be judged, blessing who gives them, is an advantage such in forty days. Second, the variety of style and

#### New Jersey, Seventh mo., 1854.

Iron Houses .- We attended yesterday evening

The roofs and floors are made of cast-ine

Plates of this glass being let into the frame pieces, panels, &c., may be of mallcable glass.

The advantages claimed for this style of build

uilding can be taken down and removed. ts security from damage by fire or light- tion of future condemnation, us saving all the expense of insurance. cidental advantages are, its durability, rom vermin, &c .- N. Y. Leader,

Selected.

#### ADMONITION.

isideration, fashion, and the world, are derates against the Christian religion, m even good kind of people often conve on excellent terms; and the fair rewhich may be obtained by a complaisant y to the prevailing practice, and by mere of manner, without a strict attention to principle, is a constant source of danger h. There is something almost irresistiing in the contagion of general example; necessity of that vigilance, which is the of Christianity, to quicken by incessant m.

r reputation is one of the most laudable 'human ambition; yet even this may be into a snare, by inducing a treacherous is soon as it is obtained. A fatal indopt to creep in upon the soul when it has aired the good opinion of mankind.

a fair fame, and the support of numbers, tful dependence: for as every individual for himself, and answer for himself, e imaginary sources will fail, just at the when they could have been of any use ; the soul is in its greatest extremity. A utation, even without internal religion, worth obtaining, if the tribunal of heajudicature. If at the general judgment to be tried by a jury of our fellow morould be but common prudence to secure nr at any price. But it can stand us in d in the great day of decision; as it is erveus for His final judgment, who knows ive of every action! who will make strict n into succerity of heart, and uprightness on; in whose eyes the feeble prayer, and at desire of the fowly Christian, wilf outmost splendid profession, or the most action of him in whose heart is lurking ambition.

her danger arises to some people from a idea, that only great and actual sins are rded against. Whereas, sins of omission perhaps, the most formidable part of logue of offences. These generally supply r what they want in weight, and are the zerous for being little ostensible. They to be repeated with less regret, because nbrance of formal actual crimes, assume id a shape, and terrify by the impression ular scenes and circumstances. And memory of transacted evil haunts a tensence by perpetual opposition, omitted ks into quiet oblivion, without deeply the conscience, or tormenting the im-. These omissions were, perhaps, among et sins,' from which the royal penitent so desired to be cleansed. And it is worthy ost serious consideration, that these are

it can be obtained at a small cost, by the unprofitable servant who made no use of his ing the trap, one of these birds was found within, combinations of the same pattern. The talent that the severe sentence is denounced; as it was carried off, and the other with aniable remarked that in the construction of the well as against corrupt fruit, bad oil, and talents intent followed the captor of its companion (as it ystal Palace, but six different patterns ill applied. We are led to believe, from the same was pressmed) even into the house, — Thompson's paired. Third, the facility with which high authority, that ondited duties, and neglected Natural History of Ireland. opportunities will furnish no inconsiderable por-

" The world extols brilliant actions : the gospel enjoins good habits and right motives : it does not inculcate splendid deeds, which make heroes, or sounding seutences, which constitute philosophers ; but it enjoins the harder task of renouncing self; of living uncorrupted in the world; of subdoing besetting sins, and of not thinking of ourselves ' more highly than we ought to think.' "

### From the Christian Advocate and Journal. CURIOSITIES OF NATURAL HISTORY.

#### PUGNACITY OF ROBINS.

or two instances may be given. Their being so wholly absorbed during combat as to be re- Deer often engage in a sham battle or trial of gardless of all else, was ludierously evinced at strength, by twisting their horns together and Springvale, by a pair fighting from the air downward to the earth, until they disappeared in a man's hat, that happened to be lying on the it; the dog takes the greatest precaution not to ground, and in which they were both captured. injure by its bite; and the ourang outang, in On one occasion two of these birds caught fighting in a yard in Belfast were kept all night in and makes feints of biting him. Some animals separate cages. One was given his liberty early carry out in their play the semblance of catching in the morning, and the other being tamer-possibly from having been the better beaten of the every small and moving object, even to the leaves two-was kept with the intention of being perma-strewed by the autumn wind; they crouch and nently retained. But so unhappy did the prisoner steal forward ready for the spring; the body look, that it too was set at liberty in the yard, which was believed to be its chosen domicile. The other came a second time, and attacked it, when my informant, who was present, hastened to the rescue; and the wilder bird flow away. fashioned after the manner of human The tame one was again caught, and brought into the house for safety. The intruder was now driven out of the premises, and in the evening, when it was expected that he was in a different locality, the other bird was turned out ; its wicked and pertinacious antagonist, however, still lay in keys, full of mischief, play, and mimiery. There immation of Infinite Goodness, not to wait, a third time attacked, and then killed it :-is to the mercy of each other's sentence; the tame bird, though the inferior of the other in busily employed in a garden gathering pebbles, strength, always " joined issue" with it, and fought and with much solemnity and with a studied air to the best of its poor ability.

a robin kept possession of the green-house, and killed every intruder of its own species, amount. set off for another. On examining the spot, a ing to about two dozen, that entered the house. poor toad was found in the hole, which the mag-This had been so frequently done, that my informant became curious to know the means resorted to for the purpose ; and on examination of two or hree of the victims, he found a deep wound in the neck of each, evidently made by the bill of the uralists in France, are beginning to turn their slaver. The lady of the house hearing of the bird's cruelty, had the sharp point of its break cut tion of animals which have hitherto been totally off, and no more of its brethren were afterwards slaughtered; but it did not itself long survive this slight mutilation.

at Wolfhill :- Two robins fighting most wickedly in the air alighted to take breath ;-having reco vered a little, and approached within a foot of serves as a horse, an ass, a cow, and a sheep ; he each other ready to recommence the charge, a bears heavy burd as, draws large loads, supplies duck that had witnessed the combat quickly wad- milk, has flesh which is exe flent, and hair which died up, and in the most gentle and pacific manner ean be wrought into warm clothes. To naturalize shoved with its bill the one to the right and the him, therefore, in Europe, would be an immense other to the left, thus evidently separating them service to mankind, and as he bears cold bravely, to prevent a renewal of the conflict.

following note must be introduced. Mr. Poole Lord Derby mide the attempt and failed. Some denunctations. It is against the tree having a slate-trap once set for birds, saw, on Chinese have been brought over to attend the no lruit ; the lamp which had no eil ; going up to it, a rebin perched outside. On epen- Yaks.

#### ANIMALS AT PLAY.

Small birds chase each other about in play, but perhaps the conduct of the crane and the trumpeter (Psophia crepitans) is the most extraordinary, The latter stands on one leg, hops about in the most eccentric manner, and throws somersels. The Americans call it the mad bird, on account of these singularities. The erane expands its wings, runs round in circles, and throwing little stones and pieces of wood in the air, endeavours to catch them again, or pretends to avoid them. as if afraid. Water birds, such as ducks and geese, dive after each other, and cleave the surface of the water with outstretched neck and Well known as is the pugnacity of robins, one flopping wings, throwing an abundant spray around.

pushing for the mastery. All animals that pretend violence in their play stop short of exercising wrestling with his keeper, attempts to throw him their prey! Young cats, for instance, leap after quivering and the tail vibrating with emotion, they bound on the moving leaf, and again watch, and again spring forward at another. Rengger saw young jaguars and cuguars playing with round substances like kittens,

Young lambs collect together on the little hillocks and eminences in their pastures, racing and sporting with each other in the most interesting manner.

Birds of the Pie kind are the analogu s of monis a story told of a tame magpie, which was seen dropping them in a hole about eighteen inches Some years ago, at Merville, (County Antrim,) deep, made to receive a post. After dropping each stone, it eried, Currack ! triumphantly, and pie was stoning for his amusement.

#### Domesticating Strange Animals,

Geoffrey Saint Hilaire, and other eminent natserious attention to the acclimation or domesticaunknown to Europe, or known only as objects of scientific euriosity. Within the last month they have received for the Jardin d s Plantes, a number The following came under my own observation of Yaks from China-an animal which Buffon says "is more precious than all the gold of the New World." In Thihet and China this animal the French naturalists have every hope that they Having alluded to their evil propensities, the will be able to do so, though, by the way, the late



# THE FRIEND.

# For "The Friend." BIOGRAPHICAL SECTORES

Of Ministers and Elders, and other concerned members of the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia. (Continued from page 356.)

#### ROBERT BARROW.

Of Robert Barrow's life, religious labours, and happy death, an extended account has already said that she felt his heavenly presence. In the have ordered another. The price is 2,400 Data appeared in "The Friend." He deceased in Phi-time of her sickness, she bore many faithful testi-ish dollars. It will last apparently for a century Indelphia, Second month 4th, 1697. See vol. 12, monies to the glory of the worthy names of God. or two without repair. Mr. Soreason, the invest page 366, &c.

#### ROBERT OWEN.

charge of his religious duties, continuing faithful be heirs with the true seed, and exhorted those and loving, respected and beloved to the end of about her against the superfluity of the world; his days. pany of such of his acquaintance as were most them and all sort of people that knew him, being 1697." greatly helpful to his brethren, and made a cause of gladness to those that were his fathers in the Truth. The Lord not only opened his heart like Lydia's formerly, but he likewise opened his mouth to publish his name and truth amongst many, travelling several times through his native country, Wales, where he was of good service. In 1690, he came into Pennsylvania, where he month 7, 1698. lived about seven years, visiting this and the adjacent provinces, and was also very useful in the meeting where he resided, both in doctrine and discipline; he was indeed a strong pillar in the church : I never saw him take part with a wrong thing. Oh, the want of him which I feel! his place is yet empty ; 1 pray God, if it be his will, to fill it up. Oh, my brother, my dear companion ! how can they that knew thy faithfulness to Truth, do less than leave a memorial to succeeding generations? for thy name is worthy to be recorded in Israel. He was a man of peace, and hated all appearance of contention, and indeed he was a skillul peace-maker, being endued with wisdom and authority, yet full of mercy and compassion unto every appearance of good. His removal is a great loss unto us who are left. Well, my dear brother, in the remembrance of thee, and the many good and precious opportunities we have had together, my soul is bowed and ready to say, I shall never have the like companion, so fitted and knit together in every respect; the more I consider my loss of thee, the greater it appears; therefore conclude this my testimony, and return to my own work and service, that I may be prepared to follow after thee.

"HUGH ROBERTS, "He died the 8th of the Fifth month, 1697, and was interred the 10th of the same, in Friends' burying ground at Merion, in Pennsylvania."

### ELIZABETH COWPERTHWAITE.

This Friend was a native of the north of England, where she was convinced of the Truth about keys like a piano, which he plays on incessantly, est of animals, yet if one be shut up in the same the year 1652. We do not know her maiden and every touch on the tangent is followed by a enclosure with halt a dozan horses of the first name, but she married Hugh Cowperthwaite, and click ; the letter is already in its place in the long blood, and the party escape, it is infallibly the lived at Flushing, Long Island. The memorial mahogany channel prepared for it. The whole poor donkey that has led the way. It is he hlore encerning her says, "She was a woman service- is excessively ingenious. In fact it is fairy work, that pencutates the secret of the bolt and latch able to the church of Christin several respects, as The most wouderful part is, that it distributes the and he may be often seen snuffing over a piece well by a public testimony to the blessed Truth, already used type at the same time that it sets the of work, to which all other animals are incomwhich she bore in much plainness and sincerity, new page, and with an exactness perfectly sure, petent. delighting in the prosperity of Truth, and of the No mistake can ever occur. The compositor, by people of God. She had true judgment when to this machine, dors four times as much work as speak, and when to be silent; and divided between another workman, but as he requires an assistant clouds, and the stream of life if not ruffled by obthe precious and the vilc, being tender to the to line and page the set type, this brings it to struction will grow putrid by stagnation.

broken-hearted, but as a sword against that which twice the amount of type set. The whole is so was evil, and which tended to division in the clean and pleasant that it will probably soon be a church of Christ; very desirous that the young favourite employment for women. The machine generation might grow up in the life of Truth, as occupies a very small space, not more than a in the education thereof.

she died, which she endured with great contented- doubt. The proprietors of the Fædrelandet an ness, often expressing the love of God to her, and su gratified by the one they now have that they strengthening and encouraging Friends in his tor, himself a compositor all his life, kindly shave work and service, and against the spirit of sepa- the machine to any visitor. Of course a comperation ; for the Lord had scaled it upon her heart, sitor cannot set with this machine at once; it will We shall add but little to Hugh Robert's testi- that that which leads out of the heavenly unity, and take a short time, a few days, for him to become mony concerning this Friend. After his settle- brotherly fellowship, was a false spirit, and not of familiar with the details, but he is then a genils. ment in Pennsylvania, he was active in the dis- the Father. She often said that such could not man compared to his old comrades. "Ile was one that feared the Lord from showing them the ill consequence thereof. Those his youth, being convinced of the Truth, when Friends who came to see her, she exhorted to to be content."-Paul. about seventeen years of age; he loved the com- faithfulness, saying there is nothing like it. She continued sensible to the last, and departed this party of sick in religion, and was also beloved by life on the 15th of Tenth month, in the year he may soon become impoverished of all his ea

# JOHN AND MARGARET LYNAM.

Of these Friends, an extended account has been already published in "The Friend," vol. 17, page 317. They resided in Philadelphia, where Margaret

died, Twelith month 13, 1697, and John, Second



O, 'tis one scene of parting here, Love's watchword is farewell ! Aud almost starts the falling tear, Ere died the last that fell But happiest he, whose gifted eye Above this world can see, And those diviner realms desery, Where partings cannot be; Who, with One changeless Friend on high, Life's various path has trod. And soars to meet, beyond the sky, The ransomed and their God.

London paper, writing from Copenhagen on May the end, there is prepared for them in heaven, at 18th, says :-

now been able to see the new composing machine forever with the Lord." as in actual operation in the office of the Fadrelandet. Instead of the usual cases and composingsticks, and the compositor standing at his work, puts in the following good work for the long-eard we see a person sitting before a machine with race :- The ass is always esteemed as the stupid-

large chair, and is beautifully made of hard woods. "She was at times sick several months before brass, and steel. Its success is 'now beyond at

For "The Friend."

"For I have learned, in whatsoever state I am.

" Every one is subject to so many losses here, that, unless he has a share in the bank of bliss, joyments, and be a bankrupt as to felicity, But what an enriching privilege is an interest in Christ | Whereby we are insured against all losses, and furnished for all misfortunes ! For though in the world we may have tribulation, yet in Him, who overcame the world, shall we have peace and joy. Our nearest and dearest Friends may be removed by death; but in Him we have a store of dearer and diviner relatives. Our riches may fly away as on eagle's wings, but in Him we have the treasures of eternity | So that it is but for a moment, and in the meanest things that the true Christian can sustain any loss, Our names may be reproached among men, but them is a divine antidote against this; that they may be 'written in the Lamb's book of life,' who will confess them before his Father and all the angels, Our situation may at times seem lonely and deso late, but in Him there is the sweetest of company, the dearest converse; causing our habitation at seasons to feel like a paradise below. The things of this world may all seem jointly to go against us, but He will make them all work together for good. Our comforts may fall off like the blighted blossoms of the orchard; but in Hun nobler comforts shall flourish, and never fade nor wither. Every day may bring new disappointments, (and what else should we look for in this present world,) but in Him none are disappointed, who hear the cross, despising the shame ; for He gives those (spiritually) to enjoy all things; so that in the midst of many privations they can say, 'I mjoice in the Lord, and joy in the God of my sal-Type-setting Machine .- A correspondent of a vation.' And then, if those hold out faithful to inheritance incorruptible and undefiled, and that Owing to the politeness of the editors, I have ladeth not away; when they shall be forever-

Intelligence of the Ass .- An eminent naturalist

The brightest hours of prosperity have their

#### For "The Friend." TRAINING CHILDREN.

various causes, the charge of a family of ws and the fatherless in their affliction .--urden such feel is no doubt intended for d ; for what is it but a consciousness of of wisdom, of patience, of decision and afficient for the occasion ? and what is so Lord ?" It is said, " Cast thy burden Lord and he shall sustain thee,"-and thy fatherless children; 1 will preserve re, and let thy widows trust in me." It can happily be brought to this, what need e? They have access to the Source of of strength-to the "God of patience olation ;" and all rightly directed disunder such influence, will be as the for future uscfulness in the community e church : it will constitute them as foreo "prepare the way of the Lord and to paths straight," in the subjected wills of eful offspring.

nen this religious weight is not felt, or n is too easily cast upon others who canxpected to feel as parents should feel. we expect but a want of due subjection rence for parental authority, and conseect in the future character of the child, der a family aright, there seems to be father's authority, and a mother's untirion and care-but when from any cause these is wanting, we cannot doubt but who is "the Healer of breaches" is commeet the case and to supply all our such is the confidence we ought to feelwe ought to possess, to enable us to disir duties acceptably in all the important f life, and especially so in the care of children.

# COLUMBUS AT BARCELONA.

ter of Columbus to the Spanish monarchs, ng his discovery, had produced the sensation at court. The event it comconquest of Granada, was pronounced a in the cause of the true faith. The extensive expedition. As the summer dignity of his achievement, dy advancing, the time favourable for a

that would be requisite, and having made such ons for his stately and commanding person, which, dispositions at Sevillens circumstances p rmitted, with his countenance rendered venerable by his set out on his journey for Barcelona, taking with gray hairs, gave him the august appearance of a ildren often devolves upon the mother him the six Indians and the various euriosities and senator of Rome. A molest smile lighted up his

ge, they are properly objects of much. The fame of his discovery had resounded glory in which he came; and certainly nothing y to those who feel the obligation to visit throughout the nation, and as his route lay through could be more deeply moving to a mind inflamed several of the finest and most populous provinces by noble ambition, and conscious of having of Spain, his journey appeared like the progress greatly deserved, than these testimonials of the of a sovereign. Whenever he passed, the sur-admiration and gratitude of a nation, or rather of rounding country poured forth its inhabitants, a world. As Columbus approached, the sovereigns who lined the road and thronged the villages. In rose, as if receiving a person of the highest rank, this, to lead them to "cast their burden the large towns, the streets, windows, and bal. Bending his knees, he requested to kiss their conies were filled with eager spectators, who rent hands; but there was some hesitation on the part the air with acclamations. This journey was con- of their majestics to permit this act of vassalage. tinually impeded by the multitude pressing to Raising him in the most gracious manner, they gain a sight of him and of the Indians, who were ordered him to seat himself in their presence ; a regarded with as much admiration as if they had rare honour in this proud and punctilious court. been natives of another planet. It was impossible At the request of their majosties, Columbus now to satisfy the craving curiosity which assailed him- gave an account of the most striking events of his self and his attendants, at every stage, with inun- voyage, and a description of the islands which he merable questions; popular rumour as usual had had discovered. He displayed the specimens he exaggerated the truth, and had filled the newly had brought of unknown birds and other animals, found country with all kinds of wonders.

arrived at Barcelona, where every preparation ed into barbaric ornaments; and, above all, the had been made to give him a solemn and magni- natives of these countries, who were objects of ficent reception. The beauty and screnity of the intense and inexhaustible interest; since there is weather, in that genial season and lavoured nothing to man so curious as the varieties of his climate, contributed to give splendor to this me- own species. All these he pronounced mere harmorable ceremony. As he drew near the place, bingers of great discoveries he had yet to make, many of the more youthful courtiers and hidalgos which would add realms of incalculable wealth to of gallant bearing came forth to meet and welcome him. His entrance into this noble city has been compared to one of those triumphs which the Romans were accustomed to decree to conquerors. First, were paraded the Indians, painted according to their savage fashion, and decorated with tropical feathers and with their national ornaments of gold ; after these were borne various kinds of live parrots, together with stuffed birds and animals of unknown species, and rare plants supposed to be of precious qualities : while great care was taken to make a conspicuous display of Indian coronets, bracelets, and other decorations of gold. which might give an idea of the wealth of the newly discovered regions. After these followed Columbus, on horseback, surrounded by a brilliant cavalcade of Spanish chivalry. The streets were almost impassable, from the countless multitude; sensation at court. The event it compares the windows and balconics were crowded with in that hour they communicated with celestial of was considered the most extraordinary the windows and balconics were covered with spectators. It seemed as if the public eye could not ark of divine favour for that triumph be sated with gazing on these trophies of an unknown world, or on the remarkable man by s themselves were for a time dazzled whom it had been discovered. There was a subldered by this sudden and easy acquisi- limity in this event that mingled a solemn feeling new empire, of indefinite extent and ap-boundless wealth; and their first idea vast and signal dispensation of Providence in cure it beyond the reach of question or reward for the piety of the monarchs; and the on. Shortly after his arrival at Seville, majestic and venerable appearance of the disco- rapidity of a flood; to a tale that is told; to a s received a letter from them, expressing verer, so different from the youth and buoyancy vapour that appeareth for a little time, to a flow-it delight, and requesting him to repair that are generally expected from roving enter er that flourisheth in the morning, and in the ely to court, to concert plans for a second prise, seemed in harmony with the grandeur and evening is cut down and withereth; to vanity; to

ition, and to inform them by the return of gold, in a vast and splendid salour. Here the in its immensity, and swallowed up in its fathomnrier what was necessary to be done on king and queen awaited his arrival, seated in tess abyss. The mind may conceive though This letter was addressed to hun by state, with the prince Juan beside them; and at- taintly, of millions of ages heaped upon millions, of "Don Christopher Columbus, our tended by the dignitaries of their court and the till numbers lose themselves; or rather till we are of the Ocean Sea, and Viceroy and principal nobility of Castile, Valencia, Catalonia, lost in the vast calculation. But who can menof the Islands discovered in the Indies;" and Arragon; all impatient to behold the man sure eternity; compared with whose everlasting ne time he was promised still further who had conterred so incalculable a benefit upon lines, myriads of years are infinitely less than Columbus lost no time in complying the nation. At length Columbus entered the hall, atoms floating in the mid-day sun? All men are summands of the sovereigns. He see that surrounded by a brillant crowd of cavaliers, hasteang to eternity. All are studing upon the atoms of the ships, men, and munitions whom, says Las Casas, he was conspicu-

nd when such duly feel the weight of productions he had brought from the New World, features, showing that he enjoyed the state and

of rare plants of medicinal and aromatic virtue; It was about the middle of April that Columbus of native gold in dust, in crude masses, or labourthe dominions of their majestics, and whole nations of proselytes to the true faith.

The words of Columbus were listened to with profound emotion by the sovereigns. When he had finished they sunk on their knees, and, raising their clasped hands to heaven, their eyes filled with tears of joy and gratitude, they poured forth thanks and praises to God for so great a providence ; all present followed their example ; a deep and solemn enthusiasm pervaded that splendi-l assembly, and prevented all common acclamations of triumph. The anthem of Te Deum Laudamus, chanted by the choir of the royal chapel, with the melodious accompaniments of the instruments, rose up from the midst in a full body of sacred harmony, bearing up as it were the feelings and thoughts of the auditors to heaven ; " so that, says the venerable Las Casas, "it seemed as if ner in which the brilliant court of Spain celebrated this solemn event, offering up a grateful tribute of melody and praise, and giving glory to God for the discovery of another world,

#### WASHINGTON INVING.

#### Selected.

Human life is compared to a sleep; to the a shadow that passeth away. Eternity, that To receive him with suitable pomp and distince solemn word, soon passes from the lip; but who hey desired him to make any arrange- tion, the sovereigns had ordered their throne to be can grasp the mighty, the immense idea, which Seville, or elsewhere, that might hasten placed in public, under a rich caupy of brocade this word eternity conveys ] All thought is lost

ous concern.

If all the water flowing round this carth, And with ten thousand times as much, were pent In a buge cistern, whose unwieldy bulk The whole contained ; but at one leaky pore At certain periods should one drop dispense ; And at the distance of ten thousand years, Of intervening time, those periods fix -Yet sooner twice ten thousand times the whole, Thus drop by drop shall draw the ocean dry, One moment of its endless term abridge ; Then what avails it, whether here we taste Life's transient joys or heart corroding cares, If we, in peace, may happ'ly end our race ; A race how like the shuttle's rapid flight, Or faint illusion of a morning dream.

#### From the Leisure Hour. ASTRAL WONDERS.

delivered before the Church of England Young which induced me to wish to remain where I was. remember, were the airy speculations and peete Men's Society, in Freemasons' Hall; and when I heard a footstep, and I knew I was not doing dreamings of our earlier years upon this fascing we state that the lecturer was J. Craig, M. A., the quite right. When I pulled my hand back, the ing theme; and ardently did we long for the proprietor of the celebrated Wandsworth telescope, sun happened to be shining very much, and I saw dawning of that period when science and art comwhich in space-penetrating power exceeds Lord httle globules running oil in all directions. I bined should triumph over apparently insuperate R sse's nearly as much as his monster glass sur- thought even then, this was very remarkable; I difficulties, and set this long-discussed topic suispessed the instruments of some of his astronomi. again put out my hand, and on pulling it back, I c. ] predecessors, our readers will participate with saw the little globules running off as before. When us in the pleasure with which we witness its puble grew up to be a man I began to think of that grand problem. The revelations of the Wandslication. Many persons, ever since the announce. childish thing. I felt certain then that light was ment that this powerful achromatic instrument had a fluid, and could run off our fingers like water; been constructed, and was about to turn its pene- and if you feel any interest in light, and will extrating eye to the face of the sky, have been amine for yourselves, you will see that light is awailing, with the impatience of scientific curio- truly a fluid: it has its waves, its currents, its speak for himself :sity, the disclosure of some new and startling ocean deeps; and our telescopes may yet tell us facts respecting the mechanism of the heavens, something of its tidal soundings." and the richly-peopled universe in which our It is matter of common remark how difficult, globe forms but an insignificant speek. To such, except by familiar comparisons, it is form any this little pamphlet will be highly acceptable. It adequate conception of the vast distances, magni- mountains. They could scarcely do otherwise, contains some striking statements, which will be tudes, and weights, with which the astronomer new to many tyros in the science, couched in has to deal. And it is surprising how our finite plain terms, and by means of familiar illustrations understandings have been aided of late years, rendered intelligible to all ordinary readers. The through the commendable attempts that have been the places, if there are any inhabitants of the most, lecture, moreover, is pervaded with a spirit of de made by writers and lecturers, to popularize and to look for them. If you want to see whether then yout reverence for the almighty Being upon whose simplify the sublime facts of sidereal science. Mr. were persons in this earth, you would not get into glorious works the author so discriminatingly Craig, in the contribution before us, has now added balloon and go to the top of Mount Vesuvius, and desants, which it is truly refreshing to meet with his mite to this fund of felicitous illustration. For look into the crater, and then say, because year in productions of this sort. Without any inten- example, with the view of facilitating our compre- saw no persons there, that there were no inhabit. tion of exhausting the publication of the veins of hension of the size of our globe, he employs the ants in the carth. I think therefore it is not a fait

natural philosophy, no proposition was stated with the ten hours bill has shown us that men should power, a particular rock, something like Classical and the state of the sta a more dogmatic certainty of its axiomatic truth, not work longer than ten hours out of the twenty patra's Needle, which must have been nearly hall than that which declared light to be a subtle, initiour)-if you were to look, supposing such a thing as high as our Alps. There was no volcair palpable and imponderable substance. It appears, possible, from a high mountain, about sixty miles eruption round about it, but it rose up distinctly however, that this, in common with so many round you, or thirty miles radius, it would take and clearly out of the level plain. I then looked other received opinions of our boyhood, is likely you thirty years to see the whole of this our at other mountains and craters, and from what to be exploded by the spirit of scientific research globe," Then, having set us wondering through saw, I conceive that though there be only and that is abroad. For Mr. Craig-a gentleman who all our faculties at the mighty bulk and the im third of the moon which consists of level plains, it is not for a moment to be suspected of indulging in menseness of the outspread surface of the planet has, in its proportion, as large a quantity of suc a speculative mania-deliberatively declares it as which we inhabit, he next proceeds to take us and to be inhabited as our own globe. If you take his firm belief, that "however intangible some other step in the shining highway of creation, away our oceans and our mountains, I do not be may esteem light to be, we shall reach a time, it which leaves our powers of upprehension quite lieve there is on this earth more than a third part we have not arrived at it already, when we shall paralyzed and awe-stricken. The goes on to com- which can be inhabited by man, 1 am told by a be able to put this so-called intangible substance pare this great dwelling of the human race with person who has looked through my telescope, that under a microscope; and I should not be at all one of the starry host known as Alpha Lyra, he can distinctly see, when he puts on high powsurprised that you may yet live to see, in the which has lately been measured; and states ers, that much of the plains of the moon are level, very light that garnishes this our globe, consisting that, supposing this bulky globe of ours to and he imagines that in the neighbourhood of though it does of very small globules—which can- be only of the size of a pin's head, then the com- Plato, where this peak-like rock arises, there is a not be larger than the millioneth part of a grain of parative diameter of the beautiful orb in question greenness and a verdure to be seen there, evisand, or else they would puncture out our eye- would be two miles and a quarter. Now if that dently demonstrating that on such spots the soil is sight as casily as would an arrow shower of which is represented by the pin's head would alluvial. needles, so quickly do they move-I say, I should consume thirty years to complete its survey, how "Now, let me tell you what power is necessary

except the little flock of Christ, are living, as if abled to put its diamond-like droppings under a surface of Alpha Lyra? Here is a problem for life would never end; and die as if beyond the microscope, more easily than we formerly could our young mathematical readers to solve! The grave there was nothing to awaken their solicit- place under its range the emerald joinings of a old comparison of mountain and mole-hill is nor dragon-fly's wing, or the downy feathers of the utterly at fault, and can no longer express the variegated butterfly."

It will be interesting to know, that besides the general desire to obtain a deeper insight into the nificent to the minute-in illustrating the informed works of God, one of the principal reasons that minuteness of the animal creation, even as brough induced Mr. Craig to undertake the construction to light in this world and with our present imperof his prodigious telescope was, that he might be feet instruments of observation, Mr. Craig says :able to pursue his investigations into the nature " Let me ask you what you think is the middle and properties of light. It appears that his devo- sized animal that we know of in creation, taking tion to this particular branch of study dates from the whale as the largest creature of which we a very early period of his life; and he gives the have any cognizance. You will be surprised following anecdote of his youthful days as fur when I tell you, that the middle-sized animal, from nishing a suggestive hint to him in the philoso- the whale downwards, is not the elephant, as you phical inquiries of his maturer years. "When I might imagine, but the mite in a cheese !" was a boy," he says, "from some cause or other I was put into a dark room, and tried to escape with the explorations of the celestial telescope, the out of it. I had a knife in my pocket, and I began excite such deep interest and curiosity among the to cut a hole in the door to try to get quietly away amateur students of astronomy as that which re-Such is the title of an admirable lecture recently by coming at the latch. Still something occurred lates to the inhabitation of the moon. Many, we

precious ore that everywhere interface its pages, following simple mode of teaching: — "If you were report concerning the moon to tell us, 'Oh, it us we may yet be permitted to cull a few specimens is stand,'' says he, "upon one of the highest inll of mountains, full of craters; it is a volcant, mountains in Wales,—Snowdon for instance,— desolate globe, without an inhabitant.' Now, Among the first lessons which we received in and look around you for ten hours a day-(and saw through my telescope, with a pretty high not be at all surprised to find that you will be en many thousand years would it take to scan the to be put on the telescope to see an object six feet

ideas that are descending upon our age,

Again-to return from the mighty and the mag.

There are few questions, perhaps, connected factorily, at rest. Happily, we already seem to be in a fair way to witness the solution of this worth telescope in respect to the "pale quees of night" are wonderful almost to fabulousness. Les we should be thought to exaggerate the statements of Mr. Craig on this subject, we will allow him to

" Now, concerning the moon," he says, "let me tell you what friends of mine have seen. I found all the telescopes used for looking at the moon were directed to the craters, and then to the because these telescopes were of that comparatively smaller size and construction, that it required a very large object to be at all seen. But these are not

Abbey to ascertain that,"

#### Selected. JOHN FREDERIC OBERLIN.

s," says his biographer, "interesting to gem of those dispositions which, when into maturity, bring forth remarkable thus, the self-denial, generosity, and nce, which so peculiarly distinguished it man, were manifest in his earliest in-The following is given as one among vidences of it :- " Passing one day by the an old clothes vender, in Strasburg maroor infirm woman was endeavouring, withess, to procure an abatement in the price article she appeared to be particularly of purchasing. She wanted two sous to e the sum demanded, and was on the point ng the stall from her inability to give hen Frederic, pretending to be engaged nething else, only waited for her retiring slipped the two sous into the dealer's id whispered him to call the poor woman, her have the gown; and then without stopher thanks, instantly ran away." His fanan of remarkable integrity, made a small e to his children, and it seemed Frederic's ppiness to do good when able, and impart ile store. Even at a very early age, his prayer was, " Speak, Lord, for thy serreth. O God ! teach me to do thy will." ious and highly accomplished mother, he knowledged himself indebted for his love things that are excellent," and for the deubsequently felt of dedicating his talents powers to the good of others. "During acy and my youth," he says, "God often fed to touch my heart, and to draw me to He bore with me in my repeated back-

with a kindness and indulgence hardly to ssed.1

# one Lives.

wing report to her owners:

The focal length of the telescope is we went and inspected every position that could be wood to hold on by, but we were driven into the set, and the usual power that a good opti- examined in the lower hold. There was no ap- fore-chains, the half of which were still unburnt, put on a telescope is a hundred to the pearance of fire, and we returned to the cabin Suffice it to say, that at three o'clock the boat of n that calculation, therefore, the telescope with the conviction on our mind that the ship was the brig Clementina, Cupt. Pike, came up and is used and the second a railway-carriage moving through the burning fiercely in the fore peak, where we had old Lieut, Colonel, I regret to say, perished in the Of course I do not expect to see an object stowed a quantity of hawsers, rope, tar, pitch, wreck. Several troopers implored him to leave nature; but if there are creatures of the oakum, varnish, and sails. The officers, scamen the ship in the boats, but he would not leave his ix feet square, in one of the hundred hours and soldiers were on the spot almost simultane- men, and shared their terrible fate. The men in d by Sir William Herschel, you would see ously as myself, and every one exerted every the boats were picked up by the back Marqua, of aly. An elephant, or two elephants to- offort in their power to extinguish the fire. The Dundee, and a Prussian schooner. Her Malesty's night very well be seen when moving. I force pumps, which had been fitted by orders of steamer Tribune took us off the brig on Sunday, ay the atmosphere is suited for that, but I the government to supply the troops with water the 4th inst., and on the circumstance being re-hat a power of six thousand put upon a from the tanks and butts in the hold, had hose ported that the remainder of the survivors were e, will give you a landscape twenty miles attached, and with those belonging to the ship's on board another vessel, she overhauled the barster, and anything in that space the size pumps were taken below, and the jets directed in que and schooner, and took all hands on board." et square will be seen. We may, there and upon the burning mass. The troops also One of the rescued officers furnishes the followpe in good time to answer the question, worked vigorously in passing buckets of water to ing account: or no there are inhabitants in the moon. those below to check the progress of the flames, "Of the number originally embarked on the not require a building as large as West- but to no purpose. The tar, pitch, and other com- Europa, twenty-one have doubtless pershed; two bustiles, on igniting, sent forth an overwhelming officers (Lieut, Col. Moore, and Veterinary Surblaze into the forchold, firing the bulk of tow geon Kelly) are among the missing, and six nonhands were forced to quit the lower hold; many same fate. The greater number of these were were almost sufficiented. On reaching between washed away from the wreck of the masts, to decks, we found flames ascending the fore-hatch- which they had clung, but Licut, Col, Moore reway in huge volumes, cutting off all communica- mained at his post to the last ; and having repeattion with the fore part of the ship. As hopes of edly declined to leave the burning vessel until all saving the Europa from destruction were then his men hal been safely removed, was at last o'clock-just half an hour from the moment that the the flames, and there unfortunately perished, alarm of fire was raised, this will show the rapid- From the concurrent testimony of those left on ity the fire gained. The volumes of smoke that the burning wreck, from 111 P. M., of the 31st rolled up the main and after hatchway overhung ulto., to 54 A. M. of the 1st mst, it would appear the main deek like a cloud-it was most suffice. that the conduct of the master (Mr. Gardner) was ing and the flames from both hatches chased us marked by great coolness and intrepidity throughon to the poop.

> coming on deck I ran the ship away before the to maintain order and save life been as ably sewind, in order to near a bark and a brig that were conded by his ship's company, there can be little to the leeward of us. The boats were lowered doubt that the list of casualties would have been and filled with men. All were got clear except reduced." was impossible to get out. The last boat was taken off the skids on the poop, from whence we to devotion to God's service. St. John was the were compelled to launch it to save it from being youngest of the disciples ; but no one was more burnt. It was then about 112 o'clock; the main favoured than he, nor more zealous in attachment deck was then in an ignited state, and the masts to his master. His example calls upon those who and rigging aloft were in flames. I still kept the are entering on their career of moral obligation ship before the wind, to near the vessel to leeward and responsibility, to do that which the wise man and to keep the fire forward. Nearly all on board calls upon them in words to do; namely, to rehad left the vessel by this time. Among them member their Creator in the days of their youth ; were all the officers of the ship, the adjutant, sur- and of this we may be sure, that if they do so geon, and cornet of the troop, leaving Lieutenant- remember him, he will not forget them in time Colonel Moore, with the veterinary surgeon and of age, nor forsake them when they are old and about 26 soldiers on board, besides myself, car- gray-headed. If youth present peculiar temptapenter, one ordinary scaman, and the cook, on tions to withdraw us from the service of God, it the burning wreck. Mr. Black, the Admiralty endows us also with peculiar ability to serve him. agent, and the second mate were in the last boat The strength of opening manhood is never so well which quitted the ship. She was pulled away at employed as in practising subserviency to God's 111 o'clock.

of the Transport Europa-Loss of Twenty- foremast, and the ship rounded immediately after- religion, and produces an abundant harvest of ward. It was blowing very hard at the time, good works, and of glory to God .-- Selected. transport ship Europa, on her way to with a very heavy short sea on, raining heavily. was burned on the 31st of May on the I will not further dwell upon this painful moment Live on what thou hast-live, if thou canst, on at about 200 miles from the English coast. than to add that, as the ship rounded with head less. Do not borrow either for vanity or pleasure me she had on board 62 dragoons and 57 to wind, the fire spread over to where we were --- the vanity will end in shame, and the pleasure The captain of the ill-fated vessel makes and burnt us out, compelling us to seek shelter in in regret. any way we could. A number of men took to the day in question, viz. the 31st May, the wreck of the mainmast; some were lost in ary officers were all suffering from sea attempting to make it. 1, with the carpenter, got upon a wealthy friend, will not be apprehensive with the exception of Col. Moore, who, over to leeward and found very great diliculty in of want, though his own resources may be senary. self, had visited the 'tween decks and getting under the weather channel, and making Let us not be fearful. Elijah was faint with his Id several times that day, and at 9 P. M. along the bands to see if there was more unburnit his journey, and requested that he might die; but

which was on board for padding the horse stalls, commissioned efficers, ten privates, two of the The heat and smoke now became so great that all ship's company, and one woman, have shared the past, and this at the furthermost was at 101 driven into the mizen channels by the violence of out these trying hours; he was the last man to "I have omitted to inform you that on my first quit the wreek, and had his zealous endeavours

Youth is no obstacle to the favour of God, nor ' revealed' will, and in triumphing over its spirit-" The mainmast went at two o'clock, then the ual enemies; it receives a grace and beauty from

A man who has liberty to draw without limit

angels brought him food from heaven, and in the it acts powerfully upon the nervous system, in the Senate, it was found that the Homestend bill, a strength of that meal he travelled forty days, even allays pain, and controls spasm. When its it came from the llonse, could not pass that bedy: to the mount of God.

# THE FRIEND.

# SEVENTH MONTH 29, 1854.

The weather continues too warm to admit of much inclination for either mental or physical temporary delirium. As this stage begins to pass exertion. With Farenheit's thermometer ranging off, a placid indifference comes on, terminating in from 80 to 90, and sometimes rising some distance above the latter point, it requires no inconsiderable effort to perform the indispensable duty of edness. It can be readily understood how this supplying the body with the nutriment it demands, succession of effects may induce those who are and the vis inertia is so greatly increased, that subjected to them, to repeat the poisonous dose, of luxury. locomotion is soon productive of exhaustion, de. The feeling of distress that supervenes after the manding repose. Under such circumstances, it first and secondary effect, the mental as well as can hardly be expected that much original matter the physicial debility, together with the excessive will be prepared for our columns, nor do we sup- nervous irritation, the remembrance of the delightpose our readers would desire the labour of read- ful reveries, the increased energy, and the paining long articles, however interesting the subjects less calm that followed the longed-for portion, all reated might be, at times when the temperature combine to seduce the sufferer into a repetition of was less enervating. When the burning heat of the dose; and unless aroused to a sense of im- 191; the week previous, 329; of which 114 were here the sense of the summer shall have given place to a more temper- pending danger, and resolutely determined to Sun'stroke. ed and invigorating atmosphere, we trust our avoid the snare, the poor victims of opium may co-laborers and correspondents will again favour avoid the senter the poor reasons of poor tensors of the sentence of the sent favour which its subscribers have so long mani- cause we suppose any of them are in danger from month, mostly from cholera. fested in it.

Trenton, New Jersey, within two or three years supposed. past," This, if true, is indicative of an alarming increase in that city of a most pernicious practice, to which we fear it is not confined; we mean the habitual use of this poisonous drug for the pur- an average grain crop expected. Bread stuffs in modethat results from its internal administration, of the revenue for the quarter ending the 5th inst., shows individuals, and indeed communities, may become addicted to the intoxication resulting from the use of opium, and be as completely demoralized by it revolting, than those which succeed excessive indulgence in alcoholie drinks. Nothing can be more hopelessly degraded than the Chinese opium consumers, who throng the shops where it is sold in Canton, and other parts of the celestial empire.

We recollect seeing it stated in a report of one of the benevolent societics in this city, that the visiters had discovered it to be not an uncommon assistance, to use opium; and that in some sec- on the lower Danube are still held by the Russians. tions, in the outskirts of the town, opium and laudanum were kept for sale at the grocery stores, and were largely consumed in the families of the poor. It is an easy matter for persons to be body of the military headed by General O'Donoell'is betrayed into the practice of resorting to the use of this powerful narcotic, and great caution should therefore be observed when it is necessarily resorted to for the relief of pain, or to procure sleep, lest those for whom it is given for these purposes become fond of it, or learn so to depend upon it as to be unwilling voluntarily to reliaquish its use. Physicians are sometimes not a little culpable for leading their patients into the frequent use of opiates, without sufficiently guarding them agajust the danger of learning to rely upon them for the removal of every little pain, or a sense of distressing uneasiness, and for leaving persons for whom they have been properly prescribed, before they have ceased their use, and become completely emancipated for their enervating effects, city of heavy Opium is a stinulant narcotic. As is well known,

THE FRIEND,

energy is not expended in the removal of pain or spasm, its first effects are to invigorate the circu- of land to any free white person, who is the head of lation. increase the muscular strength, quicken family, or twenty-one years of age, and is capable of holdthe senses, and stimulate the intellectual faculties. As the excitement of the brain increases, the imagination is exalted, and delightful visions flow before the mind, which may be increased into a sleep, to be succeeded generally by headache, neryous tremors, and a sense of indescribable wretchthis cause, but we have reason to know that the unnecessary and frequent use of opium in one One of the daily papers says,-" The sale of form or another, even among those who would be opium has increased one thousand per cent, in little suspected, is more often resorted to than is 915, of which 183 were from Cholera; under ten pen

#### SUMMARY OF EVENTS

EUROPE .- News from Europe to the 8th inst. Only pose of producing or keeping up the excitement rate demand; flour from 36s. to 38s. The official return a falling off of £812,000. The question whether a decimal currency shall be adopted, is earnestly discussed.

The War .- On the 9th ult. the Turks, in attempting to storm two Russian redoubts on the Asiatic side of the as others are by the use of ardent spirits. In- Black Sea, were defeated with a loss of from 1500 to deed when indulged in, its effects upon both body 2000 men killed. On the 21st and 22d ult, the retreat-and mind, nre, il possible, more deplorable and ing rear guard of the Russian army was attacked near Silistria by the Turks ; the Russians are said to have lost 2500 men, but to have made good their retreat. The Czar is said to have returned a negative answer to the demand of Austria and Prussia, but in conciliatory terms. A detachment of 25,000 Austrian troops had ocen ordered into Wallachia. The opinion that the Russians were withdrawing into their own territory, was incorrect. It would seem that finding their positions near the Danube unsafe, it had been determined to concentrate the forces on the river Screth, the bounpractice among many of the poor who claimed dary between Moldavia and Wallachia. Some fortresses The Baltie fleet on the 29th ult, was still before Cronstadt; some shots had been exchanged, but there had

been no regular attack, SPAIN.-A formidable insurrection in which a large smissal of the ministers and the queen's favourites.

Foreign news to the 12th instant. Flour had declined 1s. per bbl. Consols had fallen to 92. Austria had countermanded the advance of troops into Wallachia. The allied fleet had retired from Cronstadt. St. Petersburg is threatened with a severe visitation of cholera. The insurrection in Spain not spreading, and likely to

MEXICO .- Large portions of the country suffering from want of rain; much discontent with Santa Anna's rule; the condition of the city of Mexico is described as sad and desolate; the inhabitants being rapidly swept away by cholera, typhus fever and dysentery.

CANADA .- There is the promise of a most abundant crop of wheat; a surplus of twelve millions of bushels for export is expected; last year the exports were five millions only. Cholera prevails in many places; in the city of Montreal the mortality from that cause has been

UNITED STATES .- Congress .- After full discussion Friends for the Northern District.

substitute was then introduced, which passed by a later majority. It provides for a grant of a quarter section ing land under the laws of the State in which the land lic-no patent to be issued for the lands until five year after entry, and the payment for the same of twenty-five a cents per acre ; or if the lands have been in the market more than twenty years, twelve and a half cents per are

The custom-house returns for the Sixth month thou a great falling off in the amount of duties collected, the a great failing of in the amount of during concerted the total being 3,681,000 dollars, against 5,350,000 dollars for the corresponding month, 1853. The imports for the last fiscal year amount to about 280 millions, and its worthy of note, that no small portion of this immense importation consists of intoxicating drinks and articles

Loss of the steamship Franklin-this vessel sailed from Havre, on the fifth inst., with a very valuable cargo and touched at Cowes on the same day. On the more ing of the 17th inst., during a dense fog she went ashen on Long Island, about 75 miles from New York. The passengers, 160 in number, were landed safely, and most of the cargo has been secured, but the vessel is deemst

New Orleans .- Deaths for the week ending 9th inst.

St. Louis .- Mortality for the week ending 17th jast 282, of which 138 were from Cholera.

Baltimore .- Up to the 17th inst., Cholera ; mortality of the week, 160. was free from

Detroit .- 259 deaths in the first thirteen days of this

Deaths for the week ending 16th int. Brooklyn .-221, of which 84 were from Cholera. Last week, 223 deaths-76 from Cholera.

New York .- Deaths for the week ending 22d inst. of age, 538.

Philadelphia .- The anthracite coal trade is active be yond all precedent; the three principal lines sent i market last week 121,471 tous ; more than two millions of tons have been sent from the Schuylkill and Lehiel already the present season, and yet the supply is not equal to the demand. Deaths for the last week, 431, of which 61 were from Cholera, and 81 from Cholera hfantum; under five years of age, 242.

The weather has been extremely warm. On the 214 inst., the average temperature, from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. W. 97.4; the highest being at 3 P. M. when it was 100; the lowest at 7 P. M. when it fell to 93.

Boston .- Deaths last week, 98; only 14 from Cholen.

#### GEORGE FOX'S JOURNAL.

Those subscribers to the Leeds edition of this work who may not have received their copies, will please call on the agent, or send, as soon as convenient, and precure them. The edition, which was a very large out is entirely exhausted in England ; but the undersigned has still a few copies remaining, beyond the number subscribed for; and Friends, desirous of possessing the work for themselves or their families, would do well t W. HODGSON, Jr. apply early to

S. E. cor. of Arch and Tenth sts., Philad A few damaged copies will be sold at a low pricemainly damaged in the covers, by getting wet as the vovage.

#### Evening Schools for Adult Coloured Persons.

WANTED .- A Principal and three Assistant Teacher for the men's school, and a Principal and four Assis ants for the women's school. Application may be made to either of the undersigned. John C. Allen, No. 13 S. Fifth street; William L. Edwards, No. 37 Ard street; Samnel Allen, No. 134 S. Front street.

#### A TEACHER WANTED,

For the Girls' second arithmetical school at West-torn Boarding School. Apply to Anne Tatum, Woodbur Sidney Coates, 330 Arch st.; Elizabeth Peirson, 2543 Fifth st.; or Sarah Allen, 146 Pine st.

Correction .--- In the article "Training Children," lad week, omit " not" in the 9th line.

DIED, on the 11th inst., after a short illness, Ross L. PITFIELD, of this city, in the 79th year of his age; i esteemed member of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting

# HREND.

# A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

# L. XXVII

SEVENTH-DAY, EIGHTH MONTH 5, 1854.

NO. 47.

#### PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

two dollars per annam, payable in advance. Subscriptions and Payments received by

# JOHN RICHARDSON.

NO. 50 NORTH FOURTH STREET, UP STAIRS, PHILADELPHIA.

e to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, n advance, three and a quarter cents; to any he United States, for three months, if paid in six and a-half cents.

# RACTER OF PAUL AFTER CONVERSION. BY JOHN KITTO.

have more than once directed attention to t change which was wrought in Saul by his on to Christ. This change affected not his views and sentiments, but his temper racter, his mind and heart.

s suppose for a moment that the record s history ceased with the ninth chapter of , and that we possessed no autographic ons in the Epistles of his later temper and -knowing only the general fact, that he a great apostle, and laboured with extradiligence and success in the Lord's vinehat then, with our knowledge of his prereer, with our recollection of its violence, , and cruelty, would have been the idea r? It seems likely, with these recollecd with our knowledge of the fact that en are not always amiable, that good men always kind, that pious men are not tender hearted,-we should conceive of one who, in the midst of his greatness, , and usefulness, was probably a harsh, rmities.

e reverse of all this is the fact. . . . . It little to say of Saul, that after his cone was no longer illiberal in his reproaches, in his accusations; that he reviled no at he wronged no man ; that he oppressan-nay, that he preserved a conscience offence ; or even that he adhered strictly ent. He was far more than all this. He ger it. ned of his Divine Master lessons of meeksevere afflictions, in necessities, in disstripes, in imprisonments, in tumults, in ions and lusts," its natural tendencies and Christ. , and stood forth complete in Him-a n proofs of this.

consummate knowledge of human nature, no less incitement to reformation. Thus, although Timothy them, as a nurse cherisheth her children." He monished as a brother. does not expect every thing at once; he does not His sorrows and joys, both of which were that the less vigorous are nevertheless alive.

There is scarcely a more lovely part of his cross of Christ." character, though it may be less obvious to unob- ing joy,-" We are glad when we are weak and servient eyes, as being more tender than great, ye are strong." Again, "Let me rejoice in the than the gentleness exhibited to the Corinthian con- day of Christ, that I have not lived in vain, neither verts in his second Epistle to them. He is anxious, laboured in vain." before he appears among them again, that every breach may be healed, and every painful feeling done away, which his sharp reproof of an offending individual may have excited. He would not rather than grieve or offend the weak. "If meat have the joy of their meeting overshadowed by make my brother to offend, I will cat no flesh any remaining cloud. Want of consideration is while the world standeth, lest I make my brother an error into which even good men sometimes to offend"-be an occasion either of his offending, fall. They do not always enter intimately into or of his being offended, for the original word may the circumstances and character of the persons perhaps be taken in either of those senses. ild be likely to form of his subsequent they address. But Saul writes to his friends like one who felt, because he partook of the same fallen neither courted the smiles, nor shunned the frowns humanity with them; like one who was familiar of men, by any servile or dishonourable concess with the infirminies of our common nature ; who sions, yet he considered it as the part of wisdom could allow for doubt and distrust, misapprehen- and duty, to accommodate himself in every thing sion and error; who expected inconsistency, and consistent with truth and a supreme regard to the was not deterred by perverseness; who bore with will of God, to the weaknesses and even the prefailure where it was not sinful, and who could re. judices of those with whom he had to do, But and exacting man, incapable of much prove obduracy without being disappointed at this was merely to secure opportunities of serving ss towards others, or consideration for meeting with it. The apostle's tenderness for his them, manifesting hereby that true philanthropy converts was, doubtless, increased by the remem. which is the genuine spirit of the religion of brance of his own errors,-a remembrance which Jesus. left a compassionate feeling on his softened heart. It never, however, led him to be guilty of that mischievous compassion of preferring the ease of and although (or rather because) himself a follower his triends to their safety. He never soothed where it was his duty to reprove. He knew that integrity was the truest tenderness; that a harsh aws of truth and justice, integrity and truth which might tend to save the soul, had more judices. Language-even his own nervous and ess, in the whole of his conversation and humanity than a palliative which might endan- comprehensive language-could not express in

forbearance, gentleness and kindness; is everywhere visible. It makes him more than imbibed much of His lowly and lovely once press on his friends the Christian duty of for Israel is, that they might be saved," Rom, x. 1. He exemplified it by his patience, in the bearing one another's burdens, intimating how necessary this principle of mutual kindness was, as they themselves had so much to call forth the forbearance of others; and in his usual strain of for the unbelieving in general; he poured out his in watchings, in fastings. 2 Cor. vi. 4, forbearance of others; and in his usual strain of for the unbelieving in general; he poured out his ne word, he had " put on Christ," and in referring to first principles, he does not forget to soul in earnest expostulations with them, and in Him on, had "crucified the flesh with remind them that this was fulfilling the law of the most carnest prayers to the Father of mercies

ature-a far better, and nobler, and more does not speak of any with hopeless harshness. of water run down mine eyes, because they keep reature. His history and his writings He seldom treats the bad as irrectaimable, but not thy law ;" for in his Epistle to the Philippians generally contrives to leave them some degree of (iii, 15,) we find this parallel declaration,view of Saul's character after the heart credit. He seems to feel that by stripping erring "Many walk of whom I have told you often, and had been exchanged for a heart of flesh, men of every vestige of character, he should strip now tell you even weeping, that they are the nothing more worthy of notice than that them also of every glimmering of hope, of every enemics of the cross of Christ."

than that tenderness of heart, which led him to is exhorted to have no company with him who encourage in his young converts every opening obeys not the word of Paul's epistle, the prohibi-promise of goodness. He carefully cultivates tion is only in order " that he may be ashaned ?" every favourable symptom. He is " gentle among yet is he not to be accounted as an enemy, but ad-

exact that a beginner in the ways of religion intense, never seem to have arisen from any thing should start into instantaneous perfection. He which related merely to himself. His own hapdoes not think all is lost if an error is committed ; piness or distress were little influenced by personal he does not abandon hope if some less happy considerations. The varying condition, the alterthe does not advantage in some less nappy (consucrations. The varying common, the atter-converts are slow in their progress. He protects nate improvement or declension of his converts their budding graces; the fences his young plants alone, could sensibly raise or depress his feelings, till they have had time to take root. If he rejoices With what anguish of spirit does he moorn over that the hardy are more flourishing, he is glad some, " of whom I have told you often, and now tell you weeping, that they are the enemies of the Mark, again, his self-renounc-

Self-denial in all things lay at the root of his regenerated character. We find him willing to forego the most innocent and lawful gratifications.

It may likewise be remarked, that although he

His soul, now become truly Christian, was sufficiently enlarged to comprehend all mankind; of Jesus on principles never to be shaken, he felt most strongly and tenderly for those he had left behind, entangled in the fetters of Jewish preterms sufficiently strong and tender, the affec-The intimate feeling of his own imperfections tionate good wishes of his soul on their behalf. "Brethren, my heart's desire and prayer to God

But the benevolence of the apostle was not confined within the narrow limits of country or triends. He felt great tenderness and compassion and God of all grace in their behalt. Truly, con-In his most severe animadversions this apostle cerning such, could Saul say with David, " Rivers

tenderly solicitous for the spiritual welfare of not the gilded paper and good writing of a petition and he had been close friends for years, and in entire communities, this did not absorb his warm that prevails with a king, but the moving sense the vigorous and energetic sailor he had found he attachment to individuals; nor did his ardent re- of it. gard for their highest interests lead him to overlook their personal concerns,

We might produce in proof of this the large number of brethren and sisters who are mentioned by name at the end of most of his epistles, and mention of his uncles, to two of whom, James and haps more deep. James was somewhat of a humo. are greeted one by one with the most delicate Sandy, he tells us, "he owed much more of his rist, and fond of a good joke. Alexander was manifestations of Christian and faithful love, There is a Priscilla and an Aquila, his follow helpers in the word of the Lord Jesus Christ, who James added to a clear head and much native workshop in Glasgow, at the time the war of the have exposed their lives for his; there is an sagacity, a singularity retentive memory and a first French Revolution broke out; when, moved Andronicus and a Junia, his relations and comp great thirst of information. He was a harness by some such spirit as possessed his uncle, he panions in prison, who were in Christ before him ; maker, and wrought for the farmers of an exten- victim of Admiral Vernon's expedition, he entered there is a Persis, much beloved by him, for she sive district of country; and as he never engaged the navy. He sailed with Nelson; witnessed the had laboured much in the Lord; and a Rufus, either journeyman or apprentice, but exceuted all mutiny at the Nore; was with Duncan at Camchosen in the Lord, whose mother, he says, is his work with his own hands, his hours of labour, perdown, and under Warren off Loch Swill mine. From this point of view, these chapters of save that he indulged in a brief pause as the two assisted in capturing two French ships of the line. salutations, which are often passed over as of no light came on, and took a mile's walk or so, were was in Egypt with Abereromby, and at the size general interest, offers us a study most attractive usually protracted from six o'clock in the morn- of Alexandria. And then, as he succeeded in proand instructive, by enabling to penetrate into the ing till ten at night. Such incessant occupation, curing his discharge, he returned home with a apostle's private life, and into his dearest relation of course, left him little time for reading, but he small sum of prize-money, heartily sick of war ships. But this is not all. Among the namerous often found some one to read beside him during and bloodshed. All my uncle's narratives were Christians who surround him, there are some for the day; and in the winter evenings his portable narratives of what he had seen-not of what he whom he reserves a special affection-Luke, the bench used to be brought from his shop at the had done; and, when perusing, late in life, one of historian, so faithful and affectionate ; Barnabas, other end of the dwelling, into the family sitting, his favourite works- Dr. Keith's Signs of the his fellow labourer, his love for whom had not room, and placed beside the circle round the Times,' he came to the chapter in which that en been cooled by a temporary alienation; Philemon, hearth, where his brother Alexander, my younger cellent writer describes the time of hot naval warto whom he writes with a liveliness of affection uncle, whose occupation left his evenings free, fare which immediately followed the breaking out which the pen of the most loving woman could would read aloud from some interesting volume of the war, as the period in which the second rat not surpass; Epaphroditus, whom God had res- for the general benefit,-placing himself always was poured out on the sea, and in which the mtored to health in answer to his prayers, lest "he at the opposite side of the bench so as to share in lers' became as the blood of a dead man, so that should have sorrow upon sorrow; Epaphras, the light of the worker. Occasionally the family every living soul died in the sea,' I saw hin bade Tychicus, and above all the others, Timothy and circle would be widened by the accession of from his head in reverence as he remarked, ' Prophega Titus,-Timothy, than his second Epistle to two to three intelligent neighbours who would I find, gives to all our glories but a single verse. whom no mother ever wrote a letter to her son drop in to listen; and then the book, after a and it is a verse of judgment. His narratives a more full of tender solicitude,-Titus, " his own space, would be laid aside, in order that its con- what he had seen were singularly truthful and son in the faith," of whom he writes that when tents might be discussed in conversation. In the graphic, and his descriptions of foreign plants and he came to Troas, "I had no rest in my spirit summer months, Uncle James always spent some numals, and of the aspect of the distant region because I found not Titus, my brother,"

the bowels of Jesus Christ,"

rained which the city rests. This is being ob- subjects were little studied or known, and pos-viated by the construction of a tunnel over ten sessed more traditionary lore, picked up chiefly it to attend at my nucles with two of my material thousand feet in length. It is progressing at in his country journeys, than any man I ever cousins, boys of about my own age, and latter either entrance, and by shafts from the summit at knew. What he once heard he never forgot; with my two sisters, to be catechised. Sabbath three points. The shafts reach some two hun and the knowledge which he had acquired he could schools my uncles regarded as merely compensadred feet into the earth, from whence the blasting communicate pleasingly and succinctly, in a style tory institutions, highly creditable to the teachers, sounds like heavy but distant cannonading. The which, had he been a writer of books instead of but very discreditable, indeed, to the parents and rock and earth are drawn up by steam power, merely a reader of them, would have had the relatives of the taught; and so they of course Most of the operatives are Cornish miners. The merit of being clear and terse, and more laden never thought of sending us there. Later in the tunnel will cost nearly a million of dollars, and with meaning than words. From his reputation evening, after a short twilight walk, for which the is expected to be completed in sixteen months, for sagacity, his advice used to be much sought sedentary occupation of Uncle James formed an Some sixteen or eighteen railroads, made and after by the neighbours in every little difficulty apology, but in which Uncle Alexander always making, will probably enter the city through this that came their way, and the counsel given was shared, and which usually led them into solitary tunnel. The company has purchased fourteen always shrewd and honest. I never knew a man woods, or along an unfrequented sea shore, some acres of land in the city for a depot, machine shop, more entirely just in his dealings than Uncle of the old divines were read, and I used to take car houses, &c. So that altogether it is a most James, or who regarded every species of mean. my place in the circle, though, I am afraid, act b important enterprise.- Late Paper.

dispensations.

or well contrived form of words; not the product many of which were not to be found in books, and by which the leaves are also well bound together, of a ready memory, or of a rich invention exert all of which without apparent effort on his own The leaves are entirely made of parchment, of a

But while the zeal of the apostle was thus a neat picture, but still the life is wanting. It is much a favourite with Uncle James; my father

#### THE UNCLES,

For "The Friend."

real education than to any of the teachers whose grave and serious. Uncle Sandy had acquired schools he attended." He says, "My elder uncle the trade of a cartwright, and was employed at a time in the country in looking after and keeping which he had visited, had all the careful minute-In short, all that Saul said, and all that he did, in repair the harness of the farmers for whom he ness of those of a Dampier. He had a decided from the day of his conversion to that of his denth, wrought; and during his journeys and twilight turn for natural history. My collection contine was one striking and beautiful comment upon his walks on these occasions, there was not an old a sea shell-a murex-not unfrequent in the Me own declaration to the Philippians,-" God is my castle, or hill-fort, or ancient encampment, or an- diterranean, which he found time enough to transwiness, how carnestly I long after you ALL in tique ecclesiastical edifice, within twenty miles of fer, during the heat of the landing in Egypt, from the town, which he had not visited and examined the beach to his pocket ; and the first ammonie! over and over again. He was a keen local an- ever saw was a specimen, which I still retain, A Tunnel.-The approach to Cincinnati, by liquary; knew a good deal about the architectural that he brought home with him from one of the railroad, has been embarrassed by the mountain styles of the various ages, at a time when these liasic deposits of England. ness with a more thorough contempt. I soon very much advantage," learned to bring my books to his workshop, Sacred to God' should be inscribed on all our though not yet of the kind he would have chosen possessions, in the use of which we are to consult for himself; but he took an interest in my interest; United States, it is said, is a manuscript Bible in his henour, and acquiesce in his arrangements and and his explanations of all the hard words saved the possession of Dr. Witherspoon, of Alabama,

Prayer -- Prayer is not a smooth expression delight in his anecdotes and old world stories, boards of the old English oak, and with though ing itself in the performance. These may draw part he could render singularly amusing. I was most superior quality of fineness and smoothness

beau ideal of a man. My uncle Alexander was of a different cast from his brother, both in intel. lect and temperament ; but he was characterized by the same strict integrity; and his religious Hugh Miller makes frequent and honourable feelings, though quiet and unobtrusive, were per-

An Ancient Book .- The oldest book in the me the trouble of turning over a dictionary. And written over a thousand years ago | He describes al letters in the book are precisely alike,"

# OPENING OF JAPAN.

r from an officer in the Japan Expedilished in the daily papers, giving some cumstances connected with the opening , from which we take the following :---at the time had now arrived when it was for Japan to change her policy in regard ourse with foreigners, and to act like ions in that respect.

not a little curious that so much ignorexisted in regard to Japan. The ques-

n has threatened them has been in favour crew. cess.

I regret that I am not able to inform ons were free, and that he did not come n that subject. I believe he even advised adopt the same policy. Protection is to ed to our ship-wrecked seamen, and coal tions. eamers. The treaty will be made out h, Dutch, and Japanese. Some months se before all the negotiations are ratified. neantime something interesting may be r from this quarter, either from the moveour own fleet, or from the action which ch and English will take, if they do not selves already sufficiently occupied.

rior to the best satin. The pages are all remonstrated, saying that Uraga had been punctilious as themselves, and determined to the great accuracy, and written with great the place agreed on. In the meantime the baats yield not the smallest point. y and becautely in the old German test were sounding every day, and after receiving the "The lower orders were very kind to the visi-d divided off into chapters and verses, reports as to the depth of water, the vessels would be an autiested no little satisfaction at the chapter of every book in the Bible is be moved up higher towards Jeddo. To this with a large capital of inimitable beauty, sounding the Japanese objected, of course just that the exclusive system Japan has heretoforo ndidly illuminated with red, blue, and when they found the Americans advanced steadily, adopted, has not been in accordance with the r, still in vivid colours ; and no two of they stipulated to hold the negotiations at a point wishes of the great body of its inhabitants. All half way between Uraga and the American an- writers agree on this subject, and the experience chorage. An officer sent to examine that spot of this visit already proves it. found it a fishing village, totally inappropriate for Commodore were entertained by a feast, which of fifty millions of people, to nations as ready for confidently asserted that the chief men they represent as being to them most unsavory, trade as the American and English, and many ne Japanese expressed themselves to the Cooked worms, fried snakes, and a variety of others. We regard not this great event in that indigestible compounds, had to be partaken of for point of view. In the meantime, however, it may politeness sake.

probably on account of the earthquakes) have no cury, yellow amber, and a variety of articles of signs of that sumptuousness of which we read so a small kind, which traders only can discover. much, nor did the officers, either at this interview been often asked what a fleet could or in their rambles, observe any evidence of that suppose, in reading of Japan, that it was cultivatsh towards bringing to terms a people wealth and pomp with which the high function of everywhere. This was not the case near ig some fifty millions. The answer is, aries of Japan are said to surround themselves. n is entirely at the mercy of a maritime They had soldiers ranged in a line to the council 1st, because the people of that country house. These were armed with an old fashioned subsisting on a minimum, and depend for firelock-a cover being thrown over the breechistence upon their coast trade, which is with cross-bows and with spears, inlaid with , and a destruction or interruption of this mother-of-pearl. Their aspect was stated to be due to exercision of maintain a provide a second se ly mention Nangasaki, Natsmai, Ozaca, can be considered as a warlike nation. The books Vogel up to the 11th of October last. At that o; the latter of which, if not the largest which have been written on them, on this subject he world, probably contains more inha- and on many others, as far as such limited exan any other. In view of these facts, perience can be trusted, are extremely defective had unavoidably been obliged to stay powards of t, the Japanese have been brought to and erroneous. Their cannons are not more than two months at that place, on account of his travel-Yow that the truth on this score has been twelve pounders, and nothing astonished them more ling companion and protector, the brother of the ere is no knowing to what extent the than the size of the gans on board of the steamers Sultan of Bornu, to whom, as well as to other -frequently taking off their hats and inserting f a people who had for a long while anti- what they saw. A friend entertains so little opin- gether unknown, and who alone had caused the hostile visit, and had wearied in watch- ion of their prowess, that he assures me he delay, although, when asked on their arrival at The very length of time which the would not be afraid to enter Jeddo with a boat's

"Jeddo, as seen from the vessels, does not first question asked was, as usual, on present that imposing appearance some say it et of religion. Perhaps this may now does. Though, as I have said, it is no doubt the tions, the results of which have now been sent form, which their ancestors have hand most populous city in the world, there was no home; and partly with exploring the surrounding reason to believe it possesses any splendid build- country. Among other things, he found some much circumstantiality of what took ings; at any rate, not any very towering edifices interesting tombs of great antiquity in the Waddy that head. Commodore Perry is said to -no spires, no beauing minarets, like the roman. Djerma, near the village Khruik, about one hun-rined them, however, that in his country tic cities of the East. It was remarked that in dred English miles north of Murzuk. These visiting the Susquehanna, an officer of Japanese tombs consisted of about fifty pyramids, mostly artillery went at once to the mast head, may be between six and eight feet high and six to eight to see Jeddo, or to make professional observa- feet square at the bases, the sides corresponding

"As usual, on the arrivat of the Another high. fleet, a *cordon* of boats was placed around it. The high. "One of the pyramids were opened, and in the "One of the pyramids were opened, and in the boats, indicating that they must be removed in interior a carefully constructed tomb, five to six five minutes. It is unnecessary to state that this feet long, three feet wide, and three feet high, was very forcible hint was understood, and the boats discovered, with the skeleton of a child, appawere removed. In insisting upon these small rently ten or twelve years of age, together with points, or apparently small points, and by keep- some pearls or corals. Dr. Vogel tried to get to ay be gratifying to your readers to be ing aloo himself, only being sear twice during the interior of one of the larger pyramids; but of some of the incidents of the by-play, the negotiations. The set ing exceedingly articl and punctilious, being exceedingly articl and punctilious. y be certain that it required no little of conduct. It seems that the invariable mode of would bring misfortune on their heads, and, conand firmness to deal successfully with proceeding heretofore with the Japanese, has been sequently, refused their assistance in the excavato impose an indignity upon foreign officials, and tion. It is gratifying to learn that Dr. Vogel has ie former visit last year the fleet anchore. Contempt has always been consequent thereon, not in the least sufficient form the contract and has passed the time at the most dangerous place, feed. To this the commissioners visit. They were net by persons as studiously Murzuk, without indisposition, while nearly all

"Thousands are ready to avail themselves of the purpose. The Japanese were obligate to yield, the opportunity of commerce with this country, as Perry threatened to hold the interview in Jeddo, and no doubt we shall soon know what is most in itself. Of that interview you will have read, demand. I leave it to political economists to cal-During its continuance, however, the suite of the culate what will be the effect of opening a market be stated that glassware is in demand there, as "The houses (not more than two stories high, recent experience demonstrates, as well as mer-

"I will not prolong this epistle. One would Jeddo. On the contrary, the prospect on land strongly resembled some parts of the shore near the Chespeake. The houses were not very remarkable for cleanliness."

The Expedition to Central Africa,-A, Petermann has addressed the following to the Athenzenm:

" Communications have been received from Dr. date he was still in Murzuk, but the departure thence was fixed for the next following day. He people in that part of the world, as Dr. Vogel Murzuk, as to when they would depart, he gave the answer-" Tanwa, tanwa,' immediately, immediately.' Dr. Vogel has partly occupied his time at Murzuk in reducing his various observaprecisely with the four quarters of the globe, "As usual, on the arrival of the American Only two of these pyramids were sixteen feet

his people were more or less attacked with fever, was during men's ignorance of his Omnipresence; up an holy temple to God. It was promised of He hoped to reach Kuka in fifty five to sixty days, they considered not what God is, nor where he is, old, that "the glory of the latter house should From the circumstance that no news had come I am come to reveal him to as many as receive transcend the glory of the former ;" which possed from Dr. Barth, there can be little doubt that this me. God is a Spirit, and he will be worshipped house or church made up of renewed believen energetic traveller has continued his journey to in spirit and in truth. People must be acquainted filled with divine glory and the beauty of holiness. Timbuctoo, and commenced the exploration of the with him as a Spirit, consider him, and worship should exceed the outward glory of Solomon middle course of the Kowara and the countries in him as such. It is not that bodily worship, nor the temple, which, in comparison of the latter house that region, which are as yet unknown to Euro- ceremonous services, in use among many now, is but flesh to spirit, lading resemblances to the peans."-Late paper.

#### For "The Friend " THE CROSS OF CHRIST.

religious or moral point of view is more or less what it is to worship him as a Spirit. Then you God's regenerating grace, instead of that imagin the immediate concernment of the greater part of will understand, that it is not going to this mounmankind ;" and is " of infinite consequence to be deeply considered by" all. Penn says, " that unawful self in religion, which ought to be mortified thine own heart, and sin not; take up thy cross, ance. This made the prophet David say, "The by the cross of Christ, is man's invention and meditate in his holy law, and follow the example performance of worship to God, as divine, which of him whom the Father hath sent. is not so, either in its institution or performance. In this great error, those people take the lead, who Jesus, told the Jews about their beloved temple attribute to themselves the name of Christians, and are most exterior pompous, and superstitious in their worship. They do not only miss exceedingly, by a spiritual unpreparedness, in the way of their performing worship to God Almighty, who is an eternal spirit; but the worship itself is composed of what is utterly inconsistent with the all these things?" The martyr goes on and tells very form and practice of Christ's doctrine, and those apostate Jews, who were of those times, the apostolical example. That was plain and spirit- the ceremonious and worldly worshippers : "Ye ual, this is gaudy and worldly: Christ's inward stiff-necked and uncircumcised in heart and ears, and mental; their's outward and corporeal: that ye do always resist the Holy Ghost; as did your suited to the nature of God, who is a Spirit; this accommodated to the carnal part. Instead of excluding flesh and blood, behold a worship calculated to gratify them : as if the business were not from Abraham, and, by religion, from Moses ; to present God with a worship to please him, but you are resisters of the Spirit, gainsayers of its in-to make one to please themselves.".. "But what structions: you will not bow to its counsel, nor said the Almighty to such a people of old, upon are your hearts right towards God: you are the the like occasion? 'Thou, thoughtest I was such successors of your fathers' iniquity ; and, though an one as thyself, but I will reprove thee, and set verbal admirers, yet none of the successors of the thy sins in order before thee. Now consider this, prophets in faith and life. The prophet Isaiah ye that forget God, lest I tear you in pieces, and carries it a little farther than is cited by Stephen. there be none to deliver. But him that ordereth For, after having declared what is not God's his conversation aright, will I show the salvation house, the place where his honour dwells, these of God.' The worship acceptable to him is, ' To words immediately follow: " But to this man will do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with I look, even to him that is poor and of a contrite God.' He that searcheth the heart, and tries the spirit, and trembleth at my word." Behold, O reins of man, and sets his sins in order before carnal and superstitious man, the true worshipper, him, who is the God of the spirits of all flesh, and the place of God's rest! This is the house looks not to the external fabric, but the internal and temple of Him whom the heaven of heavens frame of the soul, an inclination of the heart, cannot contain; an house self cannot build, nor Nor is it to be soberly thought, that He who is the art nor power of man prepare or consecrate. clothed with divine honour and majesty, who Paul, that great apostle of the Gentiles, twice excovers himself with light, as with a garment, who pressly refers the word temple to man : once in stretches out the heavens like a curtain, who his first epistle to the church at Corinth : "Know layeth the beams of his chambers in the deep, ye not that you are the temples of the Holy Ghost, who maketh the clouds his chariots, and who which is in you, which ye have of God ?" and not walks upon the wings of the wind, who maketh the building of man's hand and art. Again, he his angels, spirits, and his ministers a flaming tells the same people, in his second epistle, "for fire, who laid the foundation of the earth, that it ye are the temple of the living God, as God hath should not be moved forever," can be adequately said;" and then cites God's words by the prophet, worshipped by those human inventions, the refuge "I will dwell in them, and walk in them; and I of an apostate people, from the primitive power of will be their God, and they shall be my people." religion and spirituality of Christian worship. This is the evangelical temple, the Christian Christ drew off his disciples from the glory and church, whose ornaments are not the embroideries worship of the outward temple, and instituted a and furnitures of worldly art and wealth, but the more inward and spiritual worship, in which he graces of the Spirit; meckness, love, faith, painstructed his followers. "Ye shall neither in tience, self-denial, and charity. Here it is that the this mountain, nor yet at Jerusalem," says Christ eternal wisdom, who was with God from everlastto the Samaritan woman, " worship the Father, ing, before the hills were brought forth or the God is a Spirit, and they that worship him, must mountains laid, chooses to dwell, rejoicing in the worship him in spirit and truth." As if he had habitable part of his earth, saying my delights are said ; for the sake of the weakness of the people, with the sons of men ; not in houses built of wood God condescended, in old time, to limit himself to and stone. This living house is more glorious an outward time, place, temple and service, in than Solomon's; of which his was but a figure, and by which he would be worshipped; but this as he, the builder, was of Christ, who builds us

that will serve, or give acceptance with this God, eternal substance. . . . For God's presence is not who is a spirit. You must obey his Spirit that with the house, but with them that are in it, who strives with you, to gather you out of the evil of ure the gospel church, and not the house, Oh the world; that by bowing to his instructions and that such as call themselves Christians, knew but "I am now come to unlawful self, which in a commends in your own souls, you may know a real sanctity in themselves, by the washing of taio, nor to Jerusalem, but doing the will of God, and keeping his commandments. Commune with evangelical days, is the place of God's appear-

> and the end of its services; 'Solomon, built God an house, howbeit God dwelleth not in temples made with hands; as saith the prophet, heaven is my throne, and the earth is my footstool; what house will ye build me, saith the Lord, or where is the place of my rest? Hath not my hand made fathers, so do ye." As if he had told them, no matter for your outward temple, rites and shadowy services, your pretensions to succession in nature

ary sanctity ascribed to places; they would then know what the church is, and where, in these king's daughter is all glorious within, her clothing is of wrought gold." What is the glory that a "Stephen, that bold and constant martyr of within the true church, and that gold which make up that inward glory? Tell me, O manl is i thy stately buildings, rich furniture, plate and jewels, or the costly array of thyself or family " No, they bear no proportion with the aderning of the King of heaven's daughter, the blessed and redeemed church of Christ."

New Jersey, Seventh mo., 1854.

A new Use for Collodion .- Cotton powder [gun cotton] dissolved in other, forms a varnish which sticks last, dries quickly, is impermeable to water, and impenetrable to air. It is called collodion, and is much used in surgical cases. A gardener has just discovered that it may be made of vas utility in producing plants and shrubs from cuttings. On making the cutting, the varnish is applied to the part cut, which immediately becomes closed, or, so to speak, healed. The cutting is then planted in the ordinary way. Out of twentysix cuttings of hot-house plants, to which collodion was applied, twenty-three struck root; whereas out of the same number, to which it was not applied, only twelve succeeded. With plants kept in green-houses, and those in the open air, even more satisfactory results have been obtained. The collodion may also be most advantageously employed in grafting.

" Lowliness of heart is real dignity, and humility is the brightest jewel in the Christian's crown."

# Sciected

THE CHILD'S WISH IN SUMMER. Mother, mother, the winds are at play, Prithee, let me be idle to-day. Look, dear mother, the flowers all lie Languidly under the bright blue sky. See, how slowly the streamlet glides : Look how the violet reguishly hides ; Even the hutterfly rests on the rose, Aud scarcely sips the sweets as he goes.

Poor Tray is asleep in the noonday sun, And the flies go about him one by one And pussy sits near with a sleepy grace, Without even thinking of washing her face. There flies a bird to a neighbouring tree, But very lazily flieth he, Aud he sits and twitters a gentle note That searcely ruffles his little throat.

You bid me be busy : but, mother, hear How the humdrum grassbopper soundeth near, And the soft west wind is so light in its play, It scarcely moves a leaf on the spray.

I wish, Oh, I wish, I was youder cloud ; That sails about with its misty shroud ; Books and work I no more should see, And I 'd come and float, dear mother, o'er thee. GILMAN "he things that are anseen, are eternal."

Selected.

ere is a state unknown, unseen. Where parted souls must he : nd but a step may be between That world of souls and me.

e friend I loved has thither fled. With whom 1 suppurned here : see no sight-I hear no tread, But may she not be near ?

ee no light-I hear no sound, When midnight shades are spread : et angels pitch their tents around, And guard my quiet bed.

sus was wrapt from mortal gaze, And clouds conveyed him hence ; athroned amid the sapphire blaze, Beyond our feeble sense.

et say not-who shall mount on high To bring him from above? or, lo ! the Lord is always nigh The children of his love.

he Saviour, whom I long have sought And would, but cannot see-nd is he here? O wondrous thought ! And will he dwell with me?

ask not with my mortal eye To view the vision bright ; dare not see Thee, lest I die ; Yet, Lord, restore my sight !

ive me to see Thee, and to feel-The mental vision clear : he things unseen reveal ! reveal ! And let me know them near.

seek not fancy's glittering height. That charmed my ardent youth ; it in thy light would see the light, And learn thy perfect truth.

he gathering clouds of sense dispel, That wrap my soul around ; heavenly places make me dwell, While treading earthly ground,

lume this shadowy soul of mine. That still in darkness lies, let the light in darkness shine, And bid the day star rise !

apart the faith that soars on high, Beyond this earthly strife, hat holds sweet converse with the sky, And lives Eternal Life !

JANE TAYLOR.

For "The Friend."

# BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

ers and Elders, and other concerned members of the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia.

(Continued from page 364.)

MORGAN CADWALLADER.

ame name the following account has been ٠d.

n pleased with the company of the light if he had fallen into his natural sleep. n.

kness, and bring him in his apprehension month. ar death, then he began to consider his n, and saw himself wanting. Then the the Lord came upon him, and he took ourselves is to confer it on others.

delight in his service ; and the company of those who were most serious, and careful to keep close to the Lord, was most acceptable to him. He desired that they would pray for him; and the Lord put it into his heart to go alone to wait upon him, and pray unto him. It was his chief concern to be serious and grave, and to refrain from that company which he formerly delighted in. Such a fear was upon his heart, that he would desire his friends and relations, if they heard him at any time to say amiss, to tell him of it. When he was in his last siekness, a friend visiting him, inquired how he did, he replied, 'I am not afraid of death, nor punishment after it; for I know and am satisfied that the Lord will have mercy on me : and yet I wait to come one step nearer to him.' To another Friend he said, taking his leave of him, ' When thy heart is tendered, remember me : for it is good for one that is weak to have help.' He often said, ' The time of my going to my long home draws nigh.' ' How good is the Lord, and how great is his love !'

"One time he asked his mother how much he wanted of twenty years, she replied, 'Three quarters of a year.' 'Then,' said he, ' if I go to my grave in my youthful days, I shall escape a great deal of trouble that is in the world.' And farther said, 'I very often used to go alone into the woods, and fall on my knees to pray to the Lord, and make covenants with him, and that with many tears. Though I have sometimes been too short in performing the covenants which l made in my distress; yet the Lord has been ductive soil abounds, is the condition of agriculmerciful to me, and I am willing to die. This ture at a lower ebb than in the country about poor careass, which is much decayed already, will go to the grave; but the purer part, or spirit that Jews, many of whom are pensioners of their bre-is in it, will go to the Lord that gave it.'

tender, and often broken into tears : if thou wilt The country round about is in possession of the be careful, the Lord will be good to thee. I desire Arabs who hate the Christians much and the Jews thee, after meeting on First-days, and on other more. The Arabs are the worst farmers in the days, when thou hast time, to read the Scriptures, world. Their implements of husbandry are so and Friend's books, and spend less time in read-rude and primitive that a sample of them would ing history; though I do not say there is harm in surprise even a cotton-planter of South Carolina, so doing, if it do not too much employ thy mind, for these things will be of little worth at tine are generally of the poorest character for the last. I hope thou wilt think on my words, when purpose of the husbaodman. Nothing could be my body is in the dust.' He prayed on this wise, further from the truth. The country possesses a • O ! Lord, who doth hear and see in all places, great diversity of climate, owing to the variation let it be good in thy sight to look upon me a poor in elevation. The valley of the Jordan, at the mortal. Comfort and strengthen thou me, against level of the Dead Sea, is 1,312 feet below the the time that thou mayest see it convenient to Mediterranean, while the mountain of Lebanon take me out of this world; and if there be any rises above the line of perpetual snow, which is at under great trouble, Lord, do thou help them.'

asked him how he did; his answer was, 'I am tual tropical climate, and between these variations very well. I can wait bravely to-day, better than of altitude there are all the varieties of productions g the early settlers of Merion, Penn- at any time before; and desired his father to wait of the temperate zones. The soil is generally a was Morgan Cadwallader. Of his son with him that day; and also entreated both his calcareous, light-coloured loam in the interior, father and mother to pray to the Lord for him. particularly near Jerusalem, and near the sea-He gave good advice to his sisters, to shun vain shore it is of a dark red loam, and on the plains ras born in the Ninth mouth, 1679, and company; adding, 'Through the gooduess and of Sharon very productive, yielding three crops a wards the close of the year 1698 taken mercy of the Lord I am going to a good place, year of such things as will ripen within that space. was brought under concern about his Do not despise your father and mother.' Farther The soil produces good wheat, and corn, oats, condition. He said when he was in speaking to them all, he said, 'When I am depart- potatoes, &c., about equal to the average crops of e had not been so careful as he ought to ed, be you silent, and have a care you make no Connecticut. Cotton has been produced here in en; that when he had heard religiously noise; but for weeping, you cannot help that,' quality and product per acre equal to the best ed Friends speak of the preciousness of Then he said, ' Turn me on my right side, and I upland plantations in this country. k of the Lord, and the necessity of being will trust in the Lord.' These were his last and of using few words in conversation; words that he spoke, and so slept about half an The grapes in particular are very superior, while not given sufficient heed thereto, but he hour, and departed this life without struggling, as peaches, pomegranates, apricots, plums, olives,

"He died the 16th day of the Twelfth month, when the Lord was pleased to visit him in the year 1698, aged nincteen years and three

The most effectual way to secure happiness to lars an English acre.

# SUBJECTION OF SELF.

" He that rules his spirit is better than he that taketh a city.

- 5- 54

In renouncing the pleasures of a sinful life, the Christian only resigns the artificial means of hanpiness, for solid and substantial joy; but in regulating the temper, he encounters a difficult and sometimes painful task. To understand the doctrines of the Gospel, and admire its privileges, indeed, to affect all the exterior of religion is no very difficult attainment ; there belongs to each of these, some outward gratification, some effort of the understanding or exhibition of the person. "Praise is to be obtained in the great congregation;" but to watch the secret repinings of the mind-to subdue the risings of anger-to guard the door of the lips, when the attention is frittered and vexed, urged from its favourite pursuit-to return the answer of peace when provocation mingles with authority, and frowns occur for triffes-to endure the obloguy of reproach when our actions are guided by the purest motives of duty and of principle, and to forego every selfish consideration without exciting applause-this is that secret warfare which Solomon commends in his own energetic language,-"" He that ruleth his spirit is better than he that taketh a city."-Spiritual Gleanings.

## The Agriculture of Palesline,

In no part of the civilized world where a pre-Jerusalem. The city is largely inhabited by "He said to his brother, 'I know thou art serably poor, indolent, and without employment.

It is supposed by many that the lands of Pales-9,300 feet above the sea, so that here is eternal "The morning before he departed, a friend winter, while the valley of the Jordan is a perpe-

Fruit of various kinds grows to great perfection. figs, oranges, and melons, are rich and abundant.

Altogether, the climate and soil, and the productions, make it a most desirable country for a residence. The rich lands near Jaffa can be bought for a sum equal to about six or eight dol-

To all this there is a drawback, which has

Selected.

above the wild Indians of this continent.

From time to time missionary efforts have been made in Palestine, both by English and Americans, with one universal degree of success-that to the title of the land, they commenced upon in was to make no converts, but embitter the bigots the valley of Artos, the little colony moved last against those who were trying to tell them of a better religion than their own.

line to ameliorate the condition of the inhabitants Germans. of Palestine. Seven Americans, with improved plows and other tools, and American seeds, located upon a piece of land seven miles from Jerusalem, one mile from Bethlehem, and made preparations of the agricultural project, and ultimately, by that for farming after the American system.

Their location was in the valley of Artos, upon the very site of one of the gardens of Solomon.

Their friends in the city were much opposed to their going out there to reside, urging them, if spirit that actuated the first movers in the work, they were determined to try to cultivate the soil, immense benefits may be conferred upon that to keep their residence in the city, for fear of the country. All that is wanted to make it a desira-Arabs. This did not suit their plans, and they ble country for the emigrants of Europe is an inteok up their residence upon the land and com- crease of the present colony sufficient to form a menced operations, plowing deep with one of our nucleus or rallying-point, and more extended opebest plows, harrowing with an iron-toothed har- rations, and a gradual drawing in of the resident row, such as was never seen there before, and population to adopt the same modes of producing planting corn, potatoes, beans, pcas, oats, barley, the varied and profitable products of the soil .wheat, and all sorts of garden vegetables; in N. Y. Tribune. short, making a perfect American farm.

The operations, instead of exciting the jealousy of the Arabs, aroused them to a state of surprise, and the news of what the Americans at Solomon's garden were doing, and what wonderful tools they were using, and how peaceable and quiet they generally the most efficient. The parent who were, never saying anything about their religion, flew on the wings of the wind, and visitors came to look and wonder, from far and near. The operations of the carpenter and blacksmith were be to the purpose; and if his words be savory not among the least sources of wonder. The also, they will seldom fail to forward the end derapid manner in which he heated his iron, and signed. Where much is said, counsel is often hammered it into just such shape as he desired, was beyond the comprehension of the simpleminded people.

five Sheiks, who inspected all the tools and the discipline-but generally they are made under the way they were used, and the effect produced, and influence of a brittle temper-of harsh feelings. looked at the growing crops, so much beyond any. Harsh feelings will dictate harsh judgment, and thing they had over seen produced before, and harsh judgment, carried out, will harden the heart then turned their heads together to consult upon of the child. Threats made and not executed, do the wonders they had witnessed. The conclusion but weaken the authority of the parent, and conwas that these people must posssess a very supe- firm habits of disobedience in the child. They rior kind of religion, as that is the standard upon encourage presumption also: for knowing the which they base all their estimates of character parent's will, and presuming upon their forbear unattended by inconvenience to yourself, passes They made applications at once for several of ance, children learn to become heedless of their without rebuke. their sons to serve as apprentices to learn Ameri- displeasure—a most dangerous habit for a child Nor is it to overwhelm the little culprit with a can farming, and did not even object that they to contract in early life. The writer is very far flood of angry words; to stun him with a defea should be taught the principles of American reli- from any disposition to claim to himself the credit ing noise; to call him by hard names, which do gion; for surely, said they, it must be a good of having always acted up to the advice he is not express his misdeeds; to load him with religion, as these are very good people, and God giving. He has made many mistakes which he epithets, which would be extravagant if applied to blesses their labour beyond any other in all Pales- would be glad of the opportunity of correcting, a fault of ten-fold enormity : or to declare with tine.

to molest the American farmers, since they had affectionate parent, a considerable degree of But it is to watch anxiously for the first rising all the Sheiks and principal men in the country strictness in early training is no cruelty, but the of sin, and to repress them; to counteract the on their side, and anxious for their success and reverse. If it breaks the spirit, it is only the earliest workings of selfishness; to teach an iminfluence. The Jews, too, began to think it would spirit of the oppressor, which ought to be broken plicit and unquestioning obedience to the will of be better for them to cultivate such a fruitful soil than starve in the city, as many of them have ment of the child from its rightful lord and esta- allegiance to the requirements of a civil magis done, and they began to apply for situations as blish over it the worst of tyrannics-that spirit trate, and to the laws of the great Ruler and labourcrs, notwithstanding the priests always which seeks to mar the beauty and innocence that Father in heaven, taught them that it was derogatory to the national the good Spirit often imprints upon the child in It is to punish a character of the Hebrews to till the soil. Though, tender years. Against this spirit it is we should cause it is sinful and contrary to the commands of if they had undertaken it by themselves, they would contend and not against the child, but rather for God; without reference to whether it may or not

heretofore deterred settlers from seeking a home not have been permitted by the Arabs, who hunt the child,-for his life and for his happinessthere, who know how to appreciate and cultivate them as they would wild beasts. But, under the break the spirit of the oppressor and deliver he such a soil and make the productions profitable protection of the American farmers, the Arabs junceent and oppressed. If the parent is so and homes in such a climate pleasant and beauti- will permit them to labour, and it is now a mutter accustomed to watch over his own spirit, nor he ful. The country is in possession of the Arabs, of serious discussion among those who know of keep it in subjection, the enemy will insiduate who in point of cultivation are but a small remove the success of this enterprise, whether the most himself and contend against the child with him feasible plan for colonizing the Jews in Palestine own weapons, thus wounding the spirits of both. is not to make them cultivators of its rich soil.

Owing to some difficulty which arose in regard year to the plains of Sharon, where they have got a permanent location, and the number consists Two years ago, an effort was made in a new now of ten Americans, male and female, and two

One of the number was in our office n few days since, from whom we derived these facts. He speaks in most encouraging terms of the success means, of an influence upon the inhabitants, that will eventually result in great good.

This effort has been made through the liberality of a few Christians in this city, and by the same

For " The Friend."

#### TRAINING CHILDREN.

A quiet government is no doubt the best, and rules in a quiet way, has the best control of his own spirit, which is indispensable to right authority in a family. What he says is more likely to obscured by the multitude of words. Threaten-ing, also, should be avoided. Threats are sometimes the resort of those who love their ease, and One day the farm received a visit from twenty- and hope thereby to escape the trouble of a better but from a good deal of experience and observa- passionate vehemence that he is the worst child It would have been dangerous new for any one tion, he is fully persuaded that in the hands of at in the village and destined to the gallows. -that spirit which is seeking to wrest the govern- the parent, as the best preparation for a future

For " The Friend " SHANGHAIS.

Who knows the advantages or disadvantages of the Shanghai fowls except those who have been engaged in raising them in common with other chickens. If the Editor of "The Friend" placed that essay on Shanghais in his columns as a hint or caution to the members of our Society to beware of getting into a spirit of speculation, ] hope it will have its use.

Notwithstanding all this, let those fowls have their due. I have raised several kinds, and am decidedly of the opinion that they are more profit. able in several respects. 1st. They are larger; 2nd. They are quiet and more easily managed while raising their young. 3rd. Almost any feace will turn them. 4th. They feed on grass nearly the same as water-fowls, 5th, And more than all, the quantity of eggs they lay; the same in winter as summer; and eggs we knew are eggs in our winter-markets. 6th, They commen laying younger than our common fowls: and | have known them to fetch off a nice brood of chickens at the age of six months. My opponent says, 'Give me Guinea fowls for eggs.' I will just say who ever heard of those fowls laying in the winter season ? true, they lay from 18 to 20 eggs before setting : but Shanghai's lay two dozen, and sometimes more : and do not stop for the inclement season. A prominent objection to them is, they do not scratch for a living : this is with me an item in their favour. And as for their being such unaccountable corn consumers, the piece shows for itself, that ignorance of their properties combined with a prejudice against them, was the cause of such a conclusion. Отно.

Ohio, Seventh mo. 1854.

# WHAT FAMILY GOVERNMENT IS.

It is not to watch children with a suspicious eye; to frown at their merry outbursts of innocent hilarity; to suppress their joyous laughter, and to mould them into melancholy little models of octogenarian gravity.

And when they have been in fault, it is not to punish them simply on account of the personal injury that you may have chanced to sufferin consequence of their fault; while disobedience,

Nor is it to overwhelm the little culprit with a

It is to punish a fault because it is a fault; be-

to others.

reprove with calmess and composure, ing." ith angry irritation ; in a few words fitly id not with a torrent of abuse ; to punish you mean, and infallibly to do as you

our strict fidelity with such blessings as ed on Abraham, or punish your criminal Cobserver.

#### From the Leisure Hour. Conversation upon the Caterpillar. FOR YOUNG READERS.

! papa ! see what a very curious insect und here in the wall of our summeraid little Cassie to her father, as she and ger sister and brothers were busily emdressing their little gardens, and trainevsuckle, with its sweet-smelling bells t scarlet berries, through the branches of creeper which formed the roof of their ver,

let me see it," said Nannie, running up ter, who had hastened to her papa, who d upon a rustic chair just opposite to children were thus employed, with a is hand. "Why, that is a caterpillar, hich you know mamma told us will in f time turn into one of those beautiful that flutter from flower to flower."

Nannie; but this is covered with pretty ow balls, which are quite bright and d seel it is not nearly so large or so the caterpillar manima showed us, and ne of those little vellow balls,"

papa, what kind of butterfly will it pro-

enr children," said their papa, " that uninsect is destined never to become a of any kind. It has met with enemies destroyed its vitality ; that is, its power longer in any state, and left it nothing apty skin. I shall presently endeavour to you how this has been effected; but, ne hear whether Harry can tell me what illar comes from."

a pupa," said the youngest child-a litbont eight years of age, who, from his sking questions, and his desire of gaining on on everything that he could at all unwas called THE DECTOR-" mamma at the butterfly lays a number of little ich are hatched into little caterpillars, t first very small, but very soon grow is those caterpillars which we saw on the eaf."

Quite right ; these eggs are laid in some ere, as soon as they are hatched, the rpillar is sure to find plenty of food suitnature ; and this he devours so greedily, creases in size in a wonderful manner, time arrives that he is about to undergo change; and as he was a motionless egg became a caterpillar, so now he again almost motionless, and changes into anid of egg, as it were, from which the tterfly is to issue. Can any of you tell ame by which naturalists call the cater-

papa," said James, the eldest boy, who ed with great attention to what had been Naturalists, or those persons who are

productive of immediate Injury to the skilled in natural history, call the caterpillar larva, which means a mask, that is, a disguise or cover-

Papa. Right, my boy; Linnæus, the most eminent amongst naturalists, invented this name s you threaten, and threaten only when larva, because the caterpillar is a kind of outward suppose that an ugly creeping insect like a caterintend and can remember to perform; to covering or disguise of the future butterfly within, pillar could be transformed into such a beguind It has been ascertained by curious microscopic examination, that a distinct butterfly, only undegovern your family as in the sight of veloped and not full grown, is contained within gave you your authority; who will the body of the caterpillar; and that this latter has its own organs of digestion and respiration, ith such curses as he visited on Eli .- and independent of the future butterfly which it encloses.

Harry. What do you mean, papa, by microscopic, or whatever you call it ?

Papa, I think Cassie will be able to explain this big word microscopic to you; as she has been very lately looking through a miscroscope.

Cassie. Oh yes; don't you remember the last showed us a very curious instrument which had a saw the down on the wing of a moth, and the little vessels in the rose branch which carry up the sap and nourishment to the flower ? This instrument, he told us, was a microscope; and microscopic examination means, looking at the larva or caterpillar through a microscope,

Papa. Yes; and this shows us the little embryo or young butterfly inside of the larva; and at the same time discovers to us the lungs and stomach of the larva, by which it breathes and feeds, quite distinct and independent of this little butterfly, as I have already told you.

Nannie. But I think mamma said that the butterfly comes from a chrysalis, or cocoon of silk, which the caterpillar spins before it changes into the butterfly.

Papa. So it does, Nannie. The full-grown butterfly lays the egg; the egg produces the larva, or caterpillar, which, as we have seen, contains the future butterfly; and when the proper period arrives, and the life of the insect in this its ing principles and testimonies of our worthy prefirst stage is to close, the caterpillar becomes what decessors, who were cast into prisons and dungeons, is called a *pupa*, inclosed in a chrysalis or cocoon and not only denied the comforts, but even the (often composed of silk, as in that of the silk worm, necessaries of life. How then can we indulge in which supplies us with that important article,) these needless and showy things that evince little and hes torpid for a time within this natural of the humble spirit of Him who said, " The foxes coffin, from which it breaks forth at the proper have holes, and the birds of the air have nests, period as a perfect butterfly.

Harry. Will you tell me, papa, what you mean by a cocoon ? and what produces it ?

end its larva life, appears to be conscious of this citement to show forth our gratitude to the Giver approaching state some time previously; and ac- of these blessings by our simplicity and willingcordingly we find the different kinds of caterpillars ness to be examples to the flock in all moderation, making different arrangements for their security showing ourselves good stewards of His manifold and repose whilst in that state. Some, like that gifts. For if we are not faithful in the unrightewhich Cassie found, retreat to a retired and secure ous mammon, and use it to His honour, He will situation, such, for instance, as the summer-house where it was discovered ; others make their way under ground, and there remain buried till they shall not my soul be avenged on such a nation as rise under a new form; whilst others, again, spin this ?" Yes, truly, we have need to be aroused themselves a hiding-place of silk, which is called from the lethargy caused, by giving our strength a cocoon, and inclosed in it, as in a natural coffin, to the world and the perishing things thereof, and pass this period of their existence in a state of not enough cycing the Captain of our salvation, torpidity and death like inactivity, during which who attered the consoling assurance of acknowthey are called pupz, till at length, if they escape ledging us before His Father and the holy angels, the dangers to which they are liable, they emerge if we acknowledged him before men. into renewed life, no longer to grovel on the earth, but, as beautiful winged creatures, to soar high above it, and join their companions in the air :--

From bed to bed, from one to other border, And lakes survey, with curious, busy eye,

Now this, now that, he lasteth tenderly, Yet uone of them he radely doth disorder, Nor with his fect their silken leaves deface, But pastures on the pleasures of each place."

Cassie, Oh | how very wonderful. Who would creature as a butterfly? But, papa, I do not yet perfectly understand what you mean by a pupa.

Papa. When the caterpillar has arrived at the close of its life as a caterpillar, it becomes, as I have just told you, motionless or torpid, that is, etc., suited to its larva life, quite distinct from inactive or apparently dead. It remains for some time in this state, having previously cast off its eaternillar's skin ; and the insect is then called a pupa, which is a soft, jelly-like mass, liable to be injured or completely destroyed by any violence it may meet with. But in order to protect it from every thing of this kind, that great and good Being who is the Author of all life, impels it to provide itself with a means of security. In some cases day we were at Mrs. Bagot's, that Mr. Bagot this is effected by a cocoon of silk, or some other material, which the insect is led to construct for number of glasses, through which we looked, and its future abode; in others, its soft skin being moistened with a gummy liquid which it emits, it becomes hard and of a shell-like appearance, and thus it remains till it issues forth in its perfect state. (To be concluded.)

## For "The Friend." VAIN INDULGENCES.

"Oh, that my head were waters, and mine eyes a fountain of tears, that I might weep day and night for the slain of the daughter of my people !" not slain with the sword, but with the fashions, the maxims, the customs and the vanities of the world. I rejoiced to see an allosion to this subject in the columns of "The Friend," for my spirit is often grieved in observing the richness and costliness of the furniture, and the orna. ments conspicuous in the habitations of some from whom we might expect different things ; and who profess to be followers of Him who wore a seamless garment, and to believe in the same self-denybut the son of man hath not where to lay his head." Though we may be entrusted with an abundance of this world's treasures, yet this is Papa. The larva or caterpillar, when about to no excuse for these indulgences, but rather an insend leanness into our souls, and utter the solemn language, " Shall I not visit for these things, and

> The number of miles of railway in operation in the United States at present is 17,776, against 13,266 miles in operation on 1st of year, 1853, or an increase of 4.510 miles in twelve months, The number of miles in operation in 1852, was 10,813.

Where he arriving, round about doth fly

Of every flower and herb there set in order :

#### For "The Friend." AMELIA OPIE.

A life of Amelia Opic has been recently published, of which we find a brief synopsis and to stir up the zeal of the living, are suffered to review in the Spectator, an English paper. The slumber in private collections; many an account Reviewer says : " She was born a Unitarian ; for of preservations in life, and Christian support in years she was, perhaps, practically a nothing-at- death, are retained in old manuscripts, which all-ist. As half a century rolled on, she began might have a tendency, if given to the world, of to turn her attention to religion, and finally settled down amongst the Quakers,-prompted as much, probably, by her personal associations with the pursuing" Christian warrior. Gurney family, and other Friends at Norwich, as by any theological considerations."

She used the plain language, conformed somewhat in dress to the Quaker garb, and there 'her convincement seemed to end.' The Spectator says : " In her last illness she had the Litany read to her, earnestly making the responses ; and forward and unwavering course, without a fear of she was surrounded, in life and death, by counterfeit presentments of men opposite enough."

"She lay dead; placed in her coffin in the lower chamber beneath the one in which she had breathed her last; surrounded by the portraits of her friends, which, hanging upon the walls of the room, used so often to attract her notice, and won from her some expression of remembrance and regard. Men of all views, political and religious, were there ; all known, and having earned a niche there by some superiority of natural or acquired excellences. There Lafayette, Cooper, David, Madam de Stael, and others of her foreign friends, hung side by side. There J. J. Gurney and his brother, Elizabeth Fry and Lucy Aggs, and close stand if we can, in our proper post against the by them, the Bishops of Norwich and Durham, and Professors Sedgwick and Whewell; there the poets and statesmen whose genius had charmed her; and last though not the least, Mrs. Siddons in her glory as Queen Cathariae.

If this recorded convert to Quakerism lived amidst gilt pictures of play actresses, warriors, bishops, painters, authors, and professed ministers of the Gospel amongst Friends, and on her deathbed, clung to the Litany and its answers, instead of quietly resting in spirit on the Lord Jesus for comfort and support, what must have been the nature of that Quakerism which acknowledged her and which she acknowledged ? ! !

# THE FRIEND.

#### EIGHTH MONTH 5, 1854.

One of our correspondents who has sent us an acceptable literary selection which appears in our paper this week, says, " though I, as an indivi-dual, am always best pleased when I see our little sheet come well stored with religious matter of a savery kind; yet as they hast to cater for a variety of tastes it would bear the appearance of being necessary to give considerable variety to the matter thou servest up, as this probably would be the most satisfactory to by far the greatest number."

We are glad of the aid of our friends, in making for us entertaining selections of matter calculated to furnish the readers with valuable information in the various departments of science, and of natural history. But we also, feel anxious to see every number of "The Friend," as it is issued, go forth into the many families where it is a welcome visitant, " well stored with religious matter of a savory kind." We wish to see the readers thereof well instructed in the true principles of Quakerism, as set forth in the writings of our worthy predecessors, and exemplified in their active cross-bearing, Christian lives and holy deaths. There are materials in almost every

Journal, which would be valuable and instructive, | neutrality during the present war, and obtaining Many excellent letters of faithful Friends now gone to their everlasting reward, well calculated quickening the faith of the feeble traveller Zionward, and comforting the soul of the " faint, yet

Our correspondent continues : "That "The Friend," which has always been considered as the organ of the Society on this side of the great waters, from its commencement, by the body of sound Friends here, may ever continue justly entitled to hold that position by maintaining a strait acknowledging Truth, or exposing error, when necessary, is what I, with many others, do greatly desire." With this honest expression of kindly concern, we can heartily unite. We have aimed, and do still continue to aim, at making and preserving our journal a consistent and unwavering advocate of the principles of Truth, the testi- plied with, Captain Hollins, it is presumed in accordan monies of the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, set forth in the Holy Scriptures,-revealed inwardly to the saints, and believed in, lived up to and preached by George Fox and our worthy predecessors. We have no unity with any delection in principle, nor any departure in practice; and intend, as light and wisdom are afforded us, to mighty inroad of a worldly spirit, and the consequent declension from primitive spirituality and simplicity, so prevalent in some places.

#### SUMMARY OF EVENTS.

EUROPE .- News from England to the 15th ult. Flour in Liverpool, 33s, 6d, to 34s, 6d. Cotton had also de-Cholera has appeared in many places, in Euelined. rope. An Australian emigrant ship had been obliged to put back to Liverpool, after losing fifty of the passen-gers; it has broken out in the allied Baltic fleet now in Boomersund Sound, and also in the garrison of Cronstadt; at St. Petersburg there were 580 cases on the 1st ult., and at Marseilles (France) 106 deaths had occurred in one day.

The War .-- Ten thousand more French troops were being sent in English vessels to the Baltic. Further collisions between the Turkish and Russian forces in Wallachia are reported, in which the latter sustained considerable loss.

About 150 wagons with wounded Russian soldiers, among them 80 officers, had arrived at Bucharest, and 450 carts loaded in the same way had arrived at Jassy -Could we have seen these melancholy trains, and looked upon the wretched beings conveyed in them, it might aid in forming a conception of some of the horrors attending that unspeakable abomination, war. The war intelligence always reaches us first from England, and of course is somewhat different from that which would be given by Russians.

Accounts from St. Petersburg represent the doings of the English on the coast of Finland as barbarous, and in some cases of the most atrocious character ; they speak of a number of petty predatory incursions in which unprotected villages have been burned and plundered ; small vessels belonging to the peasantry captured or destroyed, and in some instances the commission of outrages of the most odious kind.

Four days later. In the Liverpool market, wheat and flour bad further declined. The insurrection in Spain is believed to be spreading throughout the country, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of the government to put it down.

Russian troops were re-entering Wallachia, and the allied forces in Turkey in movement towards the Danube.

BARBADOES .- Up to Sixth mo. 27, the ravages of Cholera were unabated ; it was thought 6500 persons had died.

HAVANA .- At last dates, was suffering from Yellow Fever.

UNITED STATES .- On the 25th ult., the Senate rafamily for the preparation of a few pages for our tibed a treaty with Russia, binding the United States to Her end was peace.

acknowledgment by Russia of the mercantile right neutrals expressed briefly by the phrase, " that ships make free goods." A Russian agent is stated be in Washington with propositions to cede the R sian possessions in America to the United States fo pecuniary consideration.

The Destruction of San Juan de Nicaragua. San J. or Greytown contained about 80 houses and 500 in bitants; its principal importance was derived from being situated at the eastern terminus of the propo ship canal through the isthmus, by way of Lake N ragua. The protectorate formerly extended over place by the English, had been latterly withdrawa, a the State of Nicaragua exercising no jurisdiction. people had established a government and laws of th own. Some weeks since, a difficulty occurred with American captain, who in a dispute had killed one the natives. Solon Borland, of Arkansas, on his reta from a diplomatic mission, was at San Juan when t occurred, and by threats and violence prevented arrest of the offender. On Borland's going on she soon after, some indignities were offered him by the cited people, and there was an attempt to arrest hibut it was forbidden by the mayor. When the er mi ister reached Washington, he complained of the inn he had received, and the U. S. sloop of war Cyane w promptly despatched to demand an apology, and a m of money as satisfaction. The demand not being con with his instructions, caused the defenceless towa to bombarded on the 13th ult., and afterwards effected i entire destruction by burning the remaining buildings thus depriving the inhabitants of their means of su sistence, and leaving them without shelter under u tropical sun.

The Wheat Crop. That of Illinois is stated to be the largest ever raised in the State; that of Ohio to probetter than was anticipated; and that of Virginia to I. above average.

Wisconsin .- The Supreme Court of this State has d cided the Fugitive Slave law to be unconstitutional.

*Health of Cities.*—Where there is no Cholera, or principal cities appear to be healthy; some of them m usually so, but wherever this dread visiter makes i appearance, it is usually accompanied by a greating crease of some other forms of disease ; thus in Ne York only 241 of last week's mortality are attributed Cholera, and yet the aggregate reaches the startlin number of 1139.

New Orleans .--- Interments for the week ending 16t ult., 120.

Pittsburg .- Only 20 deaths in a population of 70,00 Baltimore .- In the week ending 24th ult., 174. Le week, 212.

Boston .- In the week ending 29th ult., 108.

New York .- Total interments for the week, 1139; c these, 241 are attributed to Cholera ; 26, Cholera Mor bus; 282, Cholera Infantum; 75, Diarrhœa; and 4 Dysentery; the foreign population and young childre are the greatest sufferers.

Brooklyn.-257 deaths-92 of Cholera.

Philadelphia .- Interments last week, 573; of Cholen 70; Cholera Morbus, 14; Cholera Infantum, 106; Dia thea, 21; Dysentry, 41; Sun-stroke, 27; under se year of age, 187; under five years, 303.

St. Louis .- In the week ending 24th nlt., 296 desth The epidemic is still very fatal at Chicago, Detroi and many other places.

#### A TEACHER WANTED,

For the Girls' second arithmetical school at West-tow Boarding School. Apply to Anne Tatum, Woodbur Sidney Coates, 330 Arch st.; Elizabeth Peirson, 254 Fifth st.; or Sarah Allen, 146 Pine st.

DIED, after a few hours' illness, on the 6th of Seven month, in the 61st year of her age, MANY WEAR (wife of Nathan Wright ;) a member of the Philadelph Monthly Meeting of Friends for the Northern District

-, at his residence in Columbian courty Oil on the 12th ult, JAMES ARMSTRONG; a minister at member of Sandy Spring Monthly Meeting, in the 67 year of his age. He endured a protracted illness several months, with exemplary patience and Christi fortitude, and has left to survivors the consoling belie that, through the mercy of his Redeemer, his end w peace.

near Milton, Wayne county, Indiana, on th 12th of Seventh month, of pulmonary consumption, the thirty-eighth year of her age, ISABELLA, wife Charles T. Westcombe, (formerly of Worcester, Eng and daughter of Saml. Stokes, formerly of Philadelphi

# FRIEND. (P + H)A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

# XXVII

SEVENTH-DAY, EIGHTH MONTH 12, 1854.

NO. 48.

#### PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

wo dollars per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions and Payments received by

JOHN RICHARDSON. 0. 50 NORTH FOURTH STREET, UP STAIRS.

#### PHILADELPHIA.

to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, advance, three and a quarter cents; to any United States, for three months, if paid in ix and a-half cents.

# nt Visit to the Geysers of Iceland.

# BY PLINY MILES.

of hills.

at the Geyser, we must wait its motion, for the guide repeatedly ran across the narrow rocky eruptions occur at very irregular intervals, some- partition that separated the two. . . . The guide times several times a day, and sometimes but once now showed me the Strokr, or what Str John in two or three days. Knowing that it gave a Stanley calls the New Geyser. It is a mere hole warning-by firing signal-guns-before each in the ground, like a well, without a basin or eruption, I took the time to go about the grounds raised margin. It is nine feet in diameter at the and see what there was to be seen. I gathered some top, and gradually grows smaller to about five fine mineralogical specimens, some beautiful sum-feet in diameter. The Strokr-a word signifying ples of petrified peat, or turf, all roots and vege agitator—is a most singular spring. I looked table matter turned to stone. Fifteen or twenty down into it, and saw the water boiling violently yards west of the Geyser is a gully or ravine, about twenty feet below the surface of the ground. with nearly perpendicular sides, and thirty or It is situated 131 yards south of the Great Geyser, forty feet deep. I went down into this, and found While looking at this, I heard a noise, and looka little rivulet of warm water in it, the banks ing up saw a burst of water and steam a little being composed of volcanic matter and red earth. way off, that the guide said was the Little Geyser. y, July 26th, 1852, I spent at the Gey- I heard a gurgling noise in the bank, and went It is 106 yards south of the Strokr. I went to it, hey rise out of the ground near the base up to it, and there was a little mud spring of and found an irregular but voluminous burst of some three hundred feet in height. Most blubbering clay, hot and steaming. While in this water, rising with considerable noise, eight or ten t springs I have seen in Iceland are at ravine, I heard a sudden noise of explosions like feet high. It played about five minutes, and stop-The Geysers are on ground cannon two or three miles away, and yet it seem- ped. I found that it played in a similar way at arly level, sloping a little from the hill, ed to be near me, and under the Great Geyser, pretty regular intervals of about half an hour, r fifty acres or more. The springs are It was the subterranean explosions that always throughout the day. About noon, some two hours hundred in number, and of every size precede an eruption. 1 ran up to the Geyser, and after the first alarm, I heard again the signal-guns some very large, others small, scarcely saw the water in a violent state of agitation and of the big Geyser. The discharges were hear a g any water at all. The Great Geyser boiling, with considerable air coming up out of dozen, following one another in quick succession, Seyser" par excellence—attracts by far the pipe to the surface. This was all; only a attention, as from its great size, the false alarm, and not an eruption. Off I went, on distance of two or three miles. I ran up to the of water it discharges, and the magnitude another exploring expedition about the grounds. Geyser, and saw the water in a state of violent idor of its eruptions, it stands unequalled I heard a violent gurgling up towards the foot of agitation, and soon it rose six or eight feet, in a rld. It is on a little eminence that it the hill to the west, and went to see the cause of column or mass, directly over the pipe. It, howe for itself, a hollow rock or petrified it. About 150 yards from the Great Geyser I ever, soon subsided, and the water in the basin, t has been formed by a siliceous deposit found a jet of steam coming out of a hole in the from being full and running over, sank down the water. On approaching the place, you ground, and down out of sight I could hear mud pipe till the basin became nearly empty. I was ee where the Great Geyser is, by its boiling and sputtering violently. I noticed here loomed to disappointment this time, there being inity of steam. I walked up to the marging what I had heard was a characteristic of the hot no more eruption than this. It was two or three I there it was, perfectly quiescent, like a springs of Iceland, deposits of clay of different hours before the basin got full of water again. infant. It is shaped exactly like a tea- colours and of great beauty. It was moist, in a About four o'clock I heard the reports again, and By measurement, the larger diameter several distinct colours. Red, blue, and wing in layers, in loader than before; the guide halloced to me, and By measurement, the larger diameter several distinct colours. Red, blue, and white we ran up near the margin of the basin. The x feet, and the smaller diameter forty. we re the prevailing tints. It was most fine explosions continued, perhaps, two minutes, the ... The temperature, by Palrenheit's grained and beautiful, and I could not help think- water becoming greatly agitated, filling the basin eter, was 209° above zero, only three ing would be of considerable value as paints, if it to overflowing, and then, as if the earth was below the billing point. The basin itself were collected. I gathered some of it, but in the opening, the fountain burst forth with a shock that et deep, and in the centre there is a round absence of proper things to carry it in, and the nearly threw me over. The water shot in one pipe," as it is called, running down into long journey before me, I reluctantly left the immense column from the whole size of the pipe, like a well. At the top where it opens samples behind. About 140 yards southwest of and rose perpendicularly, separating a little into pasin, this pipe is sixteen feet across, but the Great Geyser I came upon two deep springs different streams as it ascended. Such a speclow the surface it is said to be but ten or pools of clear water, hissing hot and steaming, tacle no words can describe. Its beight, as near ameter. This pipe is round, smooth, and These pools appeared two springs of irregular as I could judge, was about 70 or 75 lect. The and is said by Sir George Mackenzie outline, each from 10 to 15 feet across, and nearly awful noise, as a renewal of the forces kept the rs who have measured it, to extend per- or quite 30 feet deep. The water was so clear I water in play, seemed as if a thousand engines is who have measured it, to extend per or quarter of the value was so creat if water in pay, scened as it a thousand engines wirly to a depth of 65 feet. The rocky could see directly to the bottom. A narrow, were discharging their steam-pipes up through a disdes of the basin and pipe are smooth rocky boundary separated the two. This bound-light colour, nearly white. The quan-ary, or rather partition, as well as the sides of the eam that escaped from the surface was spring, was apparently a silicious deposit or petri-ble, but not nearly so great as I should faction caused by the water itself. On going up feet of the fountain all the time it was playing, would come from such a body of hot wa- uear the margin, and walking round on every which was about six or eight minutes. Well was h is the appearance of this most remark | side, I noticed that the earth or rock overhung the it said that, had Louis XIV, of France seen the tain while still, and certainly it does not springs on all sides, so I could see directly under, Geysers of Iceland, he never would have made a violent or dangerous pool ... When in and the crust near the margin was very thin, the fountain of Versaultes. Compare the work of state, the Geyser is altogether a differ- giving it a most awful appearance. If one should man when he makes a spuring jet from a pipe . When I arrived in the evening, the approach too near the margin, and it should with a two inch bore, to a column of boiling was not over half full of water, but the next break off, down he would go to inevitable death ter ten feet in diameter, and near a hundred feet it was full and running over, though the in the seething cauldron. . . . A person might high, and rushing up with the noise and actual of water that flows from it is not very very easily run into these springs, or rather this torce of a volcano ! . . I had thought that Nin-A slight rising of the water, as if boiling, double spring, for it is just even full of water, and greater actionsly, and Fugal's of the water different sector of the basis directly over on level ground. I did not see it till I was just Gave, at Staffa, the most pleasing one that I and when in a quiescent state. Now arrived on the margin. Some late traveller here said his ever seen; but—though not at all alike—the

nature, eclipses them both . . . The Geyser play- pipe, up 'twould come again ; and, as the water pointed out to me in these walks, and to be put ed lower and lower, and in the course of two or would reach the surface of the ground, it would possession of his many curious anecdotes regan three minimum strength spin to receively, and all sectors to the and hold not the ground, in words posterior, the way solve and over such down into the pipe, leaving the basin quite [The failing water wet the earth for some twenty fisher, and knew every hole and eranne alo compty, and the pipe show for about the fail. This was the first time I had an opportunity of small fragments of the grass turf that we had tures were accustomed to shelter, with not a fer locking into the pipe. The water was scarcely thrown in, and found them literally cooked. . . . of their own peculiarities of character. Contrangitated at all, but slowly rising. In the course man cannot answer. Some have attempted by sulphury taste to meat boiled in the Geysers, but drawings and illustrations to figure out a theory I did not observe it, . . . of pipes, cavities, and conduits under the earth, that, supplied with a constant stream of hot water, would produce the eruptions that we see. The great irregularity in time and in force scenis to set at naught the wisest calculations. We can see but the springs of action are hid by the Almighty in the wonderful laboratory of nature,

... The Strokr is little less remarkable or infect. The explosive, or, rather, eruptive force and fill my pockets with specimens. was not quite as regular as in the Great Geyser, It is low water in the Frith of Cromarty during sort of jackall to us in our lump-fish explorations but would momentarily slacken, and be renewed, streamtides, between six and seven o'clock in the We would see him busied at the side of some week the height of the column sometimes not being over evening ; and my Uncle Sandy in returning from covered pool screaming and cawing as if engaged seventy or eighty feet high. How black and inky his work at the close of the day, used not unfre- in combating an enemy; and on going up to the the water looked ! and occasionally pieces of turf quently to strike down the hill-side and spend a place we used to find the lump-fish he had killed were seen flying high in the air. . . After play- quict hour in the ebb. I delighted to accompany fresh and entire, but divested of the eyes, which ing about fifteen minutes, it begon to shacken, and hun on these occasions. There are professors we found as a matter of course, the assailant, is gradually settled down. It took some time, how- of Natural History that know less of living nature order to make sure of victory, had taken the preever, to get over its "black vomit," caused by the than was known by Uncle Sandy ; and I deemed caution of picking out at an early stage of the

great Geyser of Iceland, as a marvellous work of ping below the surface, and sinking down into the tions of the sea with which he was acquainte

of two and a half hours the basin was again full vicinity, and near one of them, in a hot spring, I as Agassiz, who held that the crab is higher and overflowing. According to the most reliable saw a large iron kettle placed, and in it were standing than the lobster, my uncle regarded th estimates, the maximum height of the cruptions of clothes boiling. Indeed, if these hot springs were lobster as a more intelligent animal than the cat the Great Geyser is from 90 to 100 feet. . . The movable property, would they not be worth some. The hole in which the lobster lodges has almost first account of these remarkable fountains dates thing attached to a large hotel or bathing estab- always two openings, he has said, through one of back about 600 years. To me, one of the most lishment ? I boiled a piece of ment for my din- which it sometimes contrives to escape when the remarkable circumstances connected with lecland uer in one of the springs, and while the culinary other is stormed by the fisher ; whereas the cal is, the constant and regular supply of fire that operation was going on, I went to a pool in the is usually content, like the rat devoid of soul keeps springs of water at a boiling heat, and sends brook that flows from the Great Geyser, and had with a hole of only one opening; and besides ged forth fountains with a force beyond all human a most delicious warm bath. "Twas all gratis- so angry in most cases with his assailant, as to power, and with a constant and unceasing regu- no charge for heating the water. The brooks become more bent on assault than escape, and are larity, for hundreds, and, for aught we know to that flow from the Geysers all retain their heat loses himself through sheer loss of temper. An the contrary, for thousands of years. Whence is more or less for several hundred yards, until they yet the crab has, he used to add, some points of the supply of fucl? Why does it not all get con-sumed? But a child can ask a question that a they empty. Some travellers have spoken of a

#### For "The Friend," THE UNCLES.

#### (Continued from page 370.)

" My uncle Sandy had, as I have already said, the effect produced, and can look on and admire, been bred a cartwright; but finding, on his return after his seven years' service aboard a man-of-war. that the place had cartwrights enough for all the employment, he applied himself to the humble, teresting than the Great Geyser. Though of less but not unremunerative profession of a sawyer, magnitude, it throws its stream of water higher, and used often to pitch his sawpit, in the more and wider too, and more varied, in consequence genial seasons of the year, among the woods of In dealing with the lobster, on the other hand, of its rather irregular bore. This bore, or pipe, the hill of Cromarty. I remember, he never fail. the fisher had to be beware that he did not depead is somewhat rough and a little crooked, like the ed setting down in some pretty spot, sheltered too much on the hold he had got of the creature, Irishman's gun, made for "shooting round a cor- from the prevailing winds under the lee of some if it was merely a hold of one of the great claws. ner." One rule seems to pervade all the Geysers fern covered rising ground or some bosky thicket. For a moment it would remain passive in hir or shooting springs of Icelaud. The larger they and always in the near neighbourhood of a spring, grasp; he would then be sensible of a sight are, the more seldom their eruptions. The Great and it used to be one of my most delightful exer, tremor in the captured limb, and mayhap best a Geyser, from what I can learn, does not give one cises to find out for myself among the thick woods, slight crackle; and, presto, the captive walk of its highest eruptions oftener than once in one in some holday journey of exploration, the straightway be off like a dart through the deep or two days, the Strokr once or twice a day gen place of a newly-formed pit. With the saw-pit water hole, and only the limb remain in the erally, and the Little Geyser every thirty or forty as my base-line of operations, and secure always lisher's hand. My uncle has however told me throwing in stones or turf. The former sometimes make excursions of discovery on every side,— the chest is up, but turf and sods do not; and more now among the thicker tracks of wood, which when suddenly frightened without first waiting a over they produce a fine effect by giving a black, bore among the town-boys, from the twilight consider whether the sacrifice of a pair of legs is inky appearance to the water. I had my guide gloom that ever rested in their recesses, the name the best mode of obviating the danger. On fing cut up a quantity of turf with a spade, and, piling of the dungeons; and anon to the precipitous sea. a musket immediately over a lobster just capthem up on the margin, we threw them—several shore, with its wild cliffs and caverns. The hill tured, he has seen it throw off both its great class bushels at a time—down the well of the Strokr, of Cromarty is one of a chain belonging to the in the sudden extremity of its terror, just as a They splashed in the water, which was boiling great Ben Nevis line of elevation; and though panie-struck soldier sometimes throws away his furiously, as usual, about twenty feet below the it occurs in a sandstone district, is itself a huge weapons. Such, in kind, were the anecdores of top. The ebullition nearly ceased, and we watched mass, composed chiefly of granitic gneiss and a Uncle Sandy. He instructed me too how to find it with great interest for some little time, but no red splintery honestone. It contains also nume- amid thickets of sea-weed the nest of the lumperuption seemed to come at the call we had made. rous veins and beds of a peculiar looking granite, fish, and taught me to look well in its immediate We walked away a few steps, thinking that this of which the quartz is white as milk, and the neighbourhood for the male and female fish, espemethod of producing an eruption was not infalli- feldspar red as blood. When still wet by the cially for the male; and showed me further that ble, when suddenly it shot forth with a tremen- receding tide, these veins and beds seem as if the hard-shelled spawn of this creature may, when dous explosion, throwing its column of dirty water highly polished, and present a beautiful aspect; well washed, be caten raw, and forms at least as an immense height. As near as I could judge, and it was always with great delight that I used palatable a viand in that state as the imported the water ascended about one hundred and thirty to pick my way among them, hanmer in hand, caviare of Russia and the Caspian. There were

turf and carth that we administered. After drop- it no small matter to have all the various produc- contest. Nor was it merely with the edible that

There are two or three farm-houses in the to the view taken by some of our naturalists, suc intelligence about him too. When, as sometime happened, he got hold in his dark, narrow recess in the rock of a luckless digit, my uncle showed me how that after the first tremendous squeeze be began always to experiment upon what he had got, by alternately slackening and straitening his grasp, as if to ascertain whether it had life in it or was merely a piece of dead matter; and that the only way to escape him, on these trying occasions, was to let the finger lie passively between his nippers, as if it were a bit of stick or tangle: when apparently deeming it such he would be sure to let it go; whereas on the least attempt to withdraw it, he would at once straiten his gripe and not again relax it for mayhap half an hour. instances in which the common crow acted as a

rer sea-worm, (annelid) brown, and red race preserved. s a piece of rope-yarn, and from 30 feet t in length, which no one, save my uncle. found along the Cromarty shores, and hen broken in two, as sometimes hapthe measuring, divided its vitality so petween the pieces, that each was fitted, too, that form for themselves tubular s built up of large grains of sand (amphiof fingers-rise from the shoulders of atures, and must, I suspect, be used as the process of building; at least the ith nicer skill than is exhibited by these the setting of the grains which compose nd bees are greatly inferior workmen to them little cocoons. son amphitrites. I was introduced also, b excursions, to the cuttle fish and sead shown how the one, when pursued by t with a lovely purple pigment, which my s pretty sure, would make a rich dye, *parasitical*, which means living upon others. extracted of old by the Tyrians, from a *Hurry*. Oh! how very strange. But, p vandria.

ned, too, to cultivate an acquaintance with oraceous, tree-like lungs on their backs; quired a sort of affection for certain shells ore, as I supposed, a more exotic aspect r neighbours. Among these were Tro-ryphinus, with its flame-like markings inge mantle flowing liberally around it, nd Uncle Sandy an excellent teacher, hom I was not in the least disposed to ad when, long after, I learned to detect , and anon opening to the light on some little butterfly that was contained inside of it. among the mountain Limestones of our structions.

Indian Reservation at the Tejon are to est degree satisfactory. The harvesting g a sufficient quantity of seed for the wing, there will be a surplus of fully bushels of wheat. A military post has ablished on the Reservation, for the purkeeping off intruders. Superintendent

ad ourselves on these journies. The dians, and is organizing schools for the instruc-metallic *plumage* of the sca-mouse, tion of the young. As this is the first attempt on ta) steeped as if in the dyes of the rain- the part of the United States Government to civil-thus attacked by the ichneumon fly goes on feedited our admiration time after time ; and ize the Indian, the experiment is anxiously watch- ing and apparently thriving quite as well during her wonder used to be awakened by a ed by all who desire to see the remnant of the the whole of its caterpillar life as those that have

#### From the Leisure Hour. A Conversation upon the Caterpillar. FOR YOUNG READERS. (Concluded from page 375.)

James. But what were the enemies that you untouched. not doubt, to set up as an independent said had destroyed the caterpillar that Cassie has and carry on business for itself. The found in the summer-house, and will prevent it caterpillar from the caten one? from becoming a butterfly?

ways excited our interest. Two-hand- boy, as they are associated with one of the most one from the other; but when the period arrives ufts of gold-hued bristles,-furnished, extraordinary circumstances, or phenomena as for the close of its larva life, the difference appears; , with greatly more than the typical they are called, connected with insect life. Do then, those that have escaped their parasite eneyou see these little silken balls, so bright and mies prepare to soar upon their beauteous wings vellow, which are on this caterpillar?

the most practised builder could not set little grains of wheat, and something that shape.

Nannie, If they were not on the enterpillar, away and entirely decays. and fastened to it, so as to appear a part of itself, indrical dwellings. Even the mason- from what you have told us I should have thought

Papa. And so they are, Nannie. But in order that you may understand how they came there, I must mention to you that there are certain little y, discharges a cloud of ink to conceal flies, called ichneumon flies, which, in their your reach which will not afford you both delight it, and that the other darkens the water caterpillar or larva state, inhabit and feed on other caterpillars; and from this circumstance are called

Harry, Oh! how very strange, But, papa, which he had often seen on the beach how can they get into the caterpillar, so as to live there?

> an egg-placer. Can you tell your sisters, James, what that word ovipositor is derived from ?

> James. Yes, papa; from the Latin word ovum, egg, and positum, placed.

in, on a ground of paley-brown; Patella words, position, deposit, etc., etc. Now, the fly ing above, as if rising from the mouth of the worth is lustrous rays of vivid blue on being possessed of this long sharp sting, or ovinoepidermis, that resemble the sparks of a sitor, pierces with this the body of a caterpillar in far more important as well as interesting to us, breaking against a cloud; and above several places, and deposits her eggs, which are and which is very suitable and appropriate to wa Europea, a not rare shell farther to there hatched, and feed as grubs or larva on the what I have just been reading in the very inte-, but so little abundant in the Frith of inward parts of their victim. But just at the resting and highly justructive book that I have in y, as to render the live animal, when period when the caterpillar is about retiring for my hand. wice in the season I used to find it creep, the purpose of assuming the pupa state, from he haminaria, a species of sea weed, at which it is to emerge a perfect insect, the ichneu book? Will you allow us to read it? or will you me outer edge of the tide-line, with its mon grubs, having by this time completely devour- read it out to us yourself? ed the hidden butterfly, come forth from their tt of a prize. In short, the tract of sea. | lurking-places, and spin upon the outside of their tions of a Future State," and gives us the inforvid dry by the ebb formed an admirable late habitation their little silken cocoons, from mation contained in the different parts of the bible which they are to issue as flies.

papa. These little yellow silken balls, on this to which they were exposed on earth, are prene bottoms now far out of sight of the caterpillar that I have found, are the cocoons of served and prepared for those regions of blessedd the forest-covered Silurians of central that horrid fly, which has been eating up the poor ness where they shall dwell forever in the glorious

ntry, I have felt how very much I owed was not exactly the ichneumon fly that devoured scriptures call it, and which might in some sense the hidden butterfly; but it was the grub or larva, be termed the pupa state of mankind. Now if the which was produced from the egg that the fly had butterfly or psycho state be symbolical of the soul mia Indian Reservation .- Accounts deposited in the caterpillar, and which, having when clothed with its resurrection body, can any now completed its destructive work, issues forth of you tell me to what the human body itself may and spins its little cocoons, which you see.

sting, by means of which it places its eggs in the while preparing for the great change ; when, after body of the caterpillar, at once cause its death ; his body has lain in the grave, just as the pupa or, if it recover this injury, will not the grubs or does in the tomb of the cocoon, his soul is to larva of the fly devour it up?

Papa. You might very naturally suppose that heaven. erecting substantial houses for the In- this should be the result; but here, my dear child, Papa. Yes, my dear boy. In many parts of

escaped. For, by a wonderful provision of instinct, the jehneumon grubs within do not injure any of the organs of the larva, but feed only on the future butterfly inclosed within it. And, consequently, it is hardly possible to distinguish a caterpillar which contains these enemies from those that are

Then how are we to know the sound Harru.

Papa. I have just told you that as long as it Papa. I was about to mention them to you, my continues a caterpillar you cannot easily know the into a new world of delights; whilst of the other James. Yes, papa; they are about the size of unfortunate insects who have been thus attacked the skin alone remains, and even it seen melts

James. Thank you, dear papa, for telling us so much about these wonderful little insects. I am sure I shall always see a caterpillar with much more interest than I have hitherto felt.

Papa, I am glad to hear you say so, James, And, indeed, there is not a single object within and instruction, if you carefully examine into its nature and history. But tell me, do you remember what is the Greek word which signifies " soul ?"

James. I think it is psyche.

Papa. Yes, James, psyche is the Greek for Papa. The ichneumon fly is furnished with a soul; and is it not remarkable that it is also the to or three species of doris that carried long sharp sting, called an ovipositor, which means Greek for butterfly ? Now, if you look into your Classical Dictionary under the name psyche, you will find that the butterfly was the symbol or representation of the soul; and, on that account, in old paintings, amongst the ancients, when a Papa. And from positum we get the English man had just expired, a butterfly appeared flutter-

Papa, It is a "View of the Scripture Revelarelative to the occupation and state of the psyche Cassie. Oh! now I understand all about it, or souls of those who, having escaped the cnemies bodies with which they are to be invested on Papa. You are very nearly right, Cassie; it arising out of the state of death, or sleep, as the be compared ?

acres of wheat and 400 of barley had Nannie. But, papa, does not the ichneumon James. I think, papa, that the larva or cater-commenced, and it is estimated that after fly immediately kill the caterpillar? Will not the pillar state very much resembles man in this life, mount upward in a new body to the kingdom of

380

[Scripture,] man is called a worm ; but as the worm or caterpillar changes into the butterfly, so shall those who, by the help of God's good Spirit, conquer their corrupt and carnal desires, and set their affection on things above, be changed into the likeness of the glorious body of their blessed Lord and Saviour, who has passed into the heavens Lefore them as their forerunner. And it is not a little remarkable that the place where the Almighty is said particularly to dwell is called in scripture "his pavilion," a word taken from the that civility is best which excludes all superfluous Thomas Story has given the following account Greek papilion, which also signifies a butterfly. formality. But you must remember, my dear children, that it is in this life you are to be prepared for the enjoyment of that which is to come, in order to be capable of participating in its happiness; and it is in this life also that your soul has to contend with those secret enemics which, like the ichneumon flies, are ever seeking to destroy it. It is necessary to observe, too, that our well-being and prosperity in this life is by no means a sure proof of our being free or secure from those secret enemies. Can you tell me, Nannie, does the caterpillar which has been attacked by the ichneumon fly cease to feed ? or does it show in any manner that it has been thus attacked?

stage of his existence, and whose presence may never be detected till the time arrives when the last great change shall take place.

Cassie. But, papa, the poor little caterpillar could not know any thing of these cruel flies, and ness of Christ." therefore could not guard against them nor destroy their eggs.

Papa, And therefore, my dear child, we may pity, but we cannot condemn these poor insects. However, this is not the case with regard to our. selves. God has given to us understanding or reason; and he has also given to us, [the Scripture of Truth,] and promised of his Holy Spirit to those who seek it, in order to guide and direct them aright as to those things which concern their enemies that we are exposed to; it teaches us also how to guard against them; and when we are assailed by them, it [tells us where to look for] the means and the power of overcoming them. And now, in conclusion, I will repeat for you a little hymn which you will find in the "Teacher's Manual for Infant Schools," and which is very appropriate to what we have been speaking of.

- "Yon butterfly, whose airy form Flits o'er the garden walt, Was once a little crawling worm. And could not fly at all.
- " The little worm was then inclosed Within a shell-like case, And there it quietly reposed Untit a chaoge took place.
- " And now on rich and purple wings It roves as free as air, Visiting all the lovely things That make the earth so fair.
- " And we, if humbly we behave, And do the will of God, And strive to follow to our grave The paths the saints have trod,

- "Shall find a change more glorious far Than that which came to light, When, bursting through its prison bar, The butterfly took flight.
- " Through Christ, who reigns above the skies, To us it will be given Aloft on angels' wings to rise, And taste the joys of heaven."

Excess of ceremony shows want of breeding;

For "The Friend."

9.12 -1

# BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

Of Ministers and Elders, and other concerned members of the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia.

(Continued from page 373.)

### ROGER GILL.

Roger Gill, of London, was born about the year 1664. In his youthful days he was guilty, was concerned in prayer, for the good and preaccording to his own testimony, "of many gross servation of all, and more especially for us her and enormous crimes." The natural and unre- about to leave them; with thanksgiving also for generate nature was in dominion in him, and all the favours of God, and for that holy and prealthough he frequented the meetings of the Bap- cious enjoyment, as an addition to his many for-Nannie. No, papa; it continues still to feed tists, yet he knew nothing of the soul saving and mer blessings. When he had finished, the Lord and thrive, just as if it were uninjured. Papa, Precisely so, Nannie. The caterpillar, fire. When about nineteen years of age, he was melting love upon the silent weeping assembly, to assailed by its apparently insignificant foe, shows convinced of the Trath as held by Friends, and the full confirmation of us more immediately one no symptoms of its dangerous state, for it is not submitting to the power and virtue of the Holy eerned, and further evidence to the brethren of the on the caterpillar that it feeds, but on the butter. Spirit, his corrupt heart was changed. The efficient of our calling. In this love unfeigned, and fly, psyche, or soul contained within it. And as fectual baptism was upon him, and he was washed, tender condition of soul, we embraced each other the caterpillar thrives and grows apparently as sanctified and justified in the "name of the Lord to our mutual satisfaction; for the same powerful well with as without those unseen enemies, so a Jesus, and by the Spirit of our God." The lear love of Truth that makes us loath to depart from man may have a secret enemy within his own of God was now his defence against those vices the Friends and brethren of our native land, bosom, destroying kis soul-psyche, though without which had formerly enslaved him, prompting him drawing us to remote parts of the world, and reinterfering with his well-being during the present to seek earnestly to the Lord, his helper, for maining in our hearts, gives courage and streagh strength to enable him to withstand the assaults to leave all, and follow the Lord wheresoever he of Satan. So he grew in grace, and in the saving will. We looked after them so long as we could knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ, striving to see them; not with minds to go backwards, or attain to " his measure of the stature of the full-

gospel was dispensed to him, and being faithful or delace, as we keep true to the Lord in ourand diligent therein, he became, though young in selves." years, as a father in the Truth, able, through the fresh unfoldings and renewed anointings of the Holy Spirit, to divide the word with heavenly wisdom to the flock. Speaking in season to the weary, strengthening the feeble-minded, supporting the weak, having nilk for babes, strong meat for manhood, consolation for the true Israel of the sea. They landed in the Chesapeake, on eternal welfare. Now [the Bible] tells us of the God, and just reproof and admonition to the back- the 12th of the Tweltth month, and immediater sliding and rebellious.

He laboured for a time in his native country, but it was not long before he felt an overflowing of gospel love in his soul towards the inhabitants of America, with a concern to visit them. This the First month, 1699, several slaves attended a concern grew and increased until the time came, meeting, who had previously received the Truth. when it seemed proper to endeavour to fulfil it. To one of these, Roger Gill felt constrained to Themas Story was under a similar concern, and speak a lew words by way of ministry, "by which being, in the First month, 1698, at a meeting in she was much tendered," and Thomas Story, shak-Southwark, with Roger Gill, he, after the meet- ing hands with her as he passed, she was much ing, found an unexpected freedom to mention to broken. Thomas says, "Finding the day of the him his concern as they were returning to Lon- Lord's tender visitation and mercy upon her, l don. After unfolding it, he asked, if he knew of spoke encouragingly to her, and was glad to find 'any ministering Friend concerned for those the poor blacks so near the Truth, and reachable. parts,' for he wanted a companion. Roger was She stood there, looking after us and weeping, as silent for a time, and then said, "It is now long long as we could see her. I inquired of one of since 1 was first concerned that way, and the last the black men, how long they had come to meetnight, in my sleep, was as if making all things ready ings. He said, ' they had always been kept in for my voyage." To this Thomas pleasantly ignorance, and disregarded as persons who were said, " Is it no more but a dream yet ?"

meeting at Entield, and Roger said, it would be discoursing with them, had informed them that the Seventh month at soonest that he could be the grace of God, through Christ, was given also ready, for he had to see his wife and family in a to them, and that they ought to believe in, and

way of living, as he knew not he should ever se them again.

With the consent, approbation, and encourage ment of the brethren of the morning meeting London, they made ready to sail in the ship Pro vidence, of London, bound for Virginia, of which William Cant, a Friend, was commander. 0 the 10th day of the Ninth month, they went o board the vessel, accompanied by several deal Friends. Of the parting opportunity, with whom

"Being together in the great cabin, the good presence of the Lord commanded deep and in ward silence before him, and the Comforter of the just brake in upon us by his irresistible power and greatly tendered us together in his heavenly love, whereby we were melted into many tears Glorious was His appearance to the humbling of us all, and the admiration of some there who did not understand it. In this condition we remainst for a considerable season, and then William Pear with any desire now to return, but in the comfort of divine love; which neither distance of place, After some years, a gift in the ministry of the nor number of years, shall ever be able to obstruct

> Their passage over the mighty ocean was a very tempestuous one, yet were the travellers comforted by the assurance that the Lord was with them, secretly sustaining them by his lifegiving presence, and showing them that he was Lord God Omnipotent, who ruleth the raging of commenced their labours of love for the good of souls.

After divers heart-tendering meetings in Virginia, they passed into Carolina. On the 13th of not to expect anything from the Lord, till Jons-They met again shortly after, on the way to a than Taylor, who had been there the year before,

and taught by it, and so might come to be riends, and saved as well as others; of hey were glad. The next occasion was, William Ellis and Aaron Atkinson were hey went to meetings, and several of them onvinced.' Thus one planteth, and anatereth, but God giveth the increase,"

he 14th, they had a very good meeting in Roger was 'very powerful' in his testi-"to the praise of the Lord, of whom the power, and to whom be all the glory "Returning northward, they had a meeth some Indians to whom Roger Gill spoke immortality of the soul, and also that God laced a witness in the heart of every man, approves that which is good, and reproves ich is evil." To this the chief assented.

ing through Maryland, Pennsylvania and ersey, they proceeded into Connecticut, having appointed a meeting at Stanford, yor undertook to break it up, by sending a le with a warrant. Thomas Story informcompany assembled, that the law of Engllowed toleration; but the constable said d not stand on the laws of England, but aw of their own that no Quakers should meeting among them, and none there be.

er Gill, who was filled with zeal, comi speaking to the people, paying no heed order of the constable. In the course of munication, he spoke of the anti-christian manifested of old time in New England, they had whipped and in many ways Friends, cutting off the ears of some, and g others, because they were Quakers, they came in love as the peaceable mess of God to them. He added that the same vas yet alive among them in Connecticut, ould be at the same cruel work still, but was led by a better power. The constables, their commands of no effect with the r, ordered the people to withdraw, and they obeying, they commanded the landlady of use where the meeting was held, to forbid he house. At this the two Friends went estreet, and Roger, lifting up hisstrong voice, imed, "Woe, woe, woe, to the inhabitants place who profess God and Christ, with knowledge of God, and void of his fear." a full opportunity of relieving themselves in eet, they passed on to Fairfield, where the ay there was to be a great Quarterly lecit which were gathered the inhabitants of townships and their ministers. The Friends concern to go to it, but desirous not to the people, by entering with their hats on, et down on the green near the meetingthey drew nearer as the preacher gave out xt, and patiently heard them to the end. he had prayed, the lecture concluded, and ople being about withdrawing, Roger Gill ted that they would stay and hear him. cople were willing enough to remain, but of the preachers called on them to depart, ot they us.'

(To be concluded.)

# From Putnam's Magazine THE TWO ANGELS.

#### BY LONGFELLOW.

The present verses, it is understood, have been suggested by two actual incidents occurring in Longfellow's own family, and in that of his friend, the poet Lowell, the same night at Cambridge.

Two angels, one of Life, and one of Death, Passed o'er the village as the morning broke; The dawn was on their faces, and beneath, The sombre houses hearsed with plumes of smoke.

Their attitude and aspect were the same, Alike their features and their robes of white ;

But one was crowned with amaranth, as with flame, And one with asphodels, like flakes of light.

I saw them pause on their celestial way; Then said I, with deep fear and doubt oppressed : "Beal not so loud, my heart, lest thou betray The place where thy beloved are at rest!"

And he who wore the crown of asphodels,

Descending, at my door began to knock, And my soul sank within me, as in wells The waters sink before an earthquake's shock.

I recognized the nameless agony, The terror, and the tremor, and the pain, That oft before had filled or haunted me,

And now returned with threefold strength again. The door I opened to my beavenly guest,

And listened, for I thought I heard God's voice ; And knowing whatsoe'er he sent was best, Dared neither to lament nor to rejoice.

Then with a smile, that filled the house with light, "My errand is not Death, but Life," he said :

And ere I answered, passing out of sight, On his celestial embassy he sped.

'Twas at thy door, O friend ! and not at mine, The anget with the amaranthine wreath Pausing, descended, and with voice divine,

Whispered a word that had a sound like Death.

Then fell upon the house a sudden gloom, A shadow on those features fair and thin; And softly, from that hushed and darkened room, Two augels issued, where but one went in.

All is of God ! If he but wave his hand,

The mists collect, the rain falls thick and lond, 'Till with a smile of light on sea and land,

Lo ! He looks back from the departing cloud. Angels of Life and Death alike are His;

Without his leave they pass no threshold o'er; Who, then, would wish or dare, believing this, Against his messengers to shut the door ?

Selected.

" The world passeth away, and the lust thereof." What ground, alas, has any man To set his heart on things below, Which when they seem most like to stand, Fly like the arrow from the bow ! Who 's now atop ere long shall feel The circling motion of the wheel !

#### HUMILITY.

· Humble we must be, if to Heaven we go; High is the roof there, but the gate is low Whene'er thou speakest, look with a lowly eye-Grace is increased by humility.

MORE TERRITORIES .- INDIAN REPRESENTAome called for the magistracy. The one TIVES IN CONGRESS .- It is said by the Washingad spaken that day took Roger by the hand, ton correspondent of the New York Tribune, that Court of Appeals of Kentucky. For four or five sired him to come off the form on which the national administration has sent to the Chickd, Have you your qualifications and call ries below the southern boundary of Kansas ter- gaged, and the decisions of the various courts from the people? Our call is from God, ritory, and give them a representation in Con-would fill a respective converting the second grees. According to the letter we quote from, ment Grant gets \$19 and costs, the people: through the grace of God the proposition embraces a plan for three separate If them to the faith and obedience of Christ, territorial governments, one extending over the a third over the Choctaws and Chickasaws. These every man hath need to be forgiven."

tribes were to be allowed six months to consider the matter, and the government has made glowing promises of aid for their territorial organizations in case of their agreement. If this be true, it may be taken for granted as accomplished already, for it is an easy matter to procure the assent of these Indian nations to the plan, and with the present overwhelming Democratic majority in both branches of Congress, the administration may carry through any measure which is deemed desirable. The territory in question com-prises nearly all the remaining unorganized territory of the United States, and extends from the Red River to the thirty-seventh parallel of latitude, which is the boundary of Kanzas, and from Ark-ansas on the east to Texas on the west. The area covered is about equal to that of the State of Arkansas. The Choclaws and Chickasaws have been for a number of years consolidated under one government of their own, though latterly there has been some disagreement between them.

All of the tribes mentioned are considerably advanced in civilization, cultivate the earth as farmers. have schools and academies, live like the whites, and conduct their governmental affairs in the same way, by means of elections by ballot. legislatures and elective chiefs. The Cherokee nation is quite a promising specimen of a native commonwealth. As slavery is an established institution among these tribes, no doubt the principal reason for the proposed territorial organization is to secure another slave State, or perhaps three of them. A bill is already before Congress to enable the whole of the civilized ladians to become citizens, as well as to enable them to sell parcels of their lands to white settlers. This plan will doubtless be combined with the proposed territorial bills, and so open to white slaveholders from the Southern States a new area. It is hy no means a new idea, but has been long entertained. It is pressed at the present time, because everything favours its success .- N. American.

STEAMBOAT DISASTERS ON THE WESTERN RI-VERS .- The St. Louis Republican has, with a great deal of trouble, made out a list of steamboat disasters during the first half of the year, which is unparalleled by any period of the same length of time in the history of navigation on the waters of the West. The number of accidents caused by collisions, fires, &c., is considerably over one hundred, involving a loss of very little short of \$2,000,000 of property; and resulting in the destruction of more than three hundred lives.

The Republican says, in addition to the namber of steamboats lost and injured during the past six months, there have been from 100 to 150 coal boats with a large number of lives lost on the Ohio river between Pittsburg and Louisville, Of the exact number of coal boats and lives lost we are unable to give anything like a correct account, as the Ohio river papers at the time the accidents occurred all disagree in reference to the number of each .- N. Amer.

A great suit has been decided recently in the years a case has been pending between Cook and s standing; and the minister of Stanford as w, Choctaw, and Cherokee tribes of Indians a Grant, of Mason county, the former having Sir, you are not qualified; you have no a propositon, accompanied by bills drafted in three poisoned a dog belonging to the latter. The different tongues, to organize the Indian territo-ablest counsel, in that part of the State, was en-

> "He that cannot forgive others, breaks down Cherokee nation, a second over the Creeks, and the bridge over which he must pass himself,-for

#### For " The Friend." Review of the Weather for Seventh Month, 154. according to the same law.

Accounts from all parts of the country concur in saying that the month just passed, was unusu- observation of the mercurial barometer, that even ally hot. The temperature has been from 95° to when remaining in the same place, it did not 100°, in the States of the north, as fur as New always stand at the same elevation ;---in other Hampshire. In the Southern States, it was con- words, that the weight of atmosphere over any siderably over 100° at times. Many persons died particular part of the earth was constantly flucfrom being sun-struck.

markable for the number of its thunder storms, of the instrument being carried still farther, it was attended with hail, &c., this year there was hardly any thing that would bear the title of sterm. We generally stood high, and that before and during have seen no account of any hail-storm in the storms and rain it fell :--- the instrument therefore country except one in Illinois. This was quite might serve as a prophet of the weather, becomdestructive, however, over a small extent of coun- ing a precious monitor to the hushandman or the try; some of the stones measured 10 and even sailor. 13 inches in circumference. There was only about one-third as much rain during the month as wind and rain will be better understood a few there was in the corresponding one last year, yet pages hence; but we may remark here, that when as the growing crops had a very good start from water which has been suspended in the atmosthe frequent copious showers of the previous phere, and has formed a part of it, separates as month, they suffered but little on account of rain, the weight and bulk of the mass are dimin- safety. drought.

for the comfort of those engaged at it.

The average temperature of the month was 75°; that of the Seventh month last year was 714. Range of the mercury in thermometer from derable use, by aiding and correcting the prog- vary, and all changes would be marked by the 55<sup>5</sup> on the 12th, to 96° on the 21st. Amount of nostics of the weather which he draws from local position of the moving plug. A beautiful bare rain, 2.616 inches, for the corresponding month of last year, it was 7,483 inches.

West-town B. S., Eighth mo. 1st, 1854.

i cortona Di bij nighti mot 1st, 1004.					
Days of month.	1	URI	BRA-	height of from sun- 10 p. m.	Direction and Circumstances of the wea- force of the test for Seventh month, 1834.
Days c	Minimum	Maximum.	Mean.	Mean Baro, 1 rise to	wind. 1854.
7	64	79	711	13.00	N N W Q OL
2	60	82	71	29.61	N. W. to N. 2 Do
3	00	86	2.51	29.56	N. W. 1 Do.
- 4	71	93	82	29.47	N. W. to W. 1 Do. very warm.
- 5	21	94	821		N.W.to S.W.2 Do. clouds-rain.
6	20	.83	764	29.58	N. W. 2 Generally clear.
7	64	85	74]	29.64	N. W. 2 Clear,
- 8	71	M	771	29.59	S. to S. W. 2 Do.
	73	.87	SU	21.52	S.E. to S. W. 1 Do, warm & sult -a sh'r.
10	69	78	851	20.52 29.57	S. to S. E. 3 Generally clear.
11	62	181	71	29.56	S.E. to N.W. 2 Clear.
12	55	78	661	29.59	N. W. 1 Do.
13	1.0	76	68	29.68	N to E. 2 Do. cloudy-rain at 8 p.m.
14	62		67	29.61	
15	64	76	70	29.62	N. to N. W. 1 Cloudy-clear, p. M.
16	66	, 80	73	29.66	N.W. to S E. 1 Do. do.
17	61		71 5	29.64	S. E. to N. W. 2 Foggy-clear-rain in eve'g. N. to N. W. 3 Clear.
18	6.5	81	73	29.57	N. to N. W. 3 Clear.
20		68	751	29 51	N. W. 2 Do.
20	71	96	84	29.48	N. W. 1 Do. very warm.
22	72	96	84 831	29.52 29.60	
	73	88	801	29 63	N. W. 3 Do. do. S. to S. W. 4 Generally clear,
24	70		75	29.62	S. E. 2 Cloudy -Rainy.
25	70		76	30.62	S. W. to S. 2 Generally clear.
20	68	86	77	20.00	S W. to W. 1 Do. do.
			74		N. W. 2 Clear.
63	60	82	71	99.20	S.W.to N.W.1 Do.
29		76	72	29.57	S. E. 2 Do, Rainy, p. M.
30	70	144	77	29.55	N. W. 3 Very fine day.
31	63	82	721	29.65	N to S. W. 2 Do. do.

# THE BAROMETER.

the piston of a pump, to a height only of about thunder, that no human voice could be heard, and of any situation to which it can be carried. thirty-four feet. His pupil Torricelli, conceiving amidst the general consternation, even the trumpet the happy thought, that the weight of the atmosphere might be the cause of the ascent, concluded little tube of mercury which had given warning, sure produced in the air around it by the weight that mercury, which is about thirteen times heavier neither the strength of the noble ship, nor the of air above its level, being indeed, as explained than water, should only rise under the same skill and energies of the commander, could have in the foregoing paragraphs, of the same weight influence to a thirteenth of the elevation :----he saved one man to tell the tale. On the following as a column of the air of equal base with itself, tried and found that this was so, and the mercu. morning the wind was again at rest, but the ship and reaching from it to the top of the atmosphere rial barometer was invented. To afford further lay upon the yet heaving waves, an unsightly -the mercury must fall when the instrument is evidence that the weight of the atmosphere was the wreck. cause of the phenomenon, he afterwards, carried the tube of mercury to the tops of buildings and shore, in having its tube contracted in one place how much air has been left below. For instance, of mountains, and found that it fell always in to a very narrow bore, so as to prevent that sud- if thirty inches barometrical height mark the exact proportion to the portion of the atmosphere den rising and falling of the mercury, which every whole atmospheric pressure at the surface of the left below it ;---and he found that water-pumps in motion of the ship would else occasion.

different situations varied as to sucking power,

It was soon afterwards discovered, by careful tuating; a truth which, without the barometer, While the Seventh menth of last year was re- could never have been suspected. The observation found, that in serene dry weather the mercury

The reasons why the barometer falls before

ished: and that wind must occur when a sudden The weather through harvest was fine for condensation of aeriform matter, in any situation, containing air would itself answer as a barometer securing the crops, except that it was rather hot, disturbs the equilibrium of the air, for the air if the only opening to it were through a long tube. around will rush towards the situation of dimin- lar neck, containing a close sliding plug, for then ished pressure.

signs familiar to him; but its great use as a meter has really been made on this principle by weather glass seems to be to the mariner, who using a vessel of glass, with a long slender neck, roams over the whole ocean, and is often under in which a globule of mercury is the movable skies and climates altogether new to him. The plug. watchful captain of the present day, trusting to this extraordinary monitor, is frequently enabled to differs so much at different times in the same sittake in sail and to make ready for the storm, untion, as to produce a range of about three inches where, in former times, the dreadful visitation in the height of the mercurial barometer, that is would have fallen upon him unpropared.-The to say, from twenty eight to thirty-one inches, marine barometer has not yet been in general use On the occasion of the great Lisbon earthquake, for many years, and the author was one of a however, the mercury fell so far in the baromenumerous crew who probably owed their preser- ters, even in Britain, as to disappear from that vation to its almost miraculous warning. It was portion at the top usually left uncovered for obserin a southern latitude. The sun had just set with vation. The uncovered part of a barometer is placid appearance, closing a beautiful afternoon, commonly of five or six inches in length, with a and the usual mirth of the evening watch was proceeding, when the captain's order came to prepare 28, 29, &c., indicate the number of inches from with all haste for a storm. The barometer had the surface of the mercury at the bottom to the begun to fall with appalling rapidity. As yet, respective divisions :---on the lower part of the the oldest sailors had not perceived even a threa-scale the words wind and rain are generally tening in the sky, and were surprised at the ex. written, meaning that when the mercury sinks to tent and hurry of the preparations; but the required them, wind and rain are to be expected; and on measures were not completed, when a more awful the upper part dry and fine appear, for a correshurricane burst upon them than the more experi- ponding reason ; but we have to recellect, that it enced had ever braved. Nothing could withstand is not the absolute height of the mercury which it; the sails already furled and closely bound to indicates the existing or coming weather, but the the yards, were riven away in tatters : even the recent change in its height :--- a falling barometer bare yards and masts were in great part disabled; usually telling of wind and rain; a rising one of and at one time the whole rigging had nearly serene and dry weather. fallen by the board. Such, for a few hours, was the mingled roar of the hurricane above, of the pose, besides that of a weather-glass-in enabling Galileo had found that water would rise under waves around, and of the incessant peals of us to ascertain readily the height of mountains, or sounded in vain. In that awful night, but for the always an exact indication of the tension or pres-

Civilized Europe is now familiar with the ham meter and its uses, and therefore, that Europeans may conceive the first feelings connected with it. they almost require to witness the astonishment or incredulity with which people of other party still regard it. A Chinese once conversing on the subject with the nuthor, could only imagine of the barometer, that it was a gift of miraculous nature. which the God of Christians gave them in pity, to direct them in the long and perilous voyages which they undertook to unknown seas.

A barometer is of great use to persons employ. ed about those mines in which hydrogen gas, or fire-damp, is generated and exists in the crevices When the atmosphere becomes unusually light, the hydrogen being relieved from n part of the pressure which ordinarily confines it to its holes and lurking places, expands or issues forth to where it may meet the lamp of the miner, and er, plode to his destruction. In heavy states of the atmosphere, on the contrary, it is pressed back to its hiding places, and the niner advances with

We see from this that any reservoir or vessel according to the weight and pressure of the ex-To the husbandman the barometer is of consisternal air the density of that in the cavity would

The state of the atmosphere, as to weight,

The barometer answers another important pur-

As the mercurial column in the barometer is carried from any lower to any heigher situation,

The marine barometer differs from that used on and the degree of falling most always tell exactly ocean, and if the instrument be found, when carf our atmospheric ocean were of an unisity all the way up as our watery oceans, meter would become one of the most bulk of mercury, an inch rise or fall of tribes inhabiting the opposite coasts, meter would mark everywhere a rise or e atmosphere of twelve thousand inches ousand feet. But owing to the elasticity hich causes it to increase in volume as it from pressure, the atmosphere is rarer in on as we ascend, so that to leave a given er the situation where the experiment is he rule therefore of one inch of mercury usand feet, holds only for rough estimates surface of the earth. The precise calhowever, for any case, is still very easy ; ood barometer, with a thermometer attachwith tables, or an algebraical formula exall the influencing circumstances, enables certain elevations much more easily, and cases more correctly, than by trigono-

survey. veight of the whole atmospherical ocean ling the earth being equal to that of a ocean of thirty-four feet deep, or of n of mercury of thirty inches, and the air the surface of the earth being eight hund forty times lighter than water, if the nsity existed all the way up, the atmos-

yould be 34 times 840, or about 28,000 to the top of St. Paul's Church in Lon- is not in you,' of Hampstead Hill, the mercury falls This is close doctrine, and, having the author-

ing his chest as much as usual, really worldly affection, by a worldly conformity. at each inspiration only half as much air

inches, it proves that one-third of the the elevated plains of S. America, the inhabitants on a hill, ere exists below the level of the new situ- have larger chests than the inhabitants of lower regions-another admirable instance of the animal against the faithful; but they were enabled to frame adapting itself to the circumstances in which weight of air thus left behind in ascend- it is placed. It appears from all this, that although d mark every where a change of level our atmosphere be fifty miles high, it is so thin qual, and the ascertaining any height by beyond three miles and a half, that mountain ridges of greater elevation are nearly as effectual f calculations :- the air at the surface of barriers between nations of men, as islands or being about twelve thousand times lighter rocky ridges in the sea arc between the funy

ARNOTT.

#### For "The Friend " The Name without the Virtue.

An article on the fourth page of a late number f it behind, the ascent must be greater, of "The Friend" is suggestive of profitable reflections to those who are disposed candidly to consider its bearing, as an evidence of the lowering of the standard of Truth, by the admission of a conformity to a world, of which this instance is far from being a solitary example. Such are to be met with in every direction, and it is because of these that those who are not content with a mere name to live,-as it respects themselves, and their fellow-professors-are engaged in openly contending against the innovations of a worldly spirit, which have made, and still threaten such great devastation in the church. To have our affections set upon worldly riches, grandeur, or honour, while professing a friendship for the Truth, is hypocricy, which cannot escape the judgment of Ilim who is of purer eyes than to behold evil with any degree of approbation.

Not only are such as thus baulk their profession in danger themselves, but their example is , which is equal to five miles and a half. stumbling to others, and for this are they accoununt of the greater ranty, however, in the table. How few are the rich who glory not in their regions, it really extends to a height of riches, or the wise who glory not in their wisdom, ity miles. From the known laws of aerial even among those who are prolessing that self-, we can deduce what is found to hold in denial which leads to the renunciation of all outt one half of all the air constituting our ward display, and every hurtful indulgence. The ere exists within three miles and a half pride and pleasures of the natural life, are in e earth's surface; that is to say, under many instances usurping the dominion which beof the summit of Mont Blanc. A person, longs alone to that which is without an end; even tomed to calculation, would suppose the with those who are not wanting in professione more equally distributed through the though a vain profession-of friendship for Truth, es than this rule indicates, as he might at without obedience to its requirements. "Ye are o suppose a tube of two feet diameter to my friends," said our blessed Redeemer, " if ye y twice as much as a tube of one foot, do whatsoever I command you," but "if ye love in reality it holds four times as much. any thing more than me, ye are not worthy of of salvation, in making war with the spirit of antirrying a barometer from the level of the me;" "if ye love the world, the love of the Father christ, and against all the corruptions, which

alf an inch, marking an ascent of about ity of Christ, nothing that is opposed thereto, will his pleasure no less than his duty, to labour to dred feet. On Mont Blanc it falls to hall stand the test; wherefore it concerns us all to ntire barometric height, marking an eleva examine our foundation. That genuine Quakerfifteen thousand feet; and in Du Luc's ism is a revival of primitive Christianity, and that balloon ascent it fell to below twelve this is easily spotled by every mixture, both indicating an elevation of twenty one experience and observation abundantly testify. d feet, the greatest height to which man has Among the many hindrances to our religious seended from the surface of his earthly growth, which are to be found in our association with the worldly wise, and the worldly great, is extreme rarity of the air on high moun- that of a time-serving and man-pleasing obsequi- self without a witness in the heart of man; but ust of course affect animals. A person ousness, which doth greatly lower the dignity of had placed in every one a measure of his grace ng on the summit of Mont Blanc, although a Christian professor, betraying as it does a or Holy Spirit, by which man was at times on-

ces below — exhibiting a contrast to a man gious testimonics will enable us to withstand the hearers were deeply affected by his discourse, for iving bell, who at thirty-iour feet under assault of the enemy to the convincing of gain. he was very aptly called 'a breaker of stony s breathing air of double density, at sixty- sayers; while a mere profession and name to hearts; a son of thunder, as well as a consoler of triple, and so on. It is known that live will only tend to bring reproach upon the rs, and even their practised guides, often church; so that it must be the concern of every in this strangely gathered meeting, was made, vn suddenly as if struck by lightung, when awakened mind to continue in watchfulness against through the divine blessing qualifying the instruthing lofty summits, on account chiefly of temptation, which would lead us juto a lifeless ment, and preparing the hearts of the hearers for mess of the air which they are breathing, formality, out of which our worthy forefathers the reception of the seed sown, effectual in turn-

some other situation, to stand at only and some minutes clapse before they recover. In were mercifully gathered, and became as a city set

The current was against them, as it is now withstand its force, being made more than conquerors through Hum who loved them, and called them to come out and be separate from the multitude, who were following their own inventions, and in their craftiness, were lying in wait to deceive and ensnare; and the same divine power is still able to sustain us, amidst all the trials through which we may be called to pass, and He will do it, as we continue faithful to the end, abiding in watchfulness and simplicity.

#### Ancedote of Edward Burrough,

"Many of the tradesmen and mechanics of London were in the habit of assembling in the fields, on the outskirts of the city, near the close of dry and pleasant days, to amuse themselves in wrestling, or in watching others so engaged. One evening as Edward Burrough was passing by, his attention was drawn to a company of people assembled round an athletic man, who had already thrown several competitors, and was then waiting for another. As no one offered to enter the ring with him, he seemed flushed with pride at his success, and full of vain-glory, because of that strength and activity of body, which was given him by his Creator for nobler purposes. As the wrestler thus stood in the pride of his strength, with the crowd of admiring spectators around him, Edward Burrough stepped into the ring. The successful champion looked with surprise at his new opponent, whose serious countenance and solid demeanor seemed so little like the usual light, and unmanly deportment of the competitors in these trials of strength and agility. If the wrestler was astonished, the idle gazers around him were not less so; and they watched with intense interest, to see the result. But the object of this youthful minister of Christ, (who was then about twenty years of nge,) was not to wrestle with flesh and blood. The weapons of his warfare were not carnal, though mighty through God to the pulling down of the strong holds of sin and Satan. He had been redeemed by the effectual workings of the grace of God in his own heart, from the spirit of the world, with all its vain pleasures and pastimes, and he was now enlisted under the banner of the Prince of Peace, the Captain abound in the world, It had become his meat and drink to do his Master's will; and he felt it gather souls to Christ-to turn men and women from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God, clothed with authority from his divine Master. After standing a few moments, he addressed the bystanders in a powerful and awakening manner; to which they listened with attention and wondering admiration. He told them that their heavenly Father had not left himlightened to see his fallen condition, and to feel A firm and yet forbcaring support of our reli- the necessity for regeneration. Many of his

# THE FRIEND.

and leading them to a knowledge of the Truth as taken into consideration, the contrary opinion, so it is in Jesus. Thus this spiritual wrestler was made victorious in this new arena, and having declaration, not unfrequently made, that the slaves been faithful to the requirings of duty, in thus are really happier and more contented, while publicly wrestling against wickedness, he retired from the ring in peace."

Singular Occurrence .- The following is from the Centreville Times :--- "Under the obituary head in to-day's paper will be found the death of Mr. Jacob Reese. On the day of his death Mr. Reese was engaged in seeding oats, and towards evening was startled by a voice apparently at his elbow, saying, "You may sow but shall not reap!" He looked around, and seeing no one, continued his work of seeding, attributing it, as he afterwards stated, to his imagination. At every step, however, the warning was repeated, and at last, unable to bear it, he proceeded home to his wife. He was persuaded by her that it was only imagination, and finding that he had no fever, and did not complain of any unusual indisposition, she induced him to return to the field. There, however, the same solemn warning voice attended him at every step-" You may sow, but you shall not reap !" and in a state of extreme agitation, he again ceased work and went home. He took an early supper, was shortly after attacked with a swelling in the throat, and before sunrise next morning was a corpse!

Pressure of the Poor Rates in Ireland .- Notwithstanding the marked symptoms of improvement in all branches of Irish industry, the fairest test of which is to be traced in the rapid decrease of pauperism in a majority of the union workhouses, Clare, or, at least, a portion of that county, still suffers under the pressure of a poor's rate nearly equal in amount to the same levied during the sorest seasons of disease and lamine combined. A rate which has just been struck (subject to certain deductions and additions) for the union of Tulla will show how matters stand. In one electoral division the rate is as high as 7s, in the pound; in another, 6s.; in four others the average is 5s. Ed.; in five more the average is 4s, 7d.; in three, about 3s. 4d.; while in two only the rate is a few pence below the last-mentioned figure.

# THE FRIEND.

EIGHTH MONTH 12, 1854.

A letter from a Friend expresses a fear, lest from the remark of a correspondent published in the Editorial of last week, viz., "'The Friend'which has always been considered as the organ of the Society on this side of the great waters,"the inference may be drawn, that the conductors of this journal claim, or wish it to be considered in that light. We make no such pretension, and have no such wish. There is no periodical or company of individuals, either in this country or in Great Britain, authorized to speak or to act as the organ of the Society of Friends.

The session of Congress that closed on the 7th inst, has done so much, either directly or indirectly. to foster and extend slavery, that a different tone upon the subject from any heretofore publicly assumed, is now boldly manifested by a number of Editors at the South, who claim to speak for the slave-holders. Among other things put forth, is the assertion that slave-labour is really more productive than that performed by free persons

ing the feet of some of them into the way of peace, who are paid for their services, and that, all things long entertained, is a delusion. This, and the serving their masters, than when made free and obliged to take care of themselves, is, we think happily contradicted by the following anecdote told by the Editor of the "Portland American," who had been spending some time in Washington City.

A fine looking and intelligent coloured man, about forty years of age-a wniter at Gadsby's-was asked by us if he was a slave. He replied with glistening eyes-

We then told him, if it was not against the rules of the house, we should like to know something of his history. His story, in few words, was this : "I was born here a family slave. Until I saw a chance

to be free, my study was to do as little as I possibly could without being flogged."

"But why so ?" we asked.

"Because when a man works for nothing, he don't work very heartily. I knew if I laboured all day long I was no better off than if I didn't work any. I had no inducement and hope. But by and by mistress said if I could earn three hundred and eighty dollars to buy my freedom with, she would then give me my papers. I astonished every body who knew me. Every day I did the work of three slaves. People said, ' What's got into lazy Jem ?' Ah, sir, they didn't know I was dig-ging, and ploughing, and sweating for liberty. The black man likes freedom as well as the white man Well, it wasn't long before I called upon mistress with the money, and received my papers. I felt like a king, sir, as I marched out of her parlour a FAEE MAN. I ran about the streets, and shook hands with all my coloured friends, and shouted 'I'M FABE ! I'M FREE !' I looked at myself in the glass a dozen times a day, to see how a freeman appeared; and will you believe me, sir, I hardly knew myself! I feared I was growing proudmy eyes shone so, and I stood so straight. That crook in my back, and that sneaking look in my face were all gone. Well, sir, since then I have got a wife and five children. I have some money at interest, and I paid nine hundred dollars down for the house my family live in.

This was the substance of the story, which was told eloquently, and with pathos."

#### SUMMARY OF EVENTS.

EUROPE .- News to the 26th ult. There have been no recent hostile movements of consequence in the east, the peculiar attitude of Austria causing the contending sider Prussia as favouring their cause. It is stated that there are 20,000 Russian soldiers sick in the Principalities. Accounts from Great Britain and the continent generally indicate abundant crops the present season in anticipation of which bread stuffs continue to deeline. Liverpool price of flour, 30s. to 31s., being lower than in New York or Philadelphia.

SPAIN .- The revolutionary party have triumphed; the obnoxious ministry have resigned, and the Queen as a last resource has sent for General Espartero, one of the insurrectionary party, and entrasted him with the duty of forming an administration; a more liberal policy is expected if it be possible to re-establish order.

MARSEILLES .- From the 15th to the 18th, 669 deaths of Cholera occurred ; great alarm was felt, and a large portion of the inhabitants had left the city.

UNITED STATES .- Congress adjourned on the 7th inst. The Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and Great Britain was ratified by the Senate. This important measure will, it is hoped, prevent further disoutes respecting the Fisheries, and by encouraging freer commercial intercourse between the United States and the British possessions in North America, tend to the preservation of peace and good neighbourhood. The River and Harbour bill has been vetoed by the President. The Homestead bill fell between the two houses.

California .- News to the 15th ult. Fires had again occurred in San Francisco and Sacramento, destroying an immense amount of property. The town of Colum-bia, Calaveras county, had been nearly destroyed by fire; loss in this case, \$500,000. In portions of the State, vast quantities of the growing wheat had been destroyed by fire. The overland immigrants had begun to arrive. The mining accounts continue favourable.

New Mexico.-Hostilities with the Apache Indians continue, and robberies and murders are of frequent occurrence ou the frontiers.

Kansas .- Beds of coal have been discovered-a cin cumstance of special importance to a thinly wooded country. It is said, that the greater part of the immigrants arriving in the territory, are opposed to slavery St. Louis .- Deaths for the week ending the 31st un

Baltimore .- Cholera has not yet appeared in the city though it has been very fatal in the Almshouse, three miles distant.

New Fork .- Deaths last week, 1153, including 286 by Cholera.

Boston .- Deaths last week, 131, including 33 by Cholera.

Philadelphia .- The average temperature for the Seventh month, according to the record kept at the Pena-sylvania Hospital, was 78.83 deg., being more than 3 deg. higher than the average of the last 29 years,

The coinage at the mint last month amounted to 3,587,350 dollars; the deposits to 4,250,000 dollars.

Deaths last week, 468, including 88 by Cholera Brooklyn .-- Deaths last week, 263, including 65 of Cholera.

#### RECEIPTS.

Received from A. L. Benedict, agt., O., for A. Chap-man, \$3, to 52, vol. 27; for Thomas Townsend, agen, N. Y., \$2, vol. 27, and for F. Mills, \$2, vol. 27; for Moses Child, \$2, vol. 27.

The Moral Almanac for 1855 is received, and for sale at Friends' Book-store, 84 Arch street. Price \$2 pergr. Eighth month, 1854.

#### A TEACHER WANTED,

For the Girls' second arithmetical school at West-town Boarding School. Apply to Anne Tatum, Woodhury Sidney Coates, 330 Arch st. ; Elizabeth Peirson, 254 N Fifth st.; or Sarah Allen, 146 Pinc st.

#### Evening Schools for Adult Coloured Persons.

WANTED .- A Principal and three Assistant Teacher WANDO-A FIREPART AND THE ASSISTENT FROM for the med's school, and a Principal and four Asis-ants for the women's school. Application may be mede to either of the undersigned. John C. Allen, No. 13 S. Fifth Street; William L. Edwards, No. 37 Arh street; Samuel Allen, No. 134 S. Front street.

MARGIED, at Friends' Meeting-house, Somerton, Ohio, on Fourth-day, the 26th of Seventh month, SANTEL WALTON, of Philadelphia, and SARAH J., daughter of the late James Edgerton, of Belmont county, Ohio.

DIED, on the 23rd of Fifth month last, at her residence in Bucks county, Pa., SARAH PAXSON, relict of Moses Paxson, in the 79th year of her age; a member and esteemed minister of Solebury particular and Buckingham Monthly Meeting. \_\_\_\_\_, at her residence, Belmont county, Ohio, the 9th

of Sixth mouth, 1854, ALICE PLUMER, in the 89th year of her age; a member of St. Clairsville particular and Plainfield Monthly Meeting.

Plainfield Monthly Meeting. —, at her residence, near Plainfield, Belmont co. Ohio, the 26th of Sixth month, 1854, Ruona, wife of Richard Dillon; a member of Plainfield Monthly and particular Meeting, after a lingering and painful disease of the heart, which she bore with patience and resignstion, and her friends have the consoling belief, that her end was peace.

-, at the residence of her parents, in Knox county Ohio, on the 3rd of Scventh month, 1854, in the 23rd year of her age, RACHEL, daughter of Jehu and Hanna Lewis, after a protracted illness of seven mouths, which she bore with Christian patience and resignation;

she bore with Christian particule and resignation , member of Alum Creek Monthly Meeting of Friends. —, on the 15th of Seventh month last, in the 78th year of her age, HaxNat DILLIN; a member of the Monthly Meeting of Friends for the Western District. This dear Friend was afflicted with severe illness for several months; during which time she experienced much sore trial of faith and patience: but through the adorable mercy of a gracious Saviour, she was enabled, a short time before her close, to say to a friend upon bidding farewell, "I not only enjoy peace, but often Her sufferings continued until within a few hours of her close ; after which she departed without a sight or groan, leaving to her friends the consoling evidence, that all was well.

PRINTED BY KITE & WALTON. No. 3 Ranstead Place, Fourth above Chestnut street.

# THH) FRIEND.

# A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

# XXVII.

SEVENTH-DAY, EIGHTH MONTH 19, 1854.

NO. 49.

## PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

wo dollars per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions and Payments received by

#### JOHN RICHARDSON. 0. 50 NORTH FOURTH STREET, UP STAIRS, PHILADELPHIA.

to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months. advance, three and a quarter cents ; to any e United States, for three months, if paid in ix and a-half cents.

#### LONDON EPISTLE.

urnments, from the 24th of the Fifth month to of Sixth month, inclusive, 1854.

e Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of n Great Britain, Ireland, and elsewhere, FRIENDS .- Through the tender mercy avenly Father, our faith has at this time wed in the all-sufficiency of his grace in ir Saviour. How great is his faithfulis children and people of every name, l over! "Truly God is good to Israel. uch as are of a clean heart."

ey only who are washed, who are saneo are justified, in the name of the Lord world loveth us, and that we love the been entrusted.

Beloved younger Friends, you whose hearts the Lord hath touched, and who are almost persuaded Society, with a lively concern for its religious to be his disciples. On that you could be prevailed welfare, we have been impressed with a deep upon to make the full surrender of all that you sense of the vital importance of the great duty of have, and of all that you are, to the service of prayer. Far indeed be it from us to desire that Him who hath loved you. It is not for the ser, any of our members should approach the Lord vant to choose his work ; and we would be far with the tongue and with the lip, whilst the heart from inducing any to do that which is not re- is far from Him; but under the solemn convicquired at their hands : the work of the Lord must tion that whatever be our circumstances in life or ever he deeply humbling to those who are engaged our position in the church, prayer is, in the Diin it; and He alone can prepare them for it, vine appointment, essential to our spiritual health, through a course of self-denial and discipline in we would earnestly press upon all to seek opporthe school of Christ. But our faith is strong that tunities in the course of each day for private reif the young men amongst us were true in their tirement and waiting upon the Lord; and tenderly e from the Yearly Meeting, held in London, allegiance to their Lord, and faithful to the guid- to cherish those precious, but often gentle and ance of that Spirit who divideth to every man easily resisted motions of the Lord's Spirit, which severally as He will, (1 Cor. xii, 11,) they would would contrite and humble our hearts, and draw all find some place of usefulness allotted to them them forth in fervent petitions for that spiritual in the Lord's household, and not a few amongst food which can alone supply our daily, our conthem woold, as in primitive times, be qualified, tinual need. May none amongst us be living in a according to their respective gifts, to call sinners state of unconcern, insensible to the righteous to repentance, to proclaim the unsearchable riches judgment of God upon all that is unboly; their of Christ, and to edily the body in love. And sins, unrepented of and unforgiven, still resting on though partakers of the afflictions of the gospel, their souls : rather let them be encouraged to they would at times be permitted humbly to re- come in deep humiliation to the mercy-seat, there joice, that they have a portion in Christ better to plead for pardon and plenteous redemption, in than all earthly riches or honour.

d by the Spirit of our God, (1 Cor, vi, citude for those who have reached the meridian "that we have a great High Priest, that is passed can enjoy the unspeakable privilege of of life, and who, though at times sensible of love into the heavens, Jesus the Son of God;" one the registive inspectation is not an end of the second sec reumcision of the heart, the putting off of have not yet begun, in good earnest, to labour in thin merey, and find grace to help in time of han which is corrupt, according to the his harvest-field. The present hour only is yours; need." (Heb. iv. 14-16.) But when we have lusts, and the putting on of the new man the night cometh, wherein no man can work, asked for this grace, Oh 1 that we may be truly ter God, is created in righteousness and May you delay no longer to give yourselves willing, in all humility, to wait for it, and to ac-ess. (Eph. iv. 22, 24.) The calling of wholly unto Him. Be faithful, be diligent; that cept those manifestations of the Lord's light, love tian, beloved Friends, is emphatically a you also may have your part in His blessed and power to our souls, whereby He would, in the y calling." "Therefore," says the Apos- work, and, through his unmerited mercy, receive riches of his wisdom, graciously hift our peti-

And for you, dear Friends, who are parents, which He would open before us, w nuch reason is there to fear that we whether in earlier or maturer years, strong are yet experienced that great and all-im- our desires that you may be fully alive not only which the members of our religious Society, by of the adoption. They who are thus their instruction in things " civil and useful in the the study and practice of music. That which is nto the Lord's family, who are sealed ereation," may you ever keep in remembrance, that of the character ordinarily designated as sacred oly Spirit of promise, and made heirs upon you, primarily, devolves the solemn duty of music not unirequently stimulates expressions and nd joint heirs with Christ, have their educating them for eternity. May you, even feelings which are far from being the genuine heir hopes and their affections set upon from their very tender years, seek to be enabled breathings of a renewed heart, and tends to delude things, and are no longer conformed to to bring them unto Jesus, that He may bless the mind by producing an excitement often und. (Rom. viii. 17.) Strangers and pil- them; and may you, in the ability which He happily mistaken for devotion, and to withdraw a earth, their citizenship is in heaven, giveth, train them up not only in the nurture, but the soul from that quiet, humble and retured joying with a purer relish his outward also in the admonition of the Lord. There is an frame, in which prayer and praise may be truly are taught of God to keep within the authority given you to be exercised for the good offered with the spirit and with the understanding s of his Holy Spirit, in their use even of of your children, which it would be treachery to also. And as to those musical exhibitions in gs, and are constrained by the dictates their best interests to surrender. It is an autho- which an attempt is made to combine religion newed nature to renounce the vanities, rity confided to you, as their appointed guardians, with a certain amount of amosement, it is hard to leasures of a world lying in wickedness, on behalt of the Lord, for their discipline and understand how a troly Christian mind can allow ne, the energies and the substance which protection; and whilst it is exercised in love, it itself to sanction the profanation of the sacred eld from these parsuits will not be spent will be so far from diminishing, that it will tend name by the attendance of such performances; iselves. Other and far worthier objects to promote their love for you, as well as their where the most awful events recorded in Holy before them, affording abundant scope honour,-that filial honour to which, under the Scripture are made the subject of protessed enterht exercise of every talent with which gospel, as under the law, a promise is annexed. tamment to an indiscriminate assembly, many of (Eph. vi. 2.)

In entering at this time into the state of our the all availing name of our crucified Redeemer. Our hearts are also drawn forth in tender soli- And how precious for us all is the assurance world kooweth us not, because it knew every man "the heavenly penny from the Lord trons, and enable us to follow Hm faithfully in thithfully in that path of self-denial and practical codliness

Amongst those gratifications of sense from See explorate of this given and harms for treaties that you may be they are according wave more memory or our tengods source(), by many entering the set of the period source of the set o whom make no pretensions to religion. That

as sacred has, we fear, in innumerable instances, those who may be called our enemies, which are thern people for what is styled the fanaticism w allored the feet of the y ung, to the lightness, the among the many fruits of bitterness fostered by which they oppose the repeal of the Misso gniety, and even the dissipation of the world, and war. Love to all mankind, that love which would compromise. thus proved among the many snares against do them good, and in nowise injure them, is one which we are enjoined fervently to pray, "Lend of the blessed fruits of the Holy Spirit, when alus not into temptation." The Christian cannot lowed to exercise its rightful dominion in the surely devote hours and days to pursuits of this heart. description, without being in danger of unfaithfulstevardship of that time which he is treat our Friends everywhere to be on their guard subject, "Whosever doth not bent his cross a called upon to "redeem;" and of impairing that against entering into any engagements in business, come after me, he cannot be my disciple." tenderness of conscience, and that filial lear of which would be likely to involve them in transac- further I pursue this doctrine, the more fully In offending God, which are among the most precious tions connected more or less directly with the persuaded, that the safety of the members of evidences of the work of grace in the heart. (Eph. maintenance of war or of a military establish- Religious Society depends upon our humbly ab v. 16.)

from our Friends in Ircland, and one from each needful) that none of you, whilst professing the Friends of this country or any other, to look f of the Yearly Meetings in North America. It is principles of peace, allow yourselves to be present or even expect a revival in the life and power very satisfactory to us to be thus reminded of the on any of those occasions of military or naval dis- Truth, through any other way than an hum lave and interest of our distant brethren; and play, which are calculated to kindle a marial submission to the cross of our Lord and Savi warm are our desires that the members of our spirit amongst the inhabitants of this favoared Jesus Christ, keeping the spiritual car open Society, everwhere, being builded together by the land. And greatly do we desire that, through the hear what the Spirit saith unto the churches ; no One Spirit upon the One Foundation, Christ Jesus, help of the Lord, our Society may be enabled willingness on our part, through holy help, to obe may be more and more closely united in Him.

from the several meetings of Friends in Great void of offence toward God and toward men. Britain and Ireland, of the distraints upon our its full and consistent maintenance.

the horrors of war. Our attention has been called (Eph. iv, 15; 1 John i, 7.) to numerous passages of sound Christian doetrine and excellent practical counsel, on this subject, contained in our printed ' Rules of Discipline and Advices,' as well as to the ' Testimony against all Wars and Fightings,' issued by this meeting a sensible of the solemn responsibility of the profesand Lawgiver, and with the whole spirit and tenor So says the Latchfield Republican. of his gospel; and that no plea of necessity or of policy, however urgent or peculiar, can avail to release either individuals or nations, from the ing, Va., caused by the opposition of the editor of in their worship to their Creator and Redeem paramount allegiance which they owe unto Him one of the local papers to the Nebraska Kanzas And whatever prayer be made, or doctrine who hath said, "Love your enemies." (Matt. v. bill of Mr. Douglas, has called forth from the utered, and not from the preparation of the H 44.) To carry out such a profession consistently Wellsburg, Va., Herald, an article on the subject Spirit, it is not acceptable with God. Nor ca is indeed a high attainment, but it should be the of slavery in Virginia, which excites some atten- be the true evangelical worship, which is in sp aim of every Christian. May this testimony never tion. The Herald says that it is undoubtedly the and truth ; that is, by the preparation and and be advocated by us in the spirit of political zeal, interest of the entire State, and particularly of the the Spirit. For what is a heap of the most pall or of mere worldly expediency. Let us honestly western portion of it, to get rid of slavery as tical words to God Almighty; or the dedicat examine our own hearts, whether we are ourselves, quickly as possible with safety to the State and of any place or time to him? He is a Spink be kept in watchfulness and humility, and be best of Western Virginia are speaking thus, we find to the invisible God. They are for the sake

music, on the other hand, which does not in any preserved from any participation in that excite- the papers of Eastern Virginia denouncing, we degree partake of the character usually designated ment, and that tendency to exasperation against numsual violence and coarseness, the whole N

ment. We would also offer a word of caution ing under the restraining influence of the cross We have received, in usual course, an epistle (though we trust there are but few for whom it is Christ, and that it is altogether vain and fuille steadily and faithfully to maintain this precious then I believe, in this and other countries, Reports have been furnished to this meeting testimony with clean hands, and with a conscience Society of Friends would arise in newness of

And now, in conclusion, we would express our earth, in the name of the Lord God of Hosts, members in support of our ancient Christian testi- reverent thankfulness for the help and comfort strengthened to put on the whole armour of G mony against all ecclesiastical demands. We afforded us throughout this Yearly Meeting, and and through his eternal power quench all the fit have directed a digested statement of the particu- our renewed sense of the blessedness of true gos- darts of Satan, and stop the months of gainsaye lars of these distraints to be printed and circulated pel fellowship. (Eph. iv. 25.) If we are members letting the light of the glorious Cospel of On tor the information of our members and others. of Christ, we are also members one of another, shine in its brightness, bringing forth under t This testimony to the freedom and spirituality of Let us therefore seek to be so kept in watchful- influence of heavenly love the penceful fruits Instruction of the foregoing the foregoing the second seco Trath. We desire affectionately to encourage all Christian order amongst us. Let us be subject yea, happy is that people who are in such a case our members to its continued faithful support, in one to another, and each to the body in love. Penn goes on and says: "It is not perform the meckness of wisdom ; and we would tenderly (Col. ii. 7.) Thus vigilant, humble and depend- duties of religion, but the rise of the performance entreat them to be upon their watch against that ent, rooted and built up in Christ, and growing up that God looks at. Men may, and some do, and spirit which would lead any of them away from into Him in all things who is the Head, our joy their own wills in their own wills; volume and peace would abound; and walking in the omission or commission. "Who has requir Our minds have been, at this time, deeply af light as God is in the light, we should be more this at your hands ? said the Lord of old to t fected by the awful consideration that, after the and more knit together in the heartfelt experience Jews when they seemed industrious to have served lapse of so many years of comparative tranquil-lity, the nations of Europe are again plauging into Jesus Christ his Son cleanseth as from all sin." or inventing, and in their own time and will ;

> Signed, in and on behalf of the Meeting, by Joseph Thorp. Clerk to the Meeting this year.

few years ago; and we commend them to the Litchfield, had on his premises an apple-tree, is yet in the world. For mon have no me serious perusal of our members. Whilst not in- which measures 14 feet around the trunk, and brought their worship to the test than their si yielded the past season 20 bushels of good fruit, nay, less; for they have ignorantly thought I sion which we are making herein before men, we Previous to 1835 it yielded about one hundred one a sort of excuse for the other; and not feel bound explicitly to avow our continued un- bushels per year! The tree was brought from their religious performances should need a en shaken persuasion that all war is utterly incom- Hartford by the first settlers of Litchfield, and has or an apology. True worship can only co patible with the plain precepts of our Divine Lord borne delicious fruit one hundred and thirty years! from an heart prepared by the Lord. This p

so brought under the holy government of the justice to the masters, and that the way to bring whom words, places and times, strictly consid Prince of Peace, as to be willing to suffer wrong it about is for the influential editors of Wheeling ed, are improper or inadequate. Though t and take it patiently, and even, if required, to to grapple the question manfully, and strengthen be the instruments of public worship, they sacrifice our all for the sake of Hum and of his the public opinion of the Western majority in but bodily and visible, and cannot carry our precious cause. In this frame of mind we shall favour of gradual emancipation. While the papers quests any further, much less recommend the

For "The Friend

THE CROSS OF CHRIST. The importance of this irrevokable doctrine Under existing circumstances, we would en- Christ induces me to revive his expression on and shaking themselves from the dust of t with the soul truly touched and prepared by t divine power of God; but bodily worship on which the apostle tells us, profiteth little. N keeping to the manner of taking up the cro in worship, as well as in other things, has been A Hale Old Tree .- Capt. Solomon Marsh, of great cause of the troublesome superstition th paration is by the sanctification of the Spirit; which, if God's children are led in the gene Slavery in Virginia .- The emeute at Wheel. course of their lives, as Paul teaches, much me ind in the person of Israel, an usual way

And his teaching them, is not an arguit every one must say that prayer, whesay it with the same heart, and under the unlifications as his poor disciples and s did, or not, as is now too superstitiously sumptuously practised. But rather that then, so we now, are not to pray our yers, but his ; that is, such as he enables ke thought what we shall say when we fore worldly princes because it shall then nuch less can our ability be needed, or e to study to ourselves forms of speech swift, and the bank-martin. pproaches to the Great Prince of princes, ns it; and then he loves to hear the lanit.

body ought never to go before the soul r: his ear is open to such requests, and t strongly intercedes for those that offer But it may be asked, how shall this pre-

their own blind desires, and not in the line it after its own manner. ighing of the poor, and crying of the mansion, as nature seldom works in vain, martuns frequent the airs of that river, where they roost.

regation. It is the language of the soul needy, God has said he will arise; for the poor will breed on for several years together in the rs; nor can that speak, but by the Spirit; in spirit, the needy souls, those that want his same nest, where it happens to be well sheltered a aright to Almighty God without the assistance, who are ready to be overwhelmed, and secure from the injuries of weather. Tho ze of it. The soul of man, however lively that feel their need, and ery aloud for a deliverer; shell or crust of the nest is a sort of rustic work things, is dead to God, until he breathe who have none on earth to help, 'none in heaven full of nobs and protuberances on the outside : it of life into it; it cannot live to him, but him, no in the earth in comparison of him, not is the inside of these that I have examined seworship him, without it. Thus God 'He will deliver (said David) the needy, when he smoothed with any exactness at all; but is re-fel tells us in a vision, of the restoration eries, and the poor, and him that has no helper, dereed soft and warm, and fit for inculation, by a "He shall redeem their soul from deceit and vio- bining of small straws, grasses, and leathers; and in the new persons the fact are head to be shart reserve meri sour firmin deviation to be more or such as takes, graves, and reality is the shart reserve meri sour firmin deviation to be more or such as takes, graves, and reality is a shart reserve meri sour firmin deviation of the more or beauty states and as other weak in the source of the states are shart or the source of the states are shart or the source of the states are shart or the states are shart rught his disciples to pray, they were in 'The angel of the Lord encampeth round about their full growth, they soon become impatient of rt disciples before he taught them; not them that fear him, and delivers them? He then confinement, and sit all day with their heads out men, whose prayers are an abonination invites all to come and taste how good the Lord at the orifice, where the doms, by clinging to the is. both small and great,""

New Jersey, Seventh mo., 1854.

#### THE BRITISH HIRUNDINES, GILBERT WHITE.

ike as he enabled them then. If we are injunctions I sit down to give you some account ness of a second brood; while the first flight, of the house-martin, or martlet; and, if my mono-graphy of this little domestic and familiar bird gate in great flocks, and are the birds that are us; and if it is not we who speak, but should happen to meet with your approbation, I seen clustering and hovering over ou sunny mornit of our heavenly Father, that speaketh may probably soon extend my inquiries to the ings and evenings round towers and steeples, and rest of the British hirundines-the swallow, the on the roofs of churches and houses. These con-

kings, and Lord of lords. For if we con-sixteenth of April; usually some few days later clude that by that time the first flight is pretty well s greatness, we ought not by Christ's than the swallow. For some time after they ap- over. The young of this species do not quit their d; or our relation to him, as children, pear, the hirundines in general pay no attention abodes all together; but the more forward birds to the business of nidification, but play and sport not: he will help us, he is our Father; to the business of nidification, but play and sport f he be so indeed. Thus not only the about, either to recruit from the fatigue of their of the body, but of the soul is shut, till journey, if they migrate at all, or else that their about before them, make people think that several blood may recover its true tone and texture after old ones attend one nest. They are often capriit has been so long benumbed by the severities of clous in fixing on a nesting-place, beginning many winter. About the middle of May, if the weather edifices and leaving them unfinished ; but, when be fine, the martin begins to think in entriest of once a nest is completed in a sheltered place, it providing a mansion for its family. The crust or serves for several seasons. Those which breed shell of this nest seems to be formed of such dirt in a ready-finished house get the start, in hatchbe obtained? I answer, by waiting or loam as comes most readily to hand, and is ing, of those that build new, by ten days or a , yet watchfully and intently upon God : tempered and wrought together with little lists of fortnight. These industrious artificers are at says the Psalmist, 'thou hast heard the broken straws to render it tough and tenneious, their labours in the long days before four in the f the humble; thou wilt prepare their As this bird often builds against a perpendicular morning: when they fix their materials they hou will cause thine car to hear? and wall without any projecting ledge under, it re plaster them on with their clins, moving their sdom, 'The preparation of the heart in quires its utmost efforts to get the first foundation heads with a quick vibratory motion. They dip rom the Lord.' Thou must not think firmly fixed, so that it may safely earry the superthoughts, nor speak thy own words, structure. On this occasion the bird not only but not so frequently as swallows. It has been deed is the silence of the holy cross, but elings with its claws, but partly supports itself by observed that martins usually build to a north east stered from all the confused imaginations strongly inclining its tail against the wall, making or north-west aspect, that the heat of the sun may apt to throng and press upon the mind in that a fubrum; and, thus steadied, it works and out erack and destroy their nests: but instances ally retirements. Think not to overcome plasters the materials into the face of the brick or are also remembered where they bread for many ghty by the most composed matter cast stone. But then, that this work may not, while years in vast abundance in a hot stifled inn-yard, aptest phrase: no, one groan, one sigh it is soft and green, pull itself down by its own against a wall facing to the south. Sounded sont, an heart touched with true weight, the provident architect has prudence and Martins are by tar the least agile of the four rounded soul, an heart touched with true weight, the provident architect has prudence and a sincere and godly sorrow, which is forbearance enough not to advance her work too species; their wings and tails are short, and of God's Spirit, excels and prevails with fast; but by building only in the morning, and by therefore they are not capable of such surprising Wherefore, stand still in thy mind, wait to dedicating the rest of the day to food and amuse turns and quick and glancing evolutions as the sthing divine, to prepare and dispose they ment, gives it sufficient time to dry and harden, swallow. Accordingly they make use of a placid ip God truly and acceptably. Thus About ball an inch seems to be a sufficient layer easy motion in a middle region of the air, seldom the cross and shutting the doors and for a day. Thus careful workmen when they mounting to any great height, and never sweep-of the soul against every thing that build mud-walls (informed at first perhaps by this interrupt this attendance upon God, how little bird) raise but a moderate layer at a time, or water. They do not wander far for food, but seever the object he in itself, or however and then desist lest the work should become top affect shellered districts, over some lake, or under r needful at another season, the power of heavy, and so be ruined by its own weight. By some hanging wood, or in some ballow vale, espeghty will break in, his Spirit will pre- it is method in about ten of twelve days is formed chally in windy weather. They bread the latest heart, that it may offer up an acceptable an hemispheric nest with a small aperture towards of all the swallow kind: in 1772 they had nest-It is he that discovers to the soul its the top, strong, compact, and warm ; and perfectly lings on to October the twenty-first, and are never nd presses them upon it; and when it fitted for all the purposes for which it was intend, without unfledged young as late as M.chaelmas. alone can supply them. Petitions not ed. But then nothing is more common than for from such a sense and preparation, are the house-sparrow, as soon as the shell is finished, increase in numbers daily by the constant accesad fietitious; they are not true: tor men to seize on it as its own, to eject the owner, and to sion of the second broods, till at last they swarm

As the young of small birds presently arrive at Yea, 'He will bless them that fear the Lord, nest, supply them with food from morning till night. For a time the young are fed on the wing by their parents; but the feat is done by so quick and almost imperceptible a sleight, that a person must have attended very exactly to their motions, before he would be able to perceive it. As soon as the young are able to shift for themselves, the THE HOUSE MARTIN, -In obedience to your dams immediately turn their thoughts to the busigregatings usually begin to take place about the A few house-martins begin to appear about the first week in August ; and therefore we may conget abroad some days before the rest. These, approaching the eaves of buildings and playing

As the summer declines the congregating flocks in myriads upon myrinds round the villages on od; and his ear is stopped to them. But After so much labour is bestowed in creeting a the Thames, darkening the face of the sky as they

than a fortnight. They therefore withdrew with grain; but God giveth it a body as it hath pleased ness abated, and he was soon taken down us the latest of any species. Unless these birds him, and to every seed his own body.' He then the disease, after which time very few died. A are very short-lived indeed, or unless they do not addressing those around, said, "Therefore the lay in great pain and affliction of body, he return to the district where they are bred, they same body doth not arise ; but as the grain of membered his offering, and said to Friends are must undergo vast devastations somehow, and wheat dies to its present form of being, by send-him, It is not in my heart to repent of the somewhere; for the birds that return yearly bear ing forth a blade, being no other than the one I have made.

low, or chimney-swallow, is, undoubledly, the with other grains, but not the same individual and he remained watchful to speak a word in first comer of all the British hirundines, and ap- grain, of the same nature, shape and kind; so son to those around. He exhorted Friend pears in general on or about the thirteenth of argues the apostle for the resurrection of the faithfulness, and said, "The Lord hath sance April, as I have remarked from many years' ob-servation. Not but now and then a straggler is but God gives it a body as it pleaseth him; though as a bed of down." Some at one time speal seen much earlier : and, in particular, when I was no comparison will hold in every circumstance." a boy I observed a swallow for a whole day together, on a sunny, warm Shrove Tuesday; which had broken out in Philadelphia, and that many in this life; but I know I shall rise sooner I day could not fail out later than the middle of were dying there, Friends as well as others. His many imagine, and receive a reward accordin March, and often happened early in February.

seen first about lakes and mill-ponds; and it is had little rest in his spirit. At a meeting near hours before his death, he took leave of his frier also very particular, that if these early visitors New York, he lelt himself bound in his testimony and said, 'Farewell, farewell, farewell, forer happen to find frost and snow, as was the case of the two dreadful springs of 1770 and 1771, they showing that divers good Friends had been re- life, Eighth month 2nd, 1699. immediately withdraw for a time-a circumstance moved by the sickness then raging there. From this, much more in favour of hiding than migra- this awful circumstance, he gave a solemn warntion; since it is much more probable that a bird ing to those assembled, 'to be prepared to meet time of the decease, writes thus, "I had the aff should retire to its hybernaculum just at hand, the Lord, if peradventure the stroke of his hand ing news of the death of my companion, Re than return for a week or two only to warmer might reach' to them. latitudes

low, by no means builds altogether in chimneys, but often within barns and out-houses against the ratters, and so she did in Virgil's time,

#### —" Antè Garrula quàm tignis nidos suspendat hirundo."

In Sweden she builds in barns, and is called ladu swala, the barn swallow. Besides, in the warmer parts of Europe, there are no chimneys to houses, except they are English-built ; in these countries she constructs her nest in porches, and gateways, and galleries, and open halls.

(To be continued.)

### BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

For "The Friend."

Of Ministers and Elders, and other concerned members of the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia.

# ROGER GILL.

# (Concluded from page 381.)

tural views of those who so held the resurrection comforting the living. of the body, as to make ' flesh and blood' inherit the kingdom of heaven. He said, that he had once believed, that if the body of a man were burnt to ashes, and those ashes sifted through a again, and the same body 'should then arise;' that shall be, but bare grain."

expressed his objections to the views he had preached, saying, "I believe in the resurrection when one hundred miles from them, his love in the and is therefore well adapted for doors and

no manner of proportion to the birds that retire, THE CHIMNEY-SWALLOW .- The house-swal many; and that stalk, or stalks, an ear, or many, withstanding the great saffering he was endur

Roger Gill now heard that a pestilential fever have neither thoughts nor hope about being ra heart yearned to be amongst the sufferers, and my works.' It was worth remarking that these birds are until his way was made clear to go to them, he to declare the state of things in Philadelphia, He, in great peace and sweetness, departed t

The swallow, though called the chimney swal-referring to what had been said, he showed them, ' that it was no new or strange thing for the people of God to suffer in common calamities, but the love and favour of God being assured to them, whether life or death ensued, as it might best please the Lord, there was no occasion of fear, or together, from Carolina to New England; while to be dismayed at such things, especially to those many hearts had been tendered by him and so who were prepared, as the apostle when he said, "For to me to live is Christ, and to die is gain," And since a translation through death to life is the exceeding great gain of the saints, we have no throne, and ruleth and reigneth, and is all ground to repine at the loss of their society here, worthy, forever and ever. Amen, though most grateful, but rather patiently and diligently wait upon the Lord till it may become our lot.'

Roger Gill felt his religious concern for Friends timber should be brought from countries who about New York abate, but he said, 'if he had the navigation is stopped nearly half the year wings, he could fly to Philadelphia to the distressed ice, and where the rivers are at all times obstru Friends.' After finishing the meetings previously ed by rapids and subject to storms, which read laid out, he and companion came to Burlington, the bringing down the rafts a business of gr Seventh month 9th, and the next morning Roger danger ; where, too, there is little variety of the rode into Philadelphia, getting there before the ber, and much of it of such poor quality as or morning meeting was over. Alter hearing of the to be used on account of its cheapness. Ont At a meeting on Long Island, about the first of distemper, he had had no ease in spirit until he came other hand, the valley of the Amazon and its com Seventh month, 1699, Roger Gill was led to trent to the city, and now he entered upon the service less tributary streams offers a country where t on the Resurrection, and to expose the unserip of visiting the sick and dying, and warning and rivers are open all the year, and are for hundre

who found Roger well, but he says, " Many dom occur. The banks of all these streams a Friends on their sick and dying pillows; and yet clothed with virgin forests, containing times the settled presence of the Lord was with them at trees in inexhaustible quantities, and cf such cour sieve over all the earth, sea and air, yet, at the that time : such is the goodness of God to his own less varieties that there seems no purpose f last day, the same dust should come together people, that in their bodily or any other afflictions, which wood is required, but one of a fitting qu his holy presence greatly abates the exercises of lity may be found. In particular, there is ceda adding, ' I now believe otherwise.' Quoting the nature by its divine consolation. O the love that said to be so abundant in some localities, that words of the apostle to the captious inquirer in flowed in my soul to several in the times of my could, on account of the advantages before me his day, "Thou fool, thou sowest not that body visits to them ! in which I was lifted over all lear tioned, be sent to England at a less price than er

of the very same body ; for, the apostle saith, 'It Lord was so great, that had he wings, he would internal finishings of houses ; yet, owing to is sown a natural body ; it is raised a spiritual have flown to them. In another meeting, during want of a regular supply, the merchants are oblig

of their hope of his recovery, he said, "Tru

His siekness continued seven days, A

He was aged about thirty-four years,

Thomas Story, who was in Maryland at Gill, at Philadelphia; at which my soul Samuel Jennings followed him in testimony, and greatly bowed, and my heart tendered, and ground whereon I sat was watered with my te I was fully satisfied he had obtained a crown everlasting peace with the Lord, and that his mory should not rot, nor his living testimony in those American parts, wherein we had labou comforted, and several convinced ; and all three that divine power by which he is now raised glory, to sing praises to him who sitteth on

Timber in South America .- It seems son what extraordinary that the greater part of e and even thousands of miles unobstructed by a On the 15th, Thomas Story came to the city, pids, and where violent storms at any scason s at shall be, but bare grain," of the contagion, and yet not whout an awild re-After meeting, a man came to see Roger, and gard toward the Lord therein." It is a wood which was nearly as easy as pine, has a fine aromatic odd Roger, in one public meeting, told them that and is equal in appearance to common mahogan s. For centuries the woodman's axe has e pioneer of civilization in the gloomy of Canada, while the treasures of this great ile country are still unknown,-Wallace's on the Amazon.

Selected HE LAME CHILD TO HER MOTHER.

what makes thee look so sad? a tear is in thine

st with sighs doth often heave; mother, what es thee cry? me, thy crippled girl, thou thus so often weeps ?

and griet, with quivering touch across thy rt-string sweeps?

am a helpless one-my step may never fall inding echo at thy side, or in my father's hall; ependent still must be as length'ning years

hy, t in my belplessness till in the grave I lie. is not the cause that brings such scalding tears thee;

that I ne'er can do, of service aught for thee; ause I know thou think'st my childish heart is

her dear, though I am lame, there 's much to e me glad.

's bring their garlands bright of fresh and lovely ers;

ng to thee the berries plucked in merry leisure

this, but while I sit my canvass is inwrought its and flowers as beautiful as those that they e brought.

with my pencil, trace the scene they make so

h will still delight them all when they have ed to play.

the children's merry sports my bounding heart share ; 36

to see who 's out and in ?" I watch the bouncing

ost start, as down it comes to catch it e'er it

forget that there are sports I cannot see or

I take my book, and sit in my small easy ir : sant things I often read I ne'er might see or

d skip and run about, where other children go.

mes think the guests that come and praise my ve mind,

ger oft around me so, and look so pleased and i. .

se would pass me quickly by, and scarcely ask name,

I am a little girl, and ob, so very lame. th too that I have more of my kind father's Inve,

my helplessness must on his tender feelings re,

takes me on his knee, and strains me to his гt.

s me of his warmest love I largely share a part. essed is my lot in this, that such misfortune ie

s to me every heart, and yet to be but lame, such love and sympathy I 've still such bless-

s left, ward world is not to me of loveliness bereft,

een blind, had earth ne'er been thus brilliant to e eye, e'er have watched the sparkling stars, or seen

clouds go by; easure would have thus been lost, that now is

s to me.

n here admire them all, dear mother, I can see. the joyous sounds of morn ring gaily on mine

sive tones of eventide, these also I can hear; ins of joy from human voice, which fluat upon air

ids of sorrow or delight with others I can share. er far than this, the thought that I can fondly

per feelings rest with me, because I cannot rove ; i affections in my heart are nursed by constant

ught, is, dear mother, is a gift I e'er to thee have ught.

pine from the States to make their pack. At times I'm sad, because on earth my limbs should be ledge ; but he came back again to his old birthsn bonnd But then 1 raise my thoughts to Him who ever is

around To whom we never need to go, save with our hearts in at eventide, beneath the tree, amusing and in-

praver. Who keeps the humblest little child in Ilis ne'er-failing care

And soon I think, the time may come, when free in every limb,

I'll wing my way around Ilis throne, and sing my praise to Ilim.

Then, mother, in that perfect birth, I 'll bless His holy name,

That when He fashioned me on earth, He made me only lame.

II. F.-Lowell.

WATTS.

Let Casar's dues be paid To Cæsar and his throne : But consciences and souls were made To be the Lord's alone !

# For "The Friend."

## ONE THING AT A TIME. BY OLD HUMPHREY.

One thing at a time is an excellent rule all the story to tell you that I think will amuse you.

Never did the sun rise behind a fairer hill than Auburne Ridge; never did the crow fly over a prettier village church than that of Rippleton; finer oak-true than that which spread its giant branches far and wide over the village green. Many a traveller turned out of his way to admire that tree, and many a stranger passed a string round it that he might note down in his pocketbook the number of feet it was in girth. There may have been higher trees and thicker trees; but take it for its height and thickness, for the as I said before, never did there grow a finer tree well." on British ground.

rudely formed, but did well enough for those who liked to sit down there. Gerard Blake never complained about it, and no man sat upon it so much as he ; so sure as the sun was about to set home from the West Indies, where the black tolks behind the tall and distant elms of Stonehouse Farm, so sure was Old Gerard to be seen sitting on the wooden bench under the oak-tree of Rippleton Green.

Gerard Blake sat there at all seasons; when the oak was adorned with the fresh foliage of when the snow had lain two inches thick upon could hardly get breath." its goodly branches, even then the track of Gerard's hob-nailed shoes has been traced in the Peter Fuller. crisp snow, all the way from the blucksmith's "How do they kidnap them! It would take corner across the green to the wooden bench; me some time to tell you that," said Gerard, times, and with the young about what must interest- to be found," ed them ; and many were the words that fell from his lips, calculated to do good to the latter, lead- lions and the big snakes ?" asked Joseph Barnes. ing their thoughts from the world that seemed so fair and bright to them, to that better world set out after a hon with ten or twelve dogs. The towards which he was advancing so nearly.

and read and picked up a good deal of know- he hunts for us, and guards houses; and in ano-

place, It was no uncommon thing in autumn to see old Gerard surrounded with a youthful throng structing them with his homely but useful conversation; while ever and anon, perhaps, a score of withered leaves were flying in the air, borne in different directions by the wind. It was on one of these occasions that he was so often interrupted by the questions of the group about hun, that the cheerful old man resolved to let them have their own way, that they might see how little was to be got by attending to more than one thing at a time.

Gerard was about to tell them the whole history of the church spire, which was formed of painted shingles ; but no sooner did he begin by snying that Alderman Grant gave filty pounds towards the expense of it, than Henry Dobbs asked him who Alderman Grant was. "Why," replied Gerard Blake, "I will tell you. Alderman Grant was a great fat man, that kept his coach, and lived up at the Court-house. Some say he had been lord mayor of London, but how that may be I cannot say; however I can whisper something world over, and should be attended to both by in your cars about him, that will surprise you. Old Humphrey and his young readers. Show me One summer day, when it was very hot-for I one who will attempt to count the red stars over remember it was about Lammastide; one sumhis head while he examines the green grass under mer day, when he was rolling along the turnpike his feet, and I will show you one who undertakes toad in his open carriage, with his spaniel dog to do more than he can perform. But I have a before him, as pretty a creature as ever ran on four legs--

"What colour was he?" said William Pike,

"Had he a long tail?"

"He had a skin," replied Gerard, "as white and never did there yet grow on British ground a as the driven snow, marked over, here and there, with blotches just the colour of a sheep's liver. There was a curious tale told about that dog. When it was a puppy, it was waddling about outside the iron gate, when Farmer Richett's bull came up; and just as the puppy had got half way under the gate-but I must first tell you that Farmer Richett was rather passionate; he married a half-sister of mine ; in one of his passions number of its branches and its beauty altogether, he was as near as two pins falling into a draw-

" How was that ?" said Thomas Ballett, " You The seat that had been placed round it was shall hear all about it," replied old Gerard. "Job Tanner, the pump-maker, was employed to sink a well; and in going to work early one morning, he met Francis Hart who had just come make the sugar."

" How do they make it," asked William Pike.

"Why," said Gerard, "I hardly know whether I rightly understand it myself; but I will give you the best account I can. The blacks have got thick lips and woolly hair; they were spring, when its branches were well clothed with first kidnapped in their own country, and brought the broad leaves of summer, and when autumn over the sea in ships, stuffed in very cruelly had tinged these leaves with ruddy brown, and close together, as I have heard say, till they

" But how du they kidnap the blacks ?" inquired

and on that bench Gerard himself has been seen "but I nm willing to try, I once knew an old sitting with his stick in his hand, his flaxen locks sailor, and he had been in the foreign lands where lightly waving up and down in the cold keen air, the black folks live, and where lions and big Gerard Blake talked with the aged about old snakes and all manner of frightful creatures are

"But how do the black people manage to kill " In different ways," said Gerard, " when they

dog I take it is about as useful a creature as any Gerard for a few years had lived in a town, except it be a horse or a cow; for in our country, ther, he pulls the people along over the snow in things at once. My father used to say to me, for him, that God may reveal it to him if it be a sledge. "What is a sledge ?" cried out Edward Hall,

"and how do the dogs pull it along ?" "I will tell you," said old Gerard. "In some

the fingers' ends are almost pinched off."

Dohbs, opening his eyes wide.

country.

and Edward Hall both together.

and a score of other things."

" The Black Hole of Calcutta ! what is that ?" us all about the Black hole of Calcutta.'

church spire."

"You began to tell us," said Henry Dobbs, "but you did not go on."

"Why, no, I do not know how I could," said Gerard, " when you would have me tell you all Morris moving in the direction of the blacksmith's love excludes all whisperings of evil things; about iat Alderman Grant. But do you remeon shop at the corner. Pike, Billetts and Fuller backbiting, tale-bearing, grudging and murmuin ber what I told you about him that surprised you went one way, and Dobbs, Barnes and Edward and keeps Friends' minds clean one town so, and the tale about the spaniel dog ?

"You never told us any thing about it after all, nor about the spaniel either, or we should have the same resolution, which was never again to putation; and their hearts are comforted at remembered it," said some of the rest of them."

that he had put upon the young people, in an. time. swering their questions, "perhaps you know something about Farmer Richetts, and the drawwell; or how the black folks make sugar, and kill lions and big snakes ?" But no; not one among them knew any thing about one of these things."

"This is very odd," said Gerard Blake, looking first at one, and then at another, "that you the following tender and wholesome advice forget so soon. However, surely you know what a stedge is, and how the dogs pull it along, and what sort of gloves the folks in cold countries wear; and if you will tell me, then I will tell you all about the Black Hole of Calcutta."

William Pike, Henry Dobbs, Thomas Billetts, Peter Fuller, Joseph Barnes, and Edward Hall have a single eye to the Lord, to do the Lord's tian conference be admitted thereupon, the stood staring, not knowing what to sny; while business in the leadings of his Spirit, which is but may be cased, and oftentimes the different app old Gerard Blake, in a pleasant way, gave then one, and brings all that are given up to be go hension of such an one comes to be wholly the following good advice : "The hound that runs verned by it, to be of one mind and heart, at least moved, and his understanding opened, to see after many hares at once is not likely to catch in the general purpose and service of those meet. the rest see; for the danger in society doth a one of them; and the lad that will have half a ings; although through the diversity of exercises, lie so much in that, that some few may have dozen tales told him, without having patience to and the several degrees of growth among the bre- differing apprehension in some things from t hear one of them to the end, will find himself just thren, every one may not see or understand alike general sense, as it doth in this, namely, wh in the same situation. If you had listened pa-in every matter, at the first propounding of it; such that so differ, do suffer themselves to be tiently, I would have told you all about the church yet this makes no breach of the unity, nor hin-out of the bond of charity, and shall labour to spire, and Alderman Grant and his spaniel dog, ders the brotherly kindness, but puts you often pose their private sense upon the rest of the and Farmer Richetts's dog; and if that had not upon an exercise and an inward travniling, to feel brethren, and to be offended and angry if it be been enough, in my rough way I would have the pure peaceful wisdom that is from above to received; this is the seed of sedition and str made it as plain to you as two sticks, how the open among you; and every one's eur is open to that hath grown up in too many, to their o blacks are kidnapped, how they make sugar, and it, in whomsoever it speaks, and thereby a sense hurt. kill lions and big snakes. Every one should have of life is given to the meeting, to which all that known what a sledge is, and how the dogs pull it are of a simple and tender mind join and agree; and seek not to drive a matter on in fierceness along; what sort of gloves the outlandish people but if any among you should be contrary minded in anger, nor to take offence into your minds wear among the snow; and if there had been any in the management of some outward affair, re- any time, because what seems to be clear to yo spare time left, you should have had the tale of the lating to the truth, this doth not presently break is not presently received; but let all things in t Black Hole of Calcuttainto the bargain; but after the unity that we have in Christ; nor should church be propounded with an awful reverse all, the lesson you have learned by your disappoint weaken the brotherly love, so long as he keeps for Him that is the head and life of it; who ha ment may do you more good than all of them put waiting for an understanding from God, to be said, Where two or three are met in my name together. Be content, boys, to hear and to do one gathered into the same sense with you, and walks there, I will be in the midst of them.' And thing at a time, and it is ten to one but you will with you, according to the law of charity. Such he is, and may be felt by all who keep in become wiser, and get over more work, than it a one ought to be borne with and cherished, and spirit; but he that follows his own spirit, see

"Gerard, do one thing at a time ; do not be rend- will ; that so no difference may be in underst ing your Bible when you ought to be at the ing, so far as is necessary for the good of plough, and do not go to plough when you ought church, no more than there is in matters of the to be reading your Bible. It is right enough that and obedience to God ; for, my friends, it is outlandish countries they have snow on the ground you should work to get your bread ; therefore be of absolute necessity that every member of all the year round; and the frost is so keen that up in the morning, and put your hands to the church should have the same measure of un plough tail betimes; and it is right, too, that you standing in all things; for then where were " But do they wear no gloves ?" inquired Henry should get hold of the bread of elernal life; there- duty of the strong bearing with the weak ? 1 fore read your Bible and pray over it, that God's where were the brother of low degree? WI "Yes; but not such as you see in this grace may bless it, and make its promises your would be any submitting to them that are set i comfort here, and your joy hereafter. But mind, others in the Lord? which all tend to the "What sort are they 1" cried out Peter Fuller what you do, do heartily, and be content in at-serving unity in the church, notwithstanding tending to one thing at a time." "I have just Why, if you will listen, you shall know from another word or two to say to you all," said members thereof; for as the spirits of the propbeginning to end; for the old sailor that I spoke Gerard. "Make it your chief object to obtain are subject to the prophets, so are the spirits al of had been there, and he told me about the the favour of God. As sinful creatures, you can that are kept in a true subjection to the Spiri gloves, as well as about the Black Hole of Calcutta obtain it by believing in the Lord Jesus Christ, life in themselves, kept in the same subjection who died to atone for sin. Remember what he the sense of life given by the same spirit in said to Martha, when she was careful and troubled church ; and by this means we come to know said Joseph Barnes, "I never heard of that; tell about many things; One thing is needful.' Luke one master, even Christ, and have no room x. 41, 42. The advice 1 have given, will apply other masters in the matter of our obedience us all houd the break welcome," replied Gerard a, That is the activity well to early the provide a name of the formation of the second state o May you all choose that good part, which shall the skirts of his garment also; and things not be taken away from you."

slowly across the green; for he saw Richard the apostle saith, without dissimulation; and t Hall went off together another, but though the another, waiting for every opportunity to boys moved in different directions, they all made each other good, and to preserve each other's interrupt old Gerard in the middle of a story, sight of one another; and in all their affairs, b "Well," said old Gerard, enjoying the joke and to be content with attending to one thing at a relating to the church and to the world, they w

For " The Friend."

#### CHRISTIAN LIBERTY.

In that weighty epistle addressed by Stephen Crisp a short time before his death, to all the other concerned will allow of. churches of Christ throughout the world, we find the following tender and wholesome advice, which

"And all you, dear friends, upon whom the Lord hath laid a care for his honour, and for the ought to be a Christian liberty maintained for su prosperity of the truth; and gathered you into the to express their sense with freedom of mind, good order of the gospel, to meet together to else they will go away burdened; whereas if the manage the affairs thereof; take heed that ye

you follow the bad plan of undertaking many the supplications of your souls will go up to God nothing as he ought to see it. Therefore let

kept sweet and savory, and ye love one and Gerard Blake got up from his seat, and walked from the greatest to the least in sincerity, and, be watchful over their own spirits, and keep the Lord's power, over that nature and ground themselves that would be apt to take an offenor construe any word or action to a worse set than the simplicity thereof, or the intention of !

> "And whereas it may often fall out, that amo a great many, some may have a different app hension of a matter from the rest of their brethre especially in outward or temporal things; the speak their minds freely, and a friendly and Chr

> "And, therefore, my dear Friends, beware of

in themselves, and all from one head; this l; for by this one life of the word ye were , and by it ye are nourished, and made into your several services in the church

#### For "The Friend," THE UNCLES. (Continued from page 379.)

Sandy's facts wanted a vocabulary adefitted to represent them ; but though they a commodity of good names," they were led on careful observation and possessed element of respectability,-perfect orig-

They were all acquired by himself. assisted me in forming, than even to his ue. He has shown me, for instance, that wn, known for ages as the Clach Malencroached on the low flat shores that congeners, and existed in larger communities. men of his acquaintance, long since pass-

are sometimes called, but let all keep in with a motion so rapid that the eye failed either ging out from the very bottom of the excavation a us temper; then are ye fit for the service to see web or insect for minutes together. I have fragment of an extraordinary-looking deer's ouse of God, whose house ye are, as ye learned, too, to take an especial interest in what, loro. It was a broad, massive, strange-looking and be outdation that God hath hait; and though they belong to a different finnily, are piece of home, when you do hath hait; and though they belong to a different finnily, are piece of home, when you do hath hait; and though they belong to a different finnily, are piece of home, when you do hath hait; and though they belong to a different finnily, are piece of home, when you do hath hait; and though they belong to a different finnily, are piece of home, when you do hath hat is and though they belong to a different finnily, are piece of home, when you do hath hat is and though they belong to a different finnily, are piece of home, when you do hath hat is a different belong to a different belong mother in him, and as every member must their speeding by fits and starts, like skaters on James, as the antiquory of the family, assured ice, across the surface of some woodland spring, that he could tell me all about it. Uncle James not hurt itself in any, but be tender of the or streamlet,-fearless walkers on the water that paused in the middle of his work, and taking the with true faith implanted in the instinct, never born in his hand, surveyed it lessurely on every made a shipwreck in the eddy or sank in the side, "That is the horn, boy," he at length said, pool. It is to these little creatures that Words. "of no deer that now lives in this country. We worth refers in one of his sonnets on sleep :----

> " O sleep, thou art to me A fly that up and down himself doth shove Upon a fretful rivalet ; now above, Now on the water, vexed with mockery."

As shown, however, to the poet himself on one occasion, somewhat to his discomfort, by James Wilson, the " vexed fly" though one of the hemipterous insects, never uses its wings, and so never gets " above" the water,

"Among my other favourites were the splendid pre, however, to the habit of observation dragon-flies, the crimson-specked Bornet moths, and the small azure butterflies, that when fluttermselves; and yet some of these were of ing among delicate hare-bells and erimson-tipped daisies, used to suggest to me the idea of flowers anse granitic boulder in the neighbourhood that had taken to flying. The wild honey bees, too, in their several species had peculiar charms Cursed Stone, stands so exactly in the for me. There were the bull coloured caiders, ow water that the equinoctial tides lay dry that erected over their honey-jars domes of side, but never its outer one ;- round the moss; the lapidary red-tipped bees, that built de there are always from two to four amid the recesses of ancient cairns, and in old dry f water; and such had been the case for stone-walls, and were so invincibly brave in de. history. That horn must have lain in the moss a hundred years before, in his father's fending their homesteads, that they never gave up of the willows for thousands of years !" "Ah indiather's days,-evidence enough of the quarret till they died; and above all, the ha, James, ah ha," ejacolated the neighbour, with have heard him say, that the relative yellow zoned humble bees, that lodged deep in the a skeptical shake of the head; but as neither he sea and land were not altering; though ground along the dry sides of grassy banks, and nor any one else dared meet my uncle on historithe lapsed century the waves had so were usually wealthier in honey than any of their cal ground, the controversy took end with the

y, had actually held the plough when would have been deemed not an unimportant one in the same ravine; and the neighbours impressed where they had held the rudder when old. by the geologist. Among the woods of the hill, by Uncle James's view, used to bring strangers , too, to point out to me the effect of cere, a short half-mile from the town, there is a morass to look at them. At length, unhappily, a relaids upon the tides. A strong hasty gale of comparatively small extent, but considerable tion, settled in the south, who had shown me a e east if coincident with a spring-tide sent depth, which had been laid open by the bursting kindness, took a fancy to them; and smit by the vaves high on the beach and cut away of a water spout on the uplands, and in which the charms of a gorgeous paint bix which he had just ools of the soil; but the gales that usual dark peaty chasm remained unclosed, though the sentine of a gregory and the new of the head bary of the larger tides from filling during ebb, event had happened ere my birth, until 1 had bound their way to London and were ultimately solonged gales from the west. A series of become old and curious enough thoroughly to exclude the collection of some obscure virtuoso, ven when not very high, left not unfre- plore it. It was a black miry ravine some 10 or whose locality or name I have been unable to from one to two feet water round the 12 teet in depth. The bogs around waved thick trace," Malloch during stream-tides, that would with silvery willows of small size; but sticking e have laid its bottom bare; a proof he out from the black sides of the ravine itself and voods on the lower slopes of the hills, were oaks of enormous girth, into whose coal. they could scarcely breathe,-Ledger. ere was no access to the zones uncovered black substance one could dig as easily with a ebb, furnished me with employment of pick-axe as one digs into a bank of clay; and at yielded before me, and which I found learned very much to like as a scene of explora- the coffee berry. The leaves are treated in the n the strange art of rendering itself invi- tion though I never failed to quit it sadly bernired same way as the berries, by roasting, the clearest light, was an especial favou- -handfuls of hazel nuts of the ordinary size, but ough its great size and the wild stories I black as jet, with the cops of acorns and with d about the bite of its congener-the ta- twigs of birch that still retained their silvery outer made me cultivate its acquaintance some- crust of bark, but whose ligneous interior existed a distance. Often however have I stood as a mere pulp. I have even laid open in layers ts large web, when the creature occupied of a sort of unctious clay resembling fuller's earth, e in the centre, and, touching it with a leaves of oak, birch and hazel, that had fluttered

of their own spirits and natural tempers, on the line "with its hands," and then shake was one happy day in which I succeeded in dighave the red deer and the fallow deer and the roe; and none of them have horns at all like that, I never saw an elk; but I am pretty sure this broad, plank-like horn can be none other than the horn of an elk." My uncle set aside his work, and taking the horn in his hand, went out to the shop of a cabinet-maker in the neighbourhood, where there used to work from five to six journeymen. They all gathered round him to examine it, and agreed in the decision that it was an entirely different sort of horn from any borne by the existing deer of Scotland, and that his surmise regarding it was probably just. And, apparently to enhance the marvel, a neighbour, who was lounging in the shop at the time, remarked, in a tone of sober gravity, that it had hain in the moss of the willows " for perhaps half a century." There was positive anger in the tone of my uncle's reply. " Half a century, sir!!" he exclanned ; " was the elk a native of Scotland half a century ago? There is no notice of the elk, Sir, in Bruish ejaculation. I soon added to the horn of the elk One of my discoveries of this early period that of a roe, and part of that of a red deer, lound

Explosion of Gas .- Persons who go to search say that the German Ocean from its want in some instances stretched across it from side to for a leak in the gas pipe with a hight in their th, could not be heaped up against our side, lay the decayed remains of huge giants of hands, are in danger of being blown up. In o the same extent, by the violence of a the vegetable world, that had flourished and died Tremont Temple, Boston, three men were injured werful east wind, as the Atlantic by the long ages ere, in at least our northern part of the by an explosion. They incantiously lighted a a comparatively moderate westerly one. island, the course of history had begun. There lamp, though the room was so filled with gas that

Coffee Leaves .- A Brazil paper states that kind. I learned to look with interest on least one noble elm which ran across the little Brazil exports 250,000,000 lbs, of coffee yearly, king of certain insects, and to understand scream that trickled rather than flowed along the and that the leaves are really more valuable than f at least their simpler instincts. The bottom of the hollow, and which was in such a the fruit, though not yet used as an article of exiadem Spider, which spins so strong a state of keeping that I have scooped out of its port. The influence of clice leaves is more nutri-at in pressing my way through the turze trunk with the unassisted hand a way for the tious and more invigorating than tea, and is pre-I could hear its white silken cords crack water. I have found in the ravine-which I ferred, by all who have tried it, to an infusion of

# THE FRIEND.

EIGHTH MONTH 19, 1854.

We have always studiously avoided introducgrass stalk, I have seen it sullenly swing in the wind thousands of years before; and there ing politics into the columns of "The Friend,"

der or promote party strife among the members of our Religious Society, but the action of Congress during its lust session has brought the ques. tion of slavery so directly before the people, the aggression of the Slave power has been so enormous and unblushing, and the appeal to the ballot box for sanction or acquiescence in the course that has been pursued, is so fully recognized, that it seems a duty of more than ordinary importance for every one having the right to vote, and disposed to avail themselves of it, to bear in mind the great principle at stake, and that it is reasonable to suppose if the next Congress should prove as subservient to the slave-holders as the present has been, the propagation of their peculiar institution will become the settled policy of our government, and must in time render the free States completely subservient to their supposed interest.

Under these circumstances, we think it is not out of place to make a short extract from the "Address to the People of the United States" put forth at Washington, by members of Congress who opposed the passage of the Nebraska bill. They have had full opportunity to make themselves acquainted with the designs of the Administration and its supporters. After describing the course pursued in order to effect the passage of the Nebraska Bill, they say :---

"The deed is done. It is done with a clear proclamation, by the Administration and by Congress, that the principle which it contains extends not only to kansas and Nebraska, but to all the other Territories now belonging to the United States, and to all which may hereafter be acquired. It has been done unnecessarily and wantonly, because there was no pressure for the organization of Governments in Kansas and Nebraska, neither of which Territories contained one lawful inhabitant who was a citizen of the United States; and because there was not only no danger of disunion apprehended, but even no popular agitation of the question of Slavery. By this reckless measure, the free States have lost all the guarantees for freedom in the Territories contained in former compromises, while all the States, both slave and free, have lost the guarantees of harmony and union which those compromises afforded.

" It seems plain to us that, fatal as the measure is in these aspects, it is only a cover for broader propagandism of Slavery in the future. The object of the Administration, as we believe, and of many who represent the slave States, is to prepare the way for annexing Cuba, at whatever cost, and a like annexation of half a dozen of the States of Mexico, to be admitted also as siave States.

"These acquisitions are to be made peaceably, if they can be purchased at the cost of hundreds of millions; if they cannot be made peacefully, then at the cost of war with Mexico, and war with Spain, with England, and with France, and at the cost of an alliance with Russia, scarcely less repugnant. Unmistakable indications appear, also, of a purpose to annex the eastern part of San Domingo, and so to subjugate the whole island, restoring it to the dominion of Slavery. And this is to be followed up by an alliance with Brazil, and the extension of Slavery in the valley of the Amazon. It is for you to judge whether, when Slavery shall have made these additions to the United States, it will not demand unconditional submission on the part of the free States, and failing in that demand, attempt a withdrawal of the slave States, and the organization of a separate empire in the central region of the continent. From an act so unjust and wrongful in itself, and fraught with consequences so fearful, we appeal to the people. We appeal in no sectional spirit. We appeal equally to the North and to the South, to the free States and to the slaveholding States themselves."

#### SUMMARY OF EVENTS.

EUROPE .- Tae War .- In a recent debate in the British parliament, Lord John Russell affirmed that England would never sheathe the sword, except upon the conclusion of a just and honorable peace. He intimated that among the conditions which such a peace should include, would be the extinction of the Russian protec-

and are desirous to do nothing that would engen. Louis Napoleon fully concurred in this view of the gua- metic, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Surren rantees which should be provided against Russian aggression. The additional troops being sent to the Baltic, onsist of 30,000 French and 6000 English. The numbers of the allied army in the vicinity of Varna are given as 60,000 French, 30,000 English, and 10,000 Turks.

FRANCE .- Cholera has appeared in 26 departments, aud its ravages appear to be aggravated by the exces-sive fear, which accompanies it. It broke out at Aviguon among a detachment of 800 French suldiers stationed there, of whom 245 died. At Arles it was very fatal, as well as at Marseilles and other places.

CIIINA .- The last accounts represent the rebellion as till making progress, and tending towards the final subversion of the reigning dynasty and prevailing religion of the empire.

BARBADOES .- The Cholera at last dates was abating, after having greatly reduced the population of that More than 12,000 persons are stated to small island. have perished. UNITED STATES.—The Crops,—ns far as has been

ascertained, there have been seasonable showers during the summer, and the crops are good over the country generally, but some portions of our widely extended land have suffered severely from drought; such is re-ported to have been the case in part of the New England States, of the north-western counties of Pennsylvania, and some of the southern counties of Maryland.

The Cholera .- A larger portion of the whole country appears to be subject to the influences producing cholera than in any former year, nor is it by any meaus cunfined to cities and large towns; we hear of its prevalence in all our northern border States, from Maine to Minesota, and in the middle range from the Atlantic to Missouri, some of the Southern States only having so far escaped. It is from comparatively a few points only, that there are any accurate returns of mortality; it is, however, evident from these that the number of our fellow creatures daily falling before the destroying angel, is quite large.

Califorma .--- The accounts from the Indian reservation continue cheering to the friends of the poor natives. The Indians are said to work cheerfully and diligently at all the usual occupations of agriculture, and their settlement has become a scene of singular prosperity ; the crops of the season are abundant and valuable, and what is most remarkable, although the community is composed of many different tribes, they work together in entire peace and harmony.

Oregon .- Rich gold diggings are reported to have been discovered near Port Ortord, aud lead mines near St. Helena; but of still more value, are extensive beds of bituminous coal recently found at Coosa bay on the Pacific coast. There are 35 flour mills in Oregon, mostly built within the last two years, and constructed in the best manner.

New Orleans .- Twenty-six large stores were destroyed by fire last week, and property destroyed to the value of a million of dollars. There were 122 deaths in the week ending the 30th ult., including 12 from Yellow Fever

Buffalo, N. F .-- In the week ending the 5th inst., there were 155 interments, many of which were from Chulera.

New Bedford, Mass .- Is probably the most wealthy city in the United States. The assessed value of real and personal estate for the present year divided by the number of people as determined by the census of 1850, gives an average of 1615 dollars to each man, woman, and child.

St. Louis .- A savage and disgraceful riot growing out of the election, occurred on the 7th inst., the parties engaged in it being the natives against the foreigners. Several lives were lost; many persons wounded, and 50 to 60 houses destroyed. Deaths for the week ending the 7th inst., 310.

New York .- Number of deaths last week, 1051, including 265 by Cholera.

Philadelphia .- The cool weather has had a favourable effect upon the public health, the interments last week being reduced to 358. Among the deaths, there were 65 from Cholera ; 52, Cholera Morbus ; 12, Cholera Infantum.

#### FRIENDS' SELECT SCHOOLS.

The committee having charge of the Select Schools in this city desire, before the re-openiog of these seminaries for the Fall Term, to call the attention of their fellow members to some of the advantages which these schools offer for the Education of the children of Friends.

In that for Boys, situated on Cherry street, between Eighth and Ninth streets, the studies pursued are Reading, Writing, (under a teacher particularly employed for torate over the Principalities, and the obliteration of the the purpose.) Spelling, Defining, and Derivations from menacing armam ats at Sebastopol. He also stated that Latin and Greek Roots, Grammar, Geography Arith-

Book-keeping, History, Mental Philosophy, Chemi, Animal aud Vegetable Physiology, the Latin and G Languages, English Composition, Astronomy and higher branches of the Mathematics.

Occasional Lectures are delivered on Chemistry, ) tural Philosophy, &c., illustrated by appropriate Exp ments; and with the view of increasing the interest at value of this department of instruction, large and va TOI able additions have been recently made to the Chemi and Philosophical Apparatus.

Nearly the same course of instruction, ero' Greek, is pursued in the Girls' school on St. Jam street, with the addition of the French language a Botany

Both of these departments of the Institution are m plied with competent instructors, and particular care taken that the teaching shall be thorough, and the pap well grounded in the essential rudiments of a good a liberal education.

In the St. James's Street School is a primary depr ment for the elementary instruction of younger childr of both sexes-and similar schools are kept in t Northern District, at the Meeting-house on Sixth sur -and in the Western District, at the Meeting-house ; Twelfth street, which are under the supervision and ca of the committee

The Holy Scriptures are daily read in all the school and endeavours are used to make the pupils acquaint with the contents of the sacred volume, and with t Principles and Testimonies of our religious Society.

The charges for Tuition in all these schools are moderate, as to be within the reach of our memb generally; and we would carnestly invite Friends secure for their children a participation in the benefi of a religiously guarded education thus provided f them.

As the irregular attendance of pupils at school mu retards their progress in learning, and is a great disa vantage to the school at large, it is suggested to paren and care-takers, that they will consult the real intere. of the children by requiring their regular attenden It is also boued, that they will encou when in health. It is also bound, that they will encounage the pupils to a cheerful compliance with the rul which have been established for the government of u schools, especially those which require the dress, la guage and deportment of the children to conform to the plainness and simplicity of our religious profession. On behalf of the Committee,

JOHN CARTER, Clerk.

#### NOTICE

Mary Hodgson, Jr., No. 94 N. Tenth street, is willing to accommodate with board, the daughters of su Friends, as wish their children educated in her school where they will have the comforts of a home, and re ceive instruction in the usual English branches, French Latin and Drawing. The session commences the 4th o Ninth month. A limited number only being accommodated, early application for admission is necessary. For terms, apply at her residence, or of W. Hodgson, Jt Tenth and Arch streets.

#### RECEIPTS.

Received per C. E. for J. G. Edge, Isaac C. Evans, au L. King, \$2 each, for vol. 27.

The Moral Almanae for 1855 is received, and for sal at Friends' Book-store, 84 Arch street. Price \$2 perg Eighth month, 1854.

#### FRIENDS' ASYLUM.

Committee on Admissions .- Samuel Bettle, Jr., No. 10 North Tenth street ; Charles Ellis, No. 95 South Eight street, and No. 56 Chestnut street; William Bettle, N 14 South Third street; John C. Allen, No. 179 Sout Fifth street, and No. 227 North Front street; Horatio Wood, No. 210 Race street, and No. 37 Chestnut street William Thomas, No. 242 North Fifth street, and No. 4 South Wharves; Townsend Sharpless, No. 187 Arc street, and No. 32 South Second street; John M. Wh tall, No. 161 Filbert street, and No. 138 Race street.

Visiting Managers for the Month .- Nathaniel Randolph No. 585 Vine street; Jeremiah Hacker, No. 144 S. Four street; William Kinsey, Frankford.

Superintendent .- Dr. Joshua H. Worthington. Matron .- Elizabeth B. Hopkins.

# PRINTED BY KITE & WALTON.

No. 3 Ranstead Place, Fourth above Chestnut street

# FRIEND. ' H H

# A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

#### L. XXVII.

#### SEVENTH-DAY, EIGHTH MONTH 26, 1854.

NO. 50.

#### PUBLISHED WEEKLY

two dollars per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions and Payments received by

JOHN RICHARDSON.

NO. 50 NORTH FOURTH STREET, UP STAIRS.

PHILADELPHIA.

e to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months. a advance, three and a quarter cents; to any he United States, for three months, if paid in six and a-half cents.

#### THE BRITISH HIRUNDINES. GILBERT WHITE.

(Continued from page 388.)

and there a bird may affect some odd place; as we have known a swallow wn the shaft of an old well, through which ad been formerly drawn up for the purmanure: but in general with us the breeds in chimneys, and loves to haunt acks where there is a constant fire, no r the sake of warmth. Not that it can in the immediate shaft where there is a t prefers one adjoining to that of the kitnd disregards the perpetual smoke of that as I have often observed with some degree er.

of May, which consists, like that of the eric, that of the swallow is open at the d as they float in the air.

her wings acting on the confined air oc- little. rumbling like thunder. It is not improin attempting to get at these nestlings.

an angle; the young one all the while uttering first week in November. such a little quick note of gratitude and comremarked this feat.

The dam betakes herself immediately to the business of a second brood as soon as she is disengaged from the first; which at once associates

structive pattern of unwearied industry and affec- ments, and haunting wild heaths and commons tion ; for, from morning to night, while there is a where there are large lakes ; while the other family to be supported, she spends the whole day species, especially the swallow and house-martin, in skimming close to the ground, and exerting the are remarkably gentle and domesticated, and most sudden turns and quick evolutions. Avenues never seem to think themselves sate but under the and long walks under hedges, and pasture-fields, protection of man. and mown meadows where cattle graze, are her delight, especially if there are trees interspersed; grees of architectonic skill Providence has enbecause in such spots insects most abound. When dowed birds of the same genus, and so nearly a fly is taken a smart snap from her bill is heard, correspondent in their general mode of lifel for, resembling the noise at the shutting of a watchcase; but the motion of the mandibles is too quick the greatest address in raising and securely fixing for the eye.

excubitor to house martins, and other little birds, regular hole in the sand or earth, which is seror six or more feet down the chimney does announcing the approach of birds of prey. For, pentine, horizontal, and about two feet deep. At e bird begin to form her nest about the as soon as a hawk appears, with a shrill alarming the inner end of this burrow does this bird deposit, note he calls all the swallows and martins about in a good degree of safety, her rude nest, consistnartin, of a crust or shell composed of dirt him ; who pursue in a body, and buffet and strike ing of fine grasses and leathers, usually goose mixed with short pieces of straw, to ren- their enemy till they have driven him from the feathers, very inartificially laid together. ugh and permanent ; with this difference, village, darting down from above on his back, and ereas the shell of the marrin is nearly rising in a perpendicular line in perfect security, at first one would be disinclined to believe that This bird also will sound the alarm, and strike at this weak bird, with her soft and tender bill and t like half a deep dish: this nest is lined cats when they climb on the roots of houses, or claws, should ever be able to bore the stubborn e grasses and leathers, which are often otherwise approach the nests. Each species of sand-bank without entirely disabling herself; yet hirundo drinks as it flies along, sipping the sur- with these feeble instruments have I seen a pair derful is the address which this adroit bird face of the water; but the swallow alone, in gen-of them make great dispatch, and could remark Il day long in ascending and descending eral, washes on the wing, by dropping into a pool how much they had scooped that day by the tresh writy through so narrow a pass. When for many tunes together: in very hot weather sand which ran down the bank, and was a differg over the mouth of the funnel, the vibra- house-martins and bank-martins dip and wash a ent colour from that which lay loose and bleached

The swallow is a delicate songster, and in soft at the dam submits to this inconvenient sunny weather sings both perching and flying; so low in the shaft, in order to secure on trees in a kind of concert, and on chimneyods from rapacious birds, and particularly tops: is also a bold flyer, ranging to distant /ls, which frequently fall down chinneys, downs and commons, even in windy weather, can form no idea of his real character either menwhich the other species seem much to dislike; tally or physically. The unwieldly and sleepy. wallow lays from four to six white eggs, nay, even frequenting exposed scaport towns, and looking beast, who, penned up in his cage in a with red specks, and brings out her first making little excursions over the salt water, menagerie, receives a suspence in his trunk, and bout the last week in June, or the first Horsemen on wide downs are often closely at turns with difficulty to deposit it in a box, whose July. The progressive method by which tended by a little party of swallows for miles mental powers seem to be concentrated in the ng are introduced into life is very amus- together, which play before and behind them, inlea of receiving bans tossed into a gaping mouth st they emerge from the shaft with difficul-sweeping around, and collecting all the skulking by children's hands; this very boost may have gh, and often fall down into the rooms insects that are roused by the trampling of the come from a warlike stock. His sire may have for a day or so they are fed on the cham- horses' feet; when the wind blows hard, without been the terror of a district, a puiless highway-, and then are conducted to the dead, this expedient, they are often forced to settle to man, who thirsted for blood ; who, lying in wait

n be called *perchers.* In a day or two well as on gaats and flees; and often settles on than the act of crushing his vicini to a shapeless by become *flyers*, but are still unable to dug ground, or paths, for gravels to grind and the store of the part of the percent has been and the prople extension of the percent diggst in 5 food. Beirer they depart, for some claim, upon herrorg ancedores of elephant hun-place where the dams are hawking for weeks, to a bird, they forsake houses and chim-ing. "Poor things I" Poor things I" Poor things I" poor things indeed! I should d when a mouthul is collected at a cer- neys, and roost in trees, and usually withdraw like to see the very person who thus expresses his al given, the dam aud the nestling ad about the beginning of October; though some pity going at his best pace with a savage elephant

vance, rising towards each other, and meeting at five stragglers may appear on, at times, till the

THE SAND-MARTIN .- The sand-martin, or placeny, that a person must have paid very little bank-martin, is by much the least of any of the regard to the wonders of nature that has not often British hirundines; and, as far as we have seen, the smallest known hirando; though Brisson asserts that there is one much smaller, and that is the hirundo esculenta.

But it is much to be regretted that it is scarce with the first broods of house-martins; and with possible for any observer to be so full and exact them congregates clustering on sunny rools, tow- as he could wish in reciting the circumstances ers, and trees. This hirundo brings out her sec- attending the life and conversation of this little ond brood towards the middle and end of August, bird, since it is fera natura, at least in this part All the summer long is the swallow a most in- of the kingdom, disclaiming all domestic attach-

It is curious to observe with what different dewhile the swallow and the house-martin discover crusts or shells of loam as cunabula for their The swallow, probably the male bird, is the young, the bank-martin terebrates a round and

> Perseverance will accomplish anything ; though in the sun.

> > (To be concluded.)

#### The Elephanis of the East.

A person who had never seen a wild elephant bough of some tree, where, sitting in a pick up their lurking prey. This species feed much on little coleoptera, as wary passer by, and know no pleasure greater

after him; give him a lawn to run upon if he vered her remarkable abilities, was when she was effect a canal junction between the Atlantic u mohout,

miles from one locality, which he haunts for many years. He becomes what is termed a " rogue." power of scent peculiar to elephants, he travels in in Darvel .- North British Mail, the day time down the wind; thus, nothing can follow upon his tract without his knowledge, He winds his enemy as the cautious hunter advances noiselessly upon his track, and he stands with in the air, with its distended tip-pointed to the the Hound in Ceylon.

A Really Wonderful Child .- There is at present attending the Hastings school, Darvel, Ayrshire, a girl aged between eight and nine years, or 10 seconds.

likes, and see the elephant gaining a foot in every showing him sums multiplied from 14 to 4,880, Pacific oceans. This was known as the Niean yard of the chase, fire in his eye, fury in his head- which at first he thought she must have worked gua route. The engineering difficulties and a long charge ; and would not the flying gentleman, on the slate below, and then transferred. He mmense cost of this undertaking, however, the who lately exclaimed "Poor thing!" be thankful alleged as much, which she would by no means in connection with the fact that, even if accord to the lucky bullet that would save him from de- admit. He then, to test her, told her to multiply a plished, its advantages would fall short of a to be been yound time would save minime from or bound to the first strategies are used to be been which he gave struction? There are no animals more misure line of pounds, shillings and pence, which he gave derstood than elephants; they are naturally sa- her, by 72. To his surprise, she multiplied it as der it extremely improvable that any practic vage, wary, and revengeful, displaying as great first as any other person could have done it by 7. steps will be adopted to carry out this project. courage when in their wild state as any animal Yet this girl never learnt the multiplication table known. The fact of their great natural sagacity higher than 12 times 12. She can also add up eight projects have been brought more or less before renders them the more dangerous as fees. Even or ten lines of pounds, shillings, or pence, by first the public, of which one is partially execute when they are tamed, there are many that are not adding the lowest lines together, then the third Commencing at the northern extremity of h safe for a stranger to approach, and they are then lowest, and so on. When performing these cal- thread of land that links together the two greaters and the stranger to approach, and they are then lowest, and so on. only kept in awe by the sharp driving hook of the culations, every limb and feature seem at rest. continents of America, there is, first, the Merica One day lately, the teacher set the door open, line of railway, extending from the Bay of Te Elephonts are gregarious, and the average num- and ordered the children to be quiet, as he was huantepec to the Bay of Campeche. Ner ber of a herd is about eight, although they free going to give her the most difficult count she ever quently form bodies of fifty and even eighty in got. He then told her to walk out in the garden, a proposal for a roadway across the state of Case one troop. Each herd consists of a very large and find cut how many moments were in 9,000 Rica. The fourth is a ruilway from Chagrea proportion of females, and they are constantly years. She walked only about ten yards at an the Atlantie to Panama on the Pacific, part a met without a single boll in their number. I have ordinary pace, when she told the answer correctly, which has already been completed, while twent seen some small herds formed exclusively of never having reached the garden. 'But,' says three miles of the journey has yet to be performed bulls, but this is very rare. The bull is generally one of the boys, 'she did a far bigger count than by means of mules on a miserable road. The much larger than the female, and is generally that yesterday, the biggest, they say, that was first ten or twelve niles of this line is support more savage. His habits frequently induce him ever done by any body. She multiplied 123456789 on timber-piles, driven into swampy land h to prefer solitude to a gregarious life. He then by 957654321, and gave the correct answer in worse than many of the bogs of Ireland, and fam becomes doubly vicious. Ile scldom strays many less than a minute, for the bet of a half-penny, ed one of the most arduous engineering operation which she refused to take, because her teacher that is to be met with in the history of railway had forbidden her, in the presence of the scholars, construction. The next line suggested is free He then waylays the natives, and in fact becomes to calculate large sums at the bidding of any per- St. Blas or Mandigo to Chepo in the Bay of Pa a scourge to the neighbourhood, attacking the in- son. On heing interrogated as to how he knew nama. About 100 miles to the south of the offensive without the slightest provocation, carry- whether the answer was correct, the boy replied, Panama iron highway is the spot, in the diard ing destruction into the natives' paddy fields, and that two of them had counted it on a slate, and of Darien, where it is now proposed to cut a with perfectly regardless of night fires or the usual pre- found it correct, and that the figures were so far and deep scapath for the vessels of all nations cautions for searing wild beasts. The daring above hundreds of millions that none of them The remaining project, is to render the ma pluck of these rogues is only equalled by their could read them. The girl's name is Maria Atrato on the borders of New Grenada navigate, extreme cunning. Endowed with that wonderful Cleland, daughter of Gavin Cleland, shoemaker and form a canal navigation into the Bay of

For "The Friend, ?

# ISTHMUS OF DARIEN.

ears thrown loward, tail erect, trunk thrown high aware of the efforts making by different com. sanction of names eminent for engineering achieve panies to effect a highway across the isthmus, ment, and has been favourably entertained by the spot from which he winds the silent but approach- lying between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, governments of the first commercial nations of the ing danger. Perfectly motionless does he stand, It is an enterprise in which the whole world is earth. A company has been formed under the like a statue in ebony, the very essence of atten- interested. Should a water communication prove highest auspices, a deputation from which only to every nerve of sense and hearing stretched practicable and be perfected, it will necessarily few weeks since obtained an audience with its to its cracking point; not a muscle moves, not a produce a revolution in commerce, and probably French emperor, and secured his promise of emsound of a rustling branch against his rough sides, completely change the moral and social condition dial co-operation in carrying out the project he is a mute figure of wild and fierce eagerness. of many of the nations of the East, as well as Even so early as the sixteenth century the Spanish Meanwhile, the wary tracker stoops to the ground, exercise a powerful influence on our own country government instituted inquiries into the practice and with a practised eye pierces the tangled brush and the States of Central America. These con-bility of such an undertaking; but the difficulties wood in search of his colossal feet. Still further siderations give more than common interest to the to be surmounted being too formidable for these and further he silently creeps forward, when sud- following account of an exploring party sent out gineering science of those days, it was of nees deniy a crish luris through the jungle; the mo-by one of the Companies striving to secure the sity abandoned. These obstacles to the realiz-ment has arrived to the ambushed charge, and right and the means, to undertake and accomplish tion of this mercantile desideratum, although the the elephant is upon him.-From the Rifle and this great work. The account is taken from have changed in character in more recent times, " The Leisure Hour."

#### THE DARIEN CANAL.

which a century ago, had they been possible, ous vigilance and hostility of the aboriginal trues who commenced the study of arithmetic less than would each have marked an epoch, follow one inhabiling it. If we except Dr. Cullen, who visit a twelvemonth ago. Such are the powers of her another in rapid and startling succession. To ed the Isthmus of Darien in 1543, and subse memory, that she is now able to calculate men- meet the requirements of the ever-expanding quently imparted to us some glimpses of its geogra tally, in a very few moments, such questions as commerce of the nations, broad rivers are yearly phical features, we have had, until the present year these: How many seconds m 60, 50, 90, or 900 being bridged across, isthmuses, to use an eng- no evidence that this terra incognita has ever years? How many conces in 20, 60, or 100 incering phrase, are canalized, mountains tunnel, been completely explored by a white man. The tons? She can multiply soch a line as £594 19s. led, continents intersected with the all-uniting rail, only work professing to give any thing like as 11d. by 32, 56, 98, as cleverly and correctly as and new highways for the restless netivities of thentic information on this region of woods any ordinary arithmetician would multiply by 4, modern enterprise are opening up in every direc- swamps, unknown rivers, wild beasts, repiles, 6, or 8. Counts in long division, (simple and tion. It will probably be in the recollection of and savage Indians, is the history of the bac compound) she divides by short division, or in a many of our readers, that about six months since cancers of the sixteenth century, written by them line, by such figures as 34, 56, 72, 92, &c., in 8 we devoted a paper to the exposition of a scheme, selves, and which records their piratical adves then exciting considerable attention among the tures on the coasts of the Pacific ocean. In the

"Besides this route, no fewer than six other Cupica or the river San Juan.

" Of all these conflicting schemes, that which proposes to excavate a watery route through the Isthmus of Darien possesses the greatest feasibi-Most of the readers of "The Friend" are lity and the most universal interest. It has the have scarcely diminished in number or force. Foremost among them has been the total lack of all reliable information respecting the interior of "In the present day, engineering achievements the country to be crossed, together with the jeal-The first time her teacher, Mr. Tarbet, disco- mercantile classes, by which it was proposed to commission of their depredations, the isthmus was

that portion of the isthmus lying betwo excellent harbours of Caledonia Bay and.

New Grenada, on the 1st of last May, importance of this undertaking, that, in overished state of its treasury is strikingly coast. from the fact that, when lately threatenan invasion by General Flores, the House ubly voted a forced loan of 2,000,000 or the equipment and support of 20,000 which sum they could only raise by sellortresses and cannon of the country.

ile impatiently tarrying at Cartagena, Mr. ne encountered several other representahis profession, bent on somewhat similar Atrato and Panama. Most of them were

everal times by them; but as the natives Americans. A singular specimen of nutive deco- ardour of the sun. A confused noise issues from attention of Sir Charles Fox having, in standing their sufferings, they continued to emit around us. r, 1851, been specially called by Dr. their phosphorescent light for a long time, serving her vanity at the cost of a lingering death."

" Dr. Cullen being still detained at Bogota, the Gulf of San Miguel, two civil engineers seat of the government, where he was attempting t out in the spring of last year, under the to negotiate the cession of a lease of land for the lity bow their necks to the yoke of Christ, bearof Messrs, Fox, Henderson, and Brassey, intended cannt, Mr. Gisbourne took his departure ing the daily cross, in the holy fear of God, so presentatives of an embryo company, for without him, on the 11th of June, on board the that the soul may be kept alive in the power of se of making a survey of the proposed brigantine "Veloz;" and in four days anchored Truth; for Penn says, "The whole need not the ler an absence of four months and a half in Port Escoces, or Scotch Harbour, so called from physician; the full have no need to sigh, nor tho rned, having to a great extent succeeded having been, in 1695, colonized by a number of rich to cry for help ; those who are not sensible cientific mission ; and Mr. Gisborne, one Scotch emigrants, who were induced to attempt to of their inward wants, that have no fears and tergentlemen, has since published, in the bound a settlement there by the allurements of an rors upon them, who teel no need of God's power journal and an official report, the result excellent haven, an expherant soil, a salabrious to help them, nor the light of his countenance to explorations.\* By following the steps of climate, and the prospect of rich gold mines. This comfort them ; what have such to do with pray-erprising travellers, we shall be able to well-meant effort at colonization disastrously fails or ? Their devotion is, at best, but a serious many important particulars respecting ed through the hostility of the aborigines and the mockery of the Almighty. They know not, they emplated inter-oceanic route-a route, let buccancers, and the icalousy of the Spaniards, en- want not, they desire not, what they pray for. embered, which the great Humboldt, after tailing upon poor Sectland a loss of 400,0007, and They pray that the will of God may be done, and nearly half a century to the study of the lives of many of her energetic children. On do constantly their own; for, though it be soon America, has pronounced superior to any the spot shadowed by these melancholy remem- said, it is a most terrible thing to them. They it could be selected through that entire brances it was that the enterprise of the nin-teenth ask for grace, and abuse what they have; they century was about to strive to conquer the defents pray for the Spirit, but resist it in themselves, ing from Southampton on the 2nd of and disasters of the seventeenth. Here it was and scorn at it in others : they request the mercies r, Gisborne and his assistant, Mr, Forde, that the special labours that brought Mr. Gisborne and goodness of God, and feel no real want of at Cartagena, one of the chief maritime from Europe were to commence. The isthmus at them. In this inward insensibility, they are as this point is inhabited by the Mandingo tribe of unable to praise God for what they have, as to was detained six weeks waiting for Dr. Indians, who are represented as very numerous, pray for what they have not. 'They shall praise who, it had been arranged, was to join the and exceedingly jealous of an invasion of their the Lord that seek him ; for he satisfieth the longploring band. The time, however, was territory, which they and their forefathers have ing soul ; and filleth the hungry with good things. ed, for Mr. Gisbourne and his companion held and defended for ages against all hostile This is also reserved for the poor and needy, and k excursions into the interior for the pur- comers. Well knowing, as they do traditionally, those that fear God. 'Let the [spiritually] poor aking observations in the natural history, the terrible consequences that have almost invariand needy praise thy name; ye that fear the ation, and the geology of the country, buby resulted from the incursions of white men, Lord, praise him; and ye seed of Jacob, glorify irresulted in upright with the art of the autor, they are resolved to resist the aggressions of in the mark of a second and the second and the second at the art of the autor is an upright to the art of the art of the autor. The lapse of more than the art; and they that are such are his seed. And tended to connect the Dique and Mag- a century and a half has not effaced the stain upon though, with him, they may be as poor as worms ivers, the construction of which had been the cause of civilization left behind by Spanish in their own eyes, yet they receive power to by the failure of the contractor. The enplaity and creatly a nd any fresh attempts to nation of this work was regarded with penetrate the interior of their country, especially and prevail as he did. With-outhe preparation and consecration of this power, nately by the inhabitants of Cartagean, if attended by barometers, theodities, the man iddet to many of the evils under which suring line, and other scientific appliances, would e suffering, and as a germ of certain future be almost certain to rouse their suspicions and God under the gospel, than it was in the times of y. As a specimen of the inconveniences kindle their revenge. These Indians, however, the law, when all sacrifices were sprinkled, before they complain, it may be mentioned that are becoming somewhat of a commercial people, they were offered ; the people consecrated that ey to Bogota, the capital, consumes from and are friendly disposed towards the English, offered them; 'ere they presented themselves bewe to twenty five days, and costs 25% for although the Spanish are regarded by them with fore the Lord. If the touching of a dead or unperson. The proposed canal would ob the bitterest aversion. Such are the people, whose clean beast then, made people unfit for the temple economise both time and money. The hills, valleys, rivers, and hunting grounds our two or sacrifice, yea, for society with the clean, until in government, indeed, is so impressed English engineers were about to travel at the first sprinkled and sanctified, how can we think peril of their lives. Their only chance consisted so meanly of the worship instituted by Christ in 2's opinion, it would be disposed to grant in eluding the notice of the natives, and penetrat- gospel-times, as that it should admit of unpreiny thing except money to a company ing to the interior as stealthily and rapidly as pared and unsanctified offerings l or allow that to open and maintain this navigation. possible, their destination being the opposite Pacific those who either in thoughts, words, or deeds,

#### (To be concluded.)

sects that fills, if we may use the expression, all blessed cross and self-deniat. the lower strata of the air. Nothing is better fitted to make a man feel the extent and power of though the manner were of his own ordination. organic life. Myrinds of insects creep upon the This made the prophet, personating one in a great soil and flutter round the plants, parched by the strait, cry out, 'Wherewith shall I come before the

they were guided generally acted com- ration also met his eye on one occasion. "The every bush, from the elefts of the rocks, and from in these excursions, they evidently took other evening," he says, "I saw on the opposite the ground undermined by the lizards, millepedes, balcony a number of young ladies one of whom and cecilas. These are so many voices, proclaimy contrived never to return by the second covered with the most luminous brilliants, ing that all nature breathes, and that under a These detours have rendered it im. I found that she had formed a necklace, bracelets, thousand different forms life is diffused throughand brooch with a number of fire-flies, which I am out the cracked and dusty soil, as well as in the sorry to say she had stuck upon pins. Notwith- bosom of the waters, and in the air that circulates

#### For "The Friend." THE CROSS OF CHRIST.

Oh ! that Friends may everywhere in all humidaily touch that which is morally unclean, can, without coming to the blood of Jesus, that sprinkles the conscience from dead works, ac-Animal Life in the Tropics .- Ilumboldt thus ceptably worship the pure God ? It is a downdescribes the exuberance of animation, even in its right contradiction to good sense; the unclean towest forms, under the equator :- At noon, in cannot acceptably worship that which is holy; these burning climates, the beasts of the forest the impure that which is perfect. There is an retire to the thickets, the birds hide themselves holy intercourse and communion betwixt Christ beneath the foliage of the trees, or in the crevices and his followers; but none at all betwixt Christ of the rocks. Yet amid this apparent silence we and Belial; between him and those who disobey several of them with roving commissions hear a dull vibration, a continual murmur of in- his commandments, and live not the lice of his

"But as sin, so formality cannot worship God ;

Isthmus of Darien in 1852 : Journal of the Exof Darien in 1852: Journal of the Ex-of Inquiry for the Junction of the Atlantic and ceans. By Lionel Gisborne. London: San-Stanford. 1853.

of a year old ? Will the Lord be pleased with thou- solvation ; on thee do I wait all the day long." justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with encouragement so to do; the goodness of God inthy God ?' The royal prophet, sensible of this vited him to it, and strengthened him in it. He did not dare to open his own lips, he knew He brought me out of the miry clay, and set my that could not praise God; "For thou desirest feet upon a rock." not sacrifice, else would I give it:" If my formal New Jersey, Eight offerings would serve thou shouldst not want them; "Thou delightest not in hurnt offerings. The sacrifices of God are a broken spirit, a broken and a contrite heart, O God, thou wilt not despise." of his power; and his own works praise him. To up fruit so as to preserve it in a fresh state, withthe same purpose God himself speaks, by the out cooking, drying, or packing in sugar. It is a carth is my foot-stool, where is the house that ye experience and careful attention, every family can build to me, and where is the place of my rest? save enough of the various fruits of the season to For all these things hath my hand made. But to furnish their tables with a great delicacy during away the evil of your doings from before mine ting tin foil over the wax. eyes: cease to do evil, learn to do well: seek "Come and hear, all ye that fear God, and I will not tell from those sugared an hour before. declare what he hath done for my soul : I cried tieally recommended to us by the example of the single drop of solder. Psalmist, who, ever and anon calling to mind his Every article of fruit will keep fresh if the air for a few, or even for a single individual 1 That own great slips, and the cause of them, and the is exhausted and the bottle sealed tight. The the extension of the same Divine power is wis obtained strength and comfort from him, reminds fection of the scaling will spoil the fruit. If the ing its help-that was experienced in the days of

Lord, and bow myself before the high God? Shall himself to whit upon God. "Lead me in thy air could be driven out without heat, there would I come before him with hornt offerings? with calves truth, and teach me, for thou art the God of my be no need of cooking, and only just enoug sands of rams, or with ten thousands of rivers of His soul looked to God for salvation, to be delloil ? shall I give my first-horn for my transgress vered from the snares and evils of the world, by about one pound of sugar to a quart of water sion, the fruit of my body for the sin of my soul ? This shows an inward exercise, a spiritual atten- to all suitable fruits. Green corn, beans, tona He hath showed thee, O man, what is good : and dance, that stood not in external forms, but an toes, pie plants, currants, gooseberries, cherries what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do inward divine aid. And truly, David had great strawberries, peaches, are the most common thing calls thus upon God : "O Lord, open thou my "For," says he, "I waited patiently upon the lips, and my mouth shall show forth thy praise." Lord, and he inclined unto me, and heard my cry.

New Jersey, Eighth mo., 1854.

# Preserving Fruit without Sugar.

We have received numerous applications for And why ? Because this is God's work, the effect information about the modus operandi of putting mouth of Isniah, in opposition to the formulities business that cannot so well be done in families and lip worship of the degenerate Jews. " Thus, as in large manufactories, where everything is snith the Lord, the heaven is my throne, and the arranged for convenience; but still, with a little bis man will look, even to hum that is poor, and this man will look, even to hum that is poor, and thing of the kind. The when they can get no-of a contrite spirit, and trendbeth at my word." behold the true worshipper! one of God's pre-expelling the air from bottles or cans by heating, racles is past, and that the Scriptures are the above paring, circumcised in heart and ear, that resists and then scaling up the contents hermetically. It source of Divine revelation. But while there is not the Holy Spirit, as those folly professing Jews the article to be preserved is peaches, select such to be found an availing means of access to the did. If this was so then, even in the time of the as you would for sweetments, and pair and cut throne of grace, and a voice in the secret of the law, which was the dispensation of external and them so they can be put in the buttle, and you heart, saying, "this is the way, walk thou in a shadowy performances; can we expect accept- must do this with the least possible delay, or they so that we need not that any man teach us, sure ance without the preparation of the Spirit of the will be coloured by the atmosphere. Some per as the heavenly anointing teacheth, which is truth Lord in these gaspel days, which is the proper sons who want them to retain their natural white and no lie, and while the hearts of men are time lor the effusion of the Spirit ? By no means; ness, put them under water. When the bottle is changed from a state of nature to a state of graze God is what he was; and none are his true wor- hull, cork it tight and wire down the cork with a through the working of a hidden power, by which shippers, but such as worship him in his own very little projection above the glass. When you they are raised as from the grave of sin and Spirit; of these he is tender as of the apple of his have bottles enough to fill a kettle, such as may death into newness of life, how can such a pair eye; the rest do but mock him, and he despises be most convenient, put them in and boil with the tion be maintained? It is by the same Almighty them. And why do they mock him, and He water all round up to the nozzle, for about filteen Power by which the world was created, and by despise them? Because their hearts were pol- or twenty minutes, or until the bottle appears to this alone, that any one of us can be redeemed luted, they loved not the Lord with their whole be full of steam-the atmosphere having been from the world; and saved with an everlasing hearts, but broke his law, rebelled against his forced out through the cork. As soon as the salvation, for without the assistance thereof, we Spirit, and did not that which was right in his hottles are cool enough to handle, dip the corks cannot even think a good thought. It is very sight. The cause is plain,-by the amendment in sealing-wax so as to cover them quite tight, possible for us to read the Scriptures, from begin he requires: "Wash you, make you clean, put An additional precaution is used by some in put- using to end, without a single taste of that bread

judgment; relieve the oppressed; judge the father- kettle, and then put in cans or bottles and pour who alone can dispense it. But in order that the less; plend for the widow." Upon these terms, hot syrup of sugar in to fill up the interstices, and Scriptures may make us wise unto salvation, it and nothing less, he bids them come to him, and then cork and seal. The heat of the fruit and must be through faith which is in Christ Jews, tells them, that though their "sins be as scarlet, syrup answering to expel the air. But the less and then they will be blessed to us by Him who they shall be white as snow; and though they be they are cooked, or sweetened, the more natural gave them forth, through his inspired servants, as crimson, they shall be white as wool." So will be the taste, like fresh fruit, when opened. As they were written by inspiration, they can true is that notable passage of the Psalmist; We have eaten peaches a year old that we could only be comprehended and appreciated by the

to him with my mouth, and he was extelled with their freshness better than any other fruit. The knowledge must come. my tongue. If I regard iniquity in my heart, the small kind are only used. Scald and peel them Lord will not hear me. But verily God hath without breaking the flesh. Bottles should hold prayer for deliverance-for themselves or other heard me, he bath attended to the voice of my about a quart only, because when once opened, -- from the bondage of sin, can doubt the influe prayer. Blessed be God which hath not turned the contents must be used up at once. Bottles ence of immediate inspiration, or the continuance away my prayer, nor his mercy from me." Much made on purpose, with large throats, and a ring of a miraculous power by which the sick have might be cited, to show the displeasure of God on the inside are the best, and bottles are hetter been healed, and the dead raised, even from the against even his own forms of worship, when than cans for all acid fruit. The cans, however, time of our Saviour's personal appearance on the performed without his Spirit, and that necessary are more easily secured by solder than the bottles learth to the present day? or who that has we preparation of the heart in man, which nothing by corks and wax, and the air is let out through nessed the refreshment allorded by a lew inspired else can work or give. Above all other penmen a small puncture after the large opening is soldered words, by which many may have been fed, and of sacred writ, this is most frequently and empha- up and cans heated, and that hole stopped with a call in question that power which is able to feed

way by which he came to be accepted of God, and least particle of air admitted through any imper-nessed now-by those who are engaged in seek

should be given to expel the air and not chung the taste. Many persons prefer to add syrup mad put up in this way. They add greatly to the pier sures of the table, and to the health of those wh consume ; quite unlike, in that respect, the com mon preserves,

We have known fruit for pies put up in three quart cans, by partially cooking in an open kents in a syrup just sweet enough for use, and putting the fruit in the cans hot and soldering immediately. It kept thus perfectly.

Some truits keep much better and with les heating than others. Peas are among the hard est articles to keep; they contain so much fixed air

We advise every family in the country to try this plan of putting up fruits for winter use, on a small scale this year, and if successful, ealarge upon it next year .- D. News.

# For " The Friend."

# DIVINE INSPIRATION AND MIRACLES.

of life, which is the nourishment of the prayerful Another plan is to cook the fruit slightly in a soul, whose daily engagement it is to ask of Him assistance of the same Spirit that dictated them, Tomatoes are very easily preserved, and retain the medium through which all true and saving

Who that has ever been availingly exercised in the multitude with what may appear but sufficient personal appearance on earth, no truly believer would dare to call in question, ist be a very outside religion that would even a doubt upon this point.

is like a very sin-southing religion that it of our leaning upon what has been hout us, regardless of the power that is he dominion within us, that, through the and wonderful working thereof, we might meet for an incorruptible and undefiled ce, with all those who have been sanctiby; but such is the natural aversion to , that very many are willing to satisfy es by endeavouring to live on the labours ; but it is written " he that will not work, eat :" and this will be found true as it order to be found, according to the proeek and ve shall find."

true breathing of the soul unto God, through the inspiration of the Almighty, n alone give us an understanding of our r we know not what we should pray for ght; but the Spirit maketh intercession for relpeth our infirmities ; therefore no form that is not called forth under the immeuence of the Holy Spirit, can avail with om we profess to worship, and even these lways needed in the offering up of accepyer.

Selected. g the forty years' pilgrimage of Israel in erness, a preternatural column of fire and tended the camp. It rested with them, ed on before them, directing and conductin their journeys; in the night season it right and shining light; and in the dayfforded a grateful cooling shade from the heat of those sultry deserts. Thus is resent with his church, while she sojourns rth; guiding her steps, enlightening her and mitigating her sorrows.

und each habitation boy'ring, See the cloud and fire appear i r a glory and a cov'ring, Showing that the Lord is near. ius deriving from their banner, Light by night, and shade by day; fe they feed upon the manna, Which he gives them when they pray.

Selected. DESERTED ROAD, IN PENNSYLVANIA.

ncient road that wind'st deserted Through the level of the vale veeping toward the crowded market Like a stream without a sail.

anding by thee, I look backward, And, as in the light of dreams, the the years descend and vanish Like thy whitely tented teams.

or I stroll along the village As in youth's departed morn ; at 1 miss the crowded coaches, And the driver's bugle-horn.

ss the crowd of jovial teamsters Filling buckets at the well, ith their wains from Conestoga, And their orchestra of hells.

the mossy wayside tavern Comes the noisy throng no more, nd the faded sign complaining, Swings unnoticed at the door.

hile the old decrepid tollman Waiting for the few who pass, eads the melancholy story In the thickly springing grass.

acient highway, thou art vanquished; The usurper of the vale

Rolls in fiery, iron rattle, Exultations on the gale.

Thou art vanquished and neglected, And the good which thon hast done, Though by man it be forgotten, Shall be deathless as the sun.

Though neglected, gray and grassy. Still 1 pray that my decline May be through as vernal valleys,

And us blest a calm as thine.

Dein

# Selected.

# GOING A NUTTING.

# BY OLD HUMPHREY.

Many say that age and youth cannot agree the spiritual lood, which must be sought together; let us try to prove the contrary. Old Humphrey, on his part, will endeavour to entertain you and do you good ; and do you, on your part, try to profit from his remarks.

"What now boys! What now !" said I, as two place you." young nephews of mine came towards me. " Oh I see that you have your nut hooks and satchels, I warrant there will be fine work among the nut boughs and the brown shellers ! But where are you going ? Where are you going ?"

"We are off to Kerby's Coppice, uncle, for they say that the nuts are as thick there as they well can be. You shall have some of them as we come back, for we mean to fill our satchels as full as they will hold,"

"Thank you, boys! thank you. Oh, the days when I was young ! Well, you have a blue sky and a sunny afternoon before you; but now a question or two before you go. Suppose you had your choice, would you be heroes, or boys going a nutting ?

"Why boys going a nutting, to be sure! We do not want to be heroes covered with glory, with an empty coat-sleeve. No ! No ! You have told us enough about war to prevent us from wishing to be warriors."

"But what say you to be monks boys, and to live a quiet and retired life in the cloister ?"

"We do not want to live a quiet and retired life; we only want to go a nutting. You have told us enough about monks to set us against such a life as they lead. It would not suit us at all to be cooped up in a dreary cell with a string of beads around our necks, to bow down to a wooden image. We remember the lines-

> 'We love the sunbeam and the tree ; We love to wander wild and free; And gloomy monks we will not be."

Now let us make the best of our way to the nut boughs."

"Well, if it does not suit you to be monks, what think you of becoming misers ? Think of a great iron chest as full of money bags as it can hold, with an excellent lock and key to it, so that nobody can open it but yourselves. Will you make up your mind to be misers ?"

"No, No! for then we should be afraid to go a nutting, lest a rogue should come and take away our great iron chest. You have told us quite enough about misers to set us against hoarding up money for no better use than to look at it. You said but yesterday, ' Money makes very few happy on earth, and helps fewer still on their way to heaven;' so we will not be misers. A book that we have says-

> 'What is wealth when men grow old ? Misers ye may keep your gold !

on his iron chest, we shall be laughing and pull- two millions of Jews concentrated in his empire, ing down the nut boughs in Kerby's Coppice, aot a copy of the Old Testament in their native

We have answered all your questions now uncle ; so we shall be losing time if we stay any longer. " Very true; but what think you of the fine

sayings that are said about money- Money makes the man ; and, money buys all things ?""

"Yes; but you showed us the folly of these fine sayings ; and you said that money could cure neither the toothache, the headache, nor the heartache."

"Did I? Why you seem to remember every thing that I told yon. But are you quite sure that you do not wish to be misers ?"

"Quite sure uncle | Quite sure | We wish to be nothing but just what we are-a band of merry-hearted boys going a notting."

"That is right boys !! that is right ! If I were to talk to you for an hour, hardly could I teach you a better lesson than that of being thankful for such things as you have, and making the best of that state of life in which it has pleased God to

#### For "The Friend." UNITY OF THE SPIRIT.

The unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace enters into almost all of George Fox's epistles. There is no Christian unity out of the Holy Spirit, that baptizes into one body. Sameness of views and purpose will not constitute true unity. Evil men and seducers from the life and government of the Truth can hold for a time a kind of unity, but not in the bond of the Prince of princes' peace. In one of his episites, he says: "Friends in the power and life of God, dwell in unity one with another, that with the life of God ye may answer hat of God in every one. Keep down and low, that nothing may reign, but hie among you; and unto the power of God be obedient. And Friends, the going from the life and power into the changeable things, there is the strife, which the life is over; by which power of God all things were made, wherein wisdom is received to order all things to his glory. So the Seed Christ in you all, know, which doth go over the earth, and inherits the promise of God, that ye may be all heirs of the promise of God. Cease from your own words, but live in the power; for it breaks down rocks, mountains, old sundy foundations, and the bond of iniquity, and makes up the breach between God and man, and breaks down that which makes the breach. So know the Seed in one another, which Seed is Christ; who according to the flesh was of Abraham, and according to the Spirit, the Son of God. And this is the word of the Lord God to all Friends, and a charge to you from the Lord God, to live in peace one with another, and that the peace, life and wisdom of God may rule you all." G. F.

Where peace does not reign, we may safely apprehend that Christ's government is not fully known. The want of true spiritual unity breaks down the strength of the visible church, and disables the members from building up one another on the most holy faith.

Religious Intolerance in Russia .- No associations for religious purposes are tolerated in Russia; no printing presses are permitted to print the Bible in the vernacular tongoe of the people; no versions of Scriptures in the only language the masses can understand are permitted to cross the frontier. It is stated that there has not been a copy of the Bible in Russia, printed in that courttry, since 1823. Colporteurs, Bible agents, tract distributors, find as little favour with the bigoted And while the miser is pulling long faces, sitting Czar as so many Red Republicans. Even to the Hebrew is permitted. No Christian missions to same number, there could be no mistake. The city water and city gas. Telegraphic time wire the most barbarous and distant tribes under his central office knew in an instant of your distress, will be introduced just as now the water pipes and sway are tolerated. The inoffensive and pious Moravians, permitted to pursue their charitable over the city, and East Boston too? Do they keep ality I Twenty thousand clocks ticking togeher work every where else, have been driven from a sexten at every bell-rope all the time ready to Yes, and next we shall hear of a refinement of the time labours in Russia.

Philadelphia, to establish an electro-magnetic fire alarm, the following lively account of that now in use in Boston, may not be uninteresting to our so the bells are rung for fire; in every steeple readers in this city, or to others not so immediately interested in the success of a substitute for the clock. These machines will strike several hun frighten sleep from all the city with his diaging present annoying mode of giving the alarm of fire :

"Boston is a city of notions, everybody knows. America can show no other city so full of matured systems, useful contrivances and odd conveniences, as this same Boston. The city maxim seems to be, that 'there 's a best way of doing all things.' In public and domestic affairs the ' solid men of Boston' are not content with simple achievement, but they must have achievement by the best methods.

way of giving a fire alarm, and calling out and guiding their fire department. A very simple matter, one would think, to raise the window sash and shout fi-er two or three times, and leave the alarm to spread, Every villager knows how to pull a bell-rope, and ring until he 's tired. Every New Yorker knows how to count the booming strokes of the big bells as they tell of the district number. A very simple thing! One way is just upon him, for he is very courteous to visitors) as good as another, so long as a rousing alarm is started.

out a best way.

" If your house takes fire, and gets past domestic control, and you feel it necessary to appeal to come straight to my house? There are two or tell, but he laboured faithfully therein according the municipal authorities for help, do not be at all three thousand houses in the ward. excited or alarmed. Do not make yourself red in the face, nor hoarse with shouting. Put on your hat and run to yonder corner, where you see that got to the ward signified by the bells, he runs to little iron box fastened up against the wall; step into the store, ask quietly for the key, adding, ' My house is on fire,' by way of apology for the fire ?' and then he listens while the answer comes intrusion; now unlock the little iron door, and, back in little taps, one, two, three, four, &c., till remembering that the longest way round is sometimes the shortest way home, obey the inscription, and turn six times slowly.' Your responsibility box has its own number. The bells tolled the Friends in New England. In 1697 and, perhaps, is ended. You 've done all you need to. Boston foremen what ward, and the telegraph taps whiswill take care of your house. Hurry home, or pered what station box the alarm came from. the engines will be there before you.

"Every bell in the city and several more across the water are telling people where you live, and that your house is on fire. In other parts of the a fire are very precious. But oftentimes, so rapid city men with glazed hats and brass trumpets is this system, an alarm will be given, bells rung, may be seen running to these same little iron boxes consulted, fire found, hose procured and boxes ; they seem to whisper a moment, then they screwed to a Cochituate fire-plug, and the fire exlisten, and then they look very knowing, and slap tinguished, ere the family in danger are well They also stated that Friends where they had the door to; and here they come, all pell mell to awake. Many a time, the first thing a man been, did much desire to be remembered and your help. How much time has elapsed since you knows of his danger by fire, is that his room is visited by Friends of Philadelphia Yearly Meet needed help? Perhaps three minutes. There is flooded with water. a best way of giving an alarm, that 's a lact.

"But how was it done?

to play one tune well, though he be no organist. You turned it six times. Once would have been notions still. The next move will be to introduce now tell what operated on their minds; perhaps enough, but six times over, and every time the into every first class house city time as well as they deemed that the concern expressed by James

" No. That would be full as bad as the New-Per The Freed." York plan of keeping watching of the Per-A Baston Notion—Fite Alarm. As a proposition is now before the citizens of the scientific encough for a "next" way. But you know a church clock strikes the hours without any help from the sexton, except to wind it up. Just there is a machine like the striking train of a dred blows each with their heavy hammers by being wound up once. When you sent off your despatch, it went direct to a third story room on Court Square, and was read by a man whose business it is to attend to such messages. From this sonable fire surrenders and goes out. But long same room he can, by touching a key, send by ere this, the solid man has rolled himself back another set of wires a current of galvanism to into bed again, tucked the blanket snug about his every steeple in the city. If you look you can see these wires entering every steeple that holds a good bell.

"When this galvanic current passes into the "The latest illustration of this is their scientific several steeples, it circulates in each around a bar of soft iron, which instantly becomes a powerful magnet, strong enough to lift the detent that keeps the striking machines from running. Now these machines are made so that they would strike one blow and stop, unless the magnet keeps the detent back and leaves the wheels unlocked and free to run. So the man in the third story by the Court House, (he 'll show you how it is done if you call can, by pressing the proper knob or key, make these heavy bell hammers strike any number he "By no means. These Boston men have found chooses. And he made them strike the number of your ward.

"But how happened the engines and firemen to

" The fireman of every company has a key to those useful little iron boxes, and so when he has Gospel. the nearest box, and sends a private signal to the man in Court Square, asking just 'Where is the he learns the number of the very box you opened when you gave the alarm in the first place. Every

" I see. But is it worth all this trouble of wires and machinery and boxes and batteries?

"Yes, indeed. Five minutes at the beginning of

" But this municipal telegraph is used for more purposes than one. In case of riot, the police a religious visit to the churches in Europe, and "That little iron box you opened was a tele- captains can send for help to head-quirters. To her husband also deemed himself called to accom graph station; you can see the wires where they catch an absconding thief by setting goard at pany her. With the unity of the Friends of their come down through these two iron pipes into the every railroad and steamboat, can be done in five particular meeting, the matter was introduced to box. The crank you turned is merely a contrivance minutes. Then, too, very soon all the city clocks the Yearly Meeting of Ministers in the Seventh that enables an inexperienced person to send the will be hitched together by these wires, and all of month, 1698, for its judgment and concurrence. only message ever sent from this box-its own them go by one central pendulum, accurately, five in this incetting the way was open to set Ana a number. Just so a hand-organ enables the grinder handred clocks alike to a second.

"Yes, but how did that make the bells ring all gas fixtures are. What a millennium of purch. into the walls, the nozzles just peeping out inthe reem.

> "Convenient wires will be arranged, so that a man waked at midnight by a smell of fire or a red light in his room, will only need reach out his arm to the fire-knob, and pull it ' six times slowly.' and instantly that wakeful, watchful, handy man on Court Square, will touch his wires, not to bells, but quietly he 'll touch the wire, and smath go the acid bottles in the ambushed annihilators; phiz, squiz, fush-sh-sh, rushes out the humid, fire destroying, life-preserving vapour. The unsetchin and fallen asleep, blessing the best, the very best, the Boston way of putting out fires."-Independent.

> > For "The Friend."

# BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

Of Ministers and Elders, and other concerned member of the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia. (Continued from page 391.)

#### JAMES DILWORTH.

James Dilworth was an inhabitant of Thornhy, in Yorkshire, before his removal to Pennsylvania, and was convinced of the Truth there. For meeting held at his house on the 13th of Teach month, 1676, a fine was imposed on him, to satisfy which he had two oxen taken. At what time he came forth in the ministry, we cannot to his measure, having a loving helpful companion in his wife Ann, who also was a minister of the

James Dilworth and Ann Waln were married about the year 1681, and sometime after removed to this country, and settled in Bucks county. He was in public life for a time, representing his neighbours in the assembly. In their religious labours, he and his wife travelled much together visiting in this way, in 1689, the meetings of the early part of 1698, they travelled southward, through Maryland, Virginia and Carolina, having with both these visits the unity of the Yearly Meeting of ministering Friends. In returning the certificate granted by that body for the southern visit, they reported that they had found great openness among the people, who came readily to meetings,-were willing to hear the testimony of Truth, and seemed to bow under the power of it ing, as way was made for it.

A concern had rested on Ann Dilworth to pay "Go it Boston ! We shall soon hear of newer there seemed a let or hinderance. We cannot ist necessarily attend such a journey as more. Amen." re her. At a meeting in the following th, Ann received her certificate, but his was still left under consideration. Her starting had probably arisen from the t her husband did not feel clear from ern, and she might hope that the way en in the minds of Friends to release the work. But as that now appeared she took her departure about the latter he First menth, 1699, accompanied by aucett, who had been liberated for similar

rting from her husband was a final one. onths after her departure, the yellow ill, see eye to eye.

mory.

ig my dear deceased husband. He loved investigation. with his whole heart, and was freely him, and made him a meet help to me, sentients from such an opinion. gave us one to another, in his infinite ve of one another, and he gave me up people of the South. travel in Old England in the Lord's Though I was outwardly many hundred ed shirt of Nessus.

weet satisfaction. So though he was near able. to me as my own life, and my loss was

of sympathy for his wife, and a desire thanksgiving unto Him, who is alone worthy I owing to the illiberality they experience rather and lighten by his presence the trials not only now, but henceforth, forever and ever- than to any real affection for the United States, ANN DILWORTH.

#### From the North American & U. S. Gaz. THE ANNEXATION OF CUBA.

Judging from the tone of the public press, there appears to exist an overweening confidence on the part of some, and an extraordinary degree of apathy with others,-and, indeed, in persons most interested-in regard to the grave question of the acquisition of Cuba. There appears to be gross misapprehension and misinformation, both at the North and South, upon the entire subject, its certain and probable consequences.

ke out in Philadelphia, and among the of the writer several times to have visited the isl-Friends removed by it from works to and, I have traversed its Northern and Southern was James Dilworth. He died in the coasts, from East to West, leoked into and at its month, being buried on the 15th, the principal harbours, and have journeyed, for days before the Yearly Meeting. The Lord together, on horseback, in the interior, particularly him from further service in the church at the Eastern end, where, be it observed, not very and gathered him where the honest- many of our countrymen are apt to wander. To brought into perfect conformity to the have passed, at different times, some three or four months upon the island, may not entitle a man to ournful widow on her return from Eng- speak with perfect knowledge of the subject-but, constrained to give forth this testimony some facts and observations will force themselves upon the least attentive, and what may now be ort testimony rests on my spirit to bear said, if not interesting, may lead others to closer

In the cities of Havana and Matanzas, and the to serve Him, with soul, body and sub- nearest parts of the island, in winter time, there He bore a faithful testimony for the may usually be found several hundreds of our general practice to breed slaves upon the estates, in innocent holy life, and godly conver- countrymen. Some iew are resident, many are it was cheaper to work them to death, and buy abouring with the strength and ability orged by business, but most of them are in pursuit fresh importations. At present, you may see a had given him for the prosperity of of relaxation or health. Delighted with the climate, lew women upon the plantations, and some native the welfare of Jerusalem. He sought and the beauty of the tropical vegetation, admirwn honour, nor preferment amongst men, ing the magnificent harbours, and struck with the French fugitives from St. Domingo, and the Span-onour of God. I am a living witness, natural advantages of the country, nothing is more ish inhabitants have so greatly intermingled with bosom friend in the Lord for eighteen common than to hear among them the expression om whom the every thought of his heart that " the island ought to belong to us." If these, nid, and I know that he desired to appear and kindred temptations alone entered into the pear, in the city of St. Jago de Cuba, at least ninehe sight of God than man. The Lord question, there would be very few American dis- tenths of the population are of this mongret des-

Yet, after full consideration of the facts upon preserved us together in true love and the spot, and the opinions urged on either hand, ity with each other. We were near and the clearest grounds are manifest to warrant the ach other, and in all our great trials and conclusion that the annexation of Cuba to the reises we were true sympathizers, being United States would be fraught with questions and together in that sweet covenant of love consequences of infinite danger to the peace and plantations and country estates, who have not of hat cannot be broken. In this we took welfare of the Republic, and especially to the

hinking nothing too near or dear to part of from one to three hundred millions of money, he Truth's sake. I am well assured he or obtaining it at the cost of war, (a much more these people, of mixed descent, are wealthy pro-

narated from him, when he departed this The motley population of Cuba is composed of he Lord in his infinite love gave me to various races, so greatly intermingled that the people with consideration. (To be concluded.) ale in his own mansion, to my great com- lines of demarcation are not perfectly distinguish-

t in a living sense that it was his great proprietors, and form the upper classes, both in l eternal well-being with the Lord, I have the cities and upon the large plantations. With their being called a Christian people. Canarbalism with the strength the Lord hath given these our countrymen have very little intercourse. Is extinct; the spear and club have been exchanged ve him up, desiring that my will may be They appear to be kind and courteous-but inert, to the Lord's will, and that I may be uneducated, wholly unacquainted with political tribes which wasted the lands of their neighbours with what he hath ordered for me, matters, and unfitted in every way for what we are difigently cultivating their own. we be outwardly separated, yet his me- term "self-government :" not one of them is peres with me; and blessed be the Lord, I mitted to hold the smallest office. They are n spiritually in that sweetness that will heavily taxed, and cordially detest, not without flour in New Orleans. A barrel of the best sugar ne to an end. In a living enjoyment of sector, their military masters. If there is among at the present price—say 200 pounds, at three and sector is anong at the present price—say 200 pounds, at three and a halt cents, is seven dollars, while flour weighing all the honour, the glory, renown, and or any desire for independence, it is probably 196 pounds, sells at eight dollars.

With the exception of the foreign residents, the trading classes are chiefly composed of Catalans from old Spain. These are held in humble estimation.

The creele peasantry (white, par complaisance,) commonly denominated " monteros," appear to be descended from the Cunary Islanders, intermingled with the old Spanish race, and possibly also with some aberiginal blood. These people very rarely own slaves. They occupy small bits of ground, about the great estates. The humble dwellings are often constructed of the burk of the cocoa palm. Platanas, banauas, canes and maize grow almost spontaneously, and without attention, afford Within a few years past, it has been the fortune perennial support to uncombed wives, and regiments of naked children. The maintenance of such a family thus cests nothing. The "montero" is almost a stranger to work or care. Where is the necessity ? He mounts his hardy scrubby pony-clad in pantaloons, and shirt outside-secured with a handkerchief sash, that sustains a long straight-silver hilled sword-and with a game cock under his arm, he ambles away to the nearest village, where billiards and cock-fights while away the time not consecrated to sleep.

The negro slaves upon the plantations are more than half of them savages, natives of Africa. These are marked in the face with the figures of the African tribes to which they belong, and as such are easily distinguishable from the rest. Until within a few years past, it has not been the general practice to breed slaves upon the estates. slaves. At the far eastern cud of the island, the French fugitives from St. Domingo, and the Spanthe negroes, and these again with the aboriginal Indians, that, to the eye of a stranger, it would apcription. The writer was there during a festival of the "Holy week," which affords the best opportunity of seeing the whole population, and it may safely be said, that hardly one-tenth appeared to be of unmixed Spanish blood. There are very few French or Spanish creole proprietors of coffee their own, a more or less numerous mulatto progeny. The prejudice against the coloured race, Indeed, instead of paying for the island the price so general in the United States, hardly seem to be observable at the eastern end of Cuba. Many of he Truth's sake. I am well assored neo or containing it at use cost or war, in more marke prietors and highly respectable. Some of them his course in faithfulness, and hath hid likely alternative) if Spain were willing to make prietors and highly respectable. Some of them hand in page with the Lord. Honce, us a *present* of this "Flower of the Antilles," are slave owners. A very large proportion of head in peace with the Lord. Hence- us a *present* of this " river of the Annues, the demominated whites, are, in fact, of partially are is haid up for him a crown of life and there would be serious reasons for deprecating is, these denominated whites, are, in fact, of partially intermining the area of th this particular, certainly cannot be relied upon. The Spanish creoles nic obliged to treat theso

> Improvement in New Zealand .- In 1822, The Spanish Creoles probably are the chief there was not a single convert among the natives of New Zealand. Now, there is no impropriety in for the ploughshare and the reaping hook ; and the

> > Freaks of Trade,-Sugar is now cheaper than

#### For "The Friend,"

After people have known something of the cross, and gained a little experience of the goodness of God, they may go back into Egypt in the indulgence of their own wills, and thereby lose the innocent life and the tenderness of spirit they had known.

"Dear hearts, brethren and babes of Christ, wait to feed on the immortal food, and walk in the Truth, and God Almighty be among you! In it ye will see Him; stand naked and bare before the Lord. And take heed of your wills, for that, as Herod slayeth the just, and shipwrecks the faith, and runs you into the flesh. Return back, and stay yourselves upon the Lord in every particular, to have your minds guided by his Spirit. Growing up in that which is precious and immortal, there is no feigned love. So, the eternal God keep you in his eternal love pure unto himself, and knit your hearts together ! God Almighty bless you, and water you with the showers of his mercy, and with the dew of heaven," G. F.

Self confidence and self-will mistaken for revelation, pave the way for shipwreck of faith and of a good conscience.

Extract from Samuel Scott's Diary .- " First Month 30, 1787. The day was passed more luminously than some : in the evening divers Friends were with us; but little conversation passed which tended to edification, or a forwarding one another in the faith of Christ, ' that faith which works by love,' When we are together, outward and verbal opposition may be measurably avoided, but tumults and swellings may be felt within, which ought to be suppressed. We may esteem some of our fellow-men and fellow-members, overzealous, and others too lax and indifferent; yet both parties may in degree be actuated by the same spirit and love of truth; although by natural complexions and prejudices, they may in some respects be perverted from a perfect rectitude of judgment; in those cases we ought to forgive, as we desire to be forgiven, and to bear with Total for war purposes, \$24,306,000. the errors of those we may esteem mistaken; at the same time desiring all may be preserved from that mammon of unrighteousness, which leadeth men to justify themselves, and to despise others."

# THE FRIEND.

#### EIGHTH MONTH 26, 1854.

We have received two long communications, one from Columbus, New Jersey, on the cause and cure of Cholera, and the other from Otsego county, N. York, on the "Fourth of July." While we feel obliged for the interest in our Journal manifested by the respective authors, we think neither production adapted to its columns.

#### SUMMARY OF EVENTS.

EUROPE .- Liverpool dates to the 9th inst. Flour had advanced, the price of Philadelphia and Baltimore being from 32s. 6d. to 33s. 6d.

The War .- On the 30th ult., the Russians, it is stated, attacked the Turks and French at Giurgevo, and were defeated with a loss of 2000 men, killed and wounded, and a large number of prisoners. The evacuation of Wallachia is at length completed, and the Russian forces were being concentrated on the South. The Turkish army was moving towards Bucharest. The Austrian force on the frontiers amounts to 330,000 men. The cholera has broken out among the British troops, but not as yet to any great extent; it was increasing at Constantinople. The London Times says that a force of 80,000 to 100,000 British, French and Turkish troops will immediately luvade the Crimea, and attempt to effect a lodgment on the heights that command Seba-higher branches of the Mathematics.

stopol. In Asia the Turks had been defeated by the Russians at Kars. There is a report of the capture of the Russian island of Aland, in the Baltic, on the 3d inst. The French admiral, De Hilliers, had had an interview with the King of Sweden, who declared his willingness to unite with the western powers on certain The expenses of the war in the meantime conditions. press heavily on the finances of the various governments. and England, France, Russia, and Austria are all in the market as borrowers of money to an immense amount, thus interfering serionaly with the interests of the manufacturing and commercial classes.

SPAIN .- Espartero has entered upon his duties as resident of the new Conncil; he appears to enjoy the confidence of the Spaniards, and all was quiet.

ITALY .- The harvest is stated to be abundant.

DENMARK .- The King has issued an edict abrogating the popular Constitution of the last few years, and dereeing a new political organization. It is supposed this arbitrary proceeding will not be quietly submitted to by the Danish people.

MEXICO .- The northern departments are said to be suffering grievously from the predatory incursions of bands of Indians from the territory, belonging to the United States. Clouds of locusts were committing great ravages in the departments of Oajaca, Vera Cruz, Puebla, and Mexico. The government appears to be unable to suppress the revolutionary movement in the south, which for some time past has been slowly advancing under the ead of General Alvarez.

CUBA .- The city of Havana is more healthy, but Matanzas and Cardinas are suffering severely from Yellow Fever. Slaves from Africa have been recently introduced in large numbers, but the Captain General is endeavouring to stop the trade. Many of the negroes landed have been captured by the government agents.

MADEIRA .- The vintage has again failed in this island, and as the grape is almost the sole reliance of its population, much suffering will probably ensue.

NEW BRUNSWICK .- Cholera has been very fatal in portions of this province. There were 207 deaths by it in Portland and St. John during the five days ending the 12th inst.

UNITED STATES .- The reports from various parts of the country show a diminished number of deaths from Cholera.

The appropriations made by Congress at its recent session show the vast cost of warlike preparations, even in time of peace, and with an army and navy onite insignificant in size compared with those of other large nations: they were for the army, \$10,375,000; for the navy, \$9,851,000; West Point, \$140,000; fortifications. \$940,000; for building steam war vessels, \$3,000,000 .-

Minesota .- Agriculture appears to flourish in this territory. The wheat this season is said to be very good averaging 35 to 40 bushels per acre.

Maysville, Ky .-- The magazine at this place containing 800 kegs of powder, exploded on the 13th inst. about 2 o'clock, A. M., causing a terrible scene of confusion and dismay. Several buildings beside the magazine were demolished, and every house in the town more or less damaged. A large number of persons were iojured; some seriously, but no lives were lost. The explosion is attributed to an incendiary. New Orleans.-There were 212 interments during the

week ending the 6th inst., of which 29 were from Yellow Fever, and 9 from Sun-stroke. Buffalo, N. Y .- In the week ending the 12th inst.

there were 129 interments, 58 being from Cholera.

New York .- There were 816 interments last week 212 being from Cholera.

Philadelphia.-There were 328 interments last week. 33 of which were from Cholera. The reports now in-clude the whole consolidated city with a population of about half a million.

#### FRIENDS' SELECT SCHOOLS.

The committee having charge of the Select Schools in this city desire, before the re-opening of these seminaries for the Fall Term, to call the attention of their fellow members to some of the advantages which these schools offer for the Education of the children of Friends.

In that for Boys, situated ou Cherry street, between Eighth and Ninth streets, the studies pursued are Reading, Writing, (under a teacher particularly employed for the purpose,) Spelling, Defining, and Derivations from Latiu and Greek Roots, Grammar, Geography Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Mensaration, Surveying, Book-keeping, History, Mental Philosophy, Chemistry, Auimal aud Vegetable Physiology, the Latin and Greek Languages, English Composition, Astronomy and the

Occasional Lectures are delivered on Chemistry, N. tural Philosophy, &c., illustrated by appropriate Experi ments; and with the view of increasing the interest a value of this department of instruction, large and rate able additions have been recently made to the Chemic and Philosophical Apparatus.

Nearly the same course of instruction, except Greek, is pursued in the Girls' school on St. Jame street, with the addition of the French language as Botany.

Both of these departments of the Institution are any plied with competent instructors, and particular care taken that the teaching shall be thorough, and the papi well grounded in the essential rudiments of a good as liberal education.

In the St. James's Street School is a primary deput ment for the elementary instruction of younger child of both sexes-and similar schools are kept in the Northern District, at the Meeting-house on Sixth me -and in the Western District, at the Meeting-house o Twelfth street, which are under the supervision and car of the committee.

The Holy Scriptures are daily read in all the schools and endeavours are used to make the pupils acquained with the contents of the sacred volume, and with the Principles and Testimonies of our religious Society.

The charges for Tuition in all these schools are m moderate, as to be within the reach of our member generally; and we would earnestly invite Friends to secure for their children a participation in the benefit of a religiously guarded education thus provided for them.

As the irregular attendance of pupils at school meth retards their progress in learning, and is a great disul vantage to the school at large, it is suggested to parent and care-takers, that they will consult the real interest of the children by requiring their regular attendace when in health. It is also hoped, that they will encourage the pupils to a cheerful compliance with the rule which have been established for the government of th schools, especially those which require the dress, has guage and deportment of the children to conform to the On behalf of the Committee, John CARTER, Clerk plainness and simplicity of our religious profession.

#### RECEIPTS.

Received of Abner Lewis, Ind., \$8, for vols. 23, 24, 25 and 26

DIED, of disease of the heart, on the 30th of Sirth month last, MARIA SMITH, in the 49th year of her agt; a member of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting of Frien for the Northern District. From near the beginning her last illness, which was of about three weeks' due tion, she seemed impressed with the uncertainty of he recovery, and was concerned to set her "house in a der." Her sufferings, which were very great, were bon with much patience ; and the desire she felt to have be mind preserved, clear, was mercifully granted. She was enabled to leave her friends the consoling assurance that, through mercy, the work was fuished, and all would be well

-, at his residence in Tuckerton, Burlington co., New Jersey, on Second-day, the 14th of Eighth month 1854, TIMOTHY PHARO, in the 62d year of his age. B was impressed, during his severe and protracted illness, with the nothingness of earthly riches, and often erpressed this conviction to his children, warning then that there was little worth living for in this world, and that they should commence early to lay up their treasures in henven." When requested by his family to have additional medical advice, he said, "Do as yes think best, my children ; but I feel that there is but out Physician that can do me any good-the Physician of souts." He was a member of Little Egg Harbour Monthly Meeting, and his residence being near the Meeting-house he took satisfaction in entertaining travelling minister and Friends, sparing no pains to make them comfortable. Although actively engaged in business until within two or three years past, he was ready to devote a por-tion of his time to those things, which he believed would conduce to the interest or advancement of the prin ciples and doctrines of Friends, and he was himself consistent and steadfast supporter of those doctrines From his resignation to the will of his heavenly Father, and his calm state of mind, during his last severe illoes, we have reason to hope that the loss to his family and friends is his eternal gain.

PRINTED BY KITE & WALTON. No. 3 Ranstead Place, Fourth above Chestnut street.

# FRIEND. L H H

# A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

# . XXVII.

#### SEVENTH-DAY, NINTH MONTH 2, 1854.

#### NO. 51.

## PUBLISHED WEEKLY,

two doltars per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions and Payments received by

JOHN RICHARDSON, NO. 50 NORTH FOURTH STREET, UP STAIRS,

#### PHILADELPHIA.

to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, advance, three and a quarter cents; to any e United States, for three months, if paid in six and a-half cents.

#### THE BRITISH HIRUNDINES. GILBERT WHITE. (Concluded from page 393.)

and-martin arrives much about the same h the swallow, and lays, as she does, from six white eggs. But as this species is me, carrying on the business of nidifica-, it would not be so easy to ascertain the preeding, were it not for the coming forth oods, which appear much about the time, r somewhat earlier than those of the swalne nestlings are supported in common like their congeners, with gnats and other sects; and sometimes they are fed with , (dragon flies,) almost as long as them. In the last week in June we have seen a irds of prey.

they happen to breed near hedges and the house-sparrow, which is on the same a fell adversary to house-martins.

aking only a little harsh noise when a partin and swallow; and withdraw about also abound to a considerable height in the air; mas

land at least, is this much the rarest For there are few towns or large vilit what abound with house-martins; few most any other bird. s, towers, or steeples, but what are hauntanks of some few rivers.

it has not been seen till the beginning of plentilul and succulent nourishment. This species usually arrives in pairs.

tive in architecture, making no crust, or shell, for perchers, nor, that ever 1 could discern, are fed its nest; but forming it of dry grasses and fea- on their wing by their dams, the coming of the thers, very rudely and inartificially put together. young is not so notorious as in the other species.

Swifts, like sand-martins, carry on the business of nidification quite in the dark, in crannics of of a house where many pairs build, and found in castles, and towers, and steeples, and upon the each nest only two squab, naked pulli : on the tops of the walls of churches under the roof; and eighth of July I repeated the same inquiry, and therefore cannot be so narrowly watched as those found they had made very little progress toward a species that build more openly; but, from what I a fledged state, but were still naked and helpless. could ever observe, they begin nesting about the From whence we may conclude that birds whose middle of May; and I have remarked, from eggs way of life keeps them perpetually on the wing, taken, that they have sat hard by the ninth of June.

in laying invariably two eggs at a time, which are every two or three minutes; while swifts, that milk white, long, and peaked at the small end; have but two young to maintain, are much at their whereas the other species lay at each brood from leisure, and do not attend on their nests for hours four to six. It is a most alert bird, rising very early, and retiring to roost very late; and is on the wing in the height of summer at least sixteen ubation, and the support of its young in hours. In the longest days it does not withdraw attention. When they arrive in the spring, they to rest till a quarter before nine in the evening, being the latest of all day birds. Just before they retire, whole groups of them assemble high in the air, and squeak and shoot about with wonder-tul rapidity. But this bird is never so much alive and yet they return glossy again in the spring. as in sultry thundery weather, when it expresses Now, if they pursue the sun into lower latitudes, great alacrity, and calls forth all its powers. In as some suppose, in order to enjoy a perpetual hot mornings several, getting together in little summer, why do they not return bleached? Do parties, dash round the steeples and churches, they not rather perhaps retire to rest for a season, hese sitting on a rail near a great pool as squeaking as they go in a very clamorous man- and at that juncture moult and change their fea-, and so young and helpless as easily to ner; these, by nice observers, are supposed to be thers, since all other birds are known to moult by hand; but whether the dams ever males secrenading their setting hens; and not with soon after the season of breeding? m on the wing, as swallows and house- out reason, since they seldom squeak till they come do, we have never yet been able to deter- close to the walls or eaves, and since those within dissenting from all their congeners not only in the or do we know whether they pursue and utter at the same time a little inward note of com- number of their young, but in breeding but once placency.

es, they are dispossessed of their breeding forth just as it is almost dark, and stretches and doubt that swifts can breed but once, since they relieves her weary limbs, and snatches a scanty withdraw in a short time after the flight of their meal for a few minutes, and then returns to her young, and some time before their congeners birundines are no songsters, but rather duty of incubation. Swifts, when wantonly and bring out their second broods. We may here cruelly shot while they have young, discover a remark, that as swifts breed but once in a sumapproaches their nests. They seem not little lump of insects in their mouths, which they mer, and only two at a time, and the other hirun-a sociable turn, never with us congre- pouch and hold under their tongue. In general dines twice, the latter, who lay from four to six with their congeners in the autumn. Un they feed in a much higher district than the other eggs, increase at an average five times as fast as ly they breed a second time, like the species; a proof that guats and other insects do the former.

they also range to vast distances, since locomo- their early retreat. They retire, as to the main gh in some particular districts they may tion is no labour to them who are endowed with body of them, by the tenth of August, and someto abound, yet, in the whole, in the south such wonderful powers of wing. Their powers times a few days sooner; and every straggler seem to be in proportion to their levers; and their invariably withdraws by the twentieth, while their wings are longer in proportion than those of al- congeners, all of them, stay till the beginning of

some swifts; scarce a hamlet or single marked that swifts were hawking very low for ber. This early retreat is mysterious and wonchimney that has not its swallow; while hours together over pools and streams, and could derful, since that time is often the sweetest seak-martins, scattered here and there, live a not help inquiring into the object of their pursuit son in the year. But, what is most extraordinary, ared life among some abrupt sandhills, and that induced them to descend so much below their they begin to retire still earlier in the must usual range. After some trouble, I found that southerly parts of Andalusia, where they can be Swirr .- As the swift, or black-martin, is they were taking phryganece, cphemerce, and libel. nowise influenced by any delect of heat; or, as est of the British hirandines, so is it un lake, (cadew flies, may flies, and dragon flies,) one might suppose, defect of foud. Are they re-iy the latest comer, For I remember but that were just emerged out of their nurelia state, ance of its appearing before the last week. I then no longer wondered that they should be so lood, or by a propensity to moulting, or by a dist; and in some of our late frosty harsh willing to stoop for a prey that afforded them such position to rest after so rapid a life, or by what?

swift, like the sand-martin, is very defec- or latter end of July; but as these never become cludes our guesses !

On the thirtieth of last June 1 untiled the eaves would not be able to quit their nest till the end of the month. Swallows and martins, that have This *hirundo* differs widely from its congeners numerous families, are continually feeding them

together. There is a circumstance respecting the colour of swifts, which seems not to be unworthy our are all over of a glossy, dark soot colour, except their chins, which are white; but, by being all day long in the sun and air, they become quite

Swifts are very anomalous in many particulars, acency. When the hen has sat hard all day she rushes *hirundines* breed invariably *twice*. It is past all

But in nothing are swifts more singular than in October; many of them all through the month, At some certain times in the summer 1 had re- and some occasionally to the beginning of Novem-This is one of those incidents in natural history, They bring out their young about the middle that not only haffles our researches, but almost

On the fifth of July, 1775, I again untiled part of a roof over the nest of a swift. The dam sat in the nest; but so strongly was she affected by natural love for her brood, which she supposed to be in danger, that, regardless of her own safety, she would not stir, but lay sullenly by them, perplot, where they tumbled about, and were as helpportioned abdomina, and their heads, 100 heavy for their necks to support, we could not but wonoccans as distant as the equator.

#### For "The Friend." Remarkable Journey in Africa.

Letters from the British and American consuls at St. Paul de Loanda, Portuguese possessions, Angola, mention the arrival at that place of Dr. Livingston, of England, after a journey from the Cape Colony, through the interior, and, hitherto, in great part unexplored, regions of Africa. Dr. Livingston arrived at Loanda on the first of Sixth month last, having started from one of the missionary stations in the vicinity of the Cape, about twenty-seven months before. His route was north until he got into the latitude of Loanda, when he directed his course westward for that place. He describes the interior as very pleasant, and with a good climate, the land being high ; but soon after turning to the west, the elevation diminished, so much so that in a few days he descended two thousand feet. His health was good until he commenced nearing the coast, after which he was unwell a great part of the time. Dr. Livingston brought with him to the coast twenty-seven men, who were furnished him as a guard by one of the chiefs in the interior; and it is his intention to return to the Cape by land with the twofold object of making further discoveries, and of returning the negroes to their own country. "For many days he was in a forest so dense that the light of day could hardly be discerned, and he was obliged to set the guard to work cutting down the trees so that he could see the stars to take an observation. He started with many cattle, but lost all by flies. He was obliged for many days to live on the fruit of some of the trees, which fruit resembled the gourd. He has the latitude and longitude of every place of importance that he has seen," In the interior where white men are entirely unknown, he was received by the chiefs with respect, and offered much hospitality; but on getting among the natives towards the coast, he was very differently treated, and he found them disposed to plunder him of everything he possessed. "It is understood that a report of his travels will be forwarded to the Geographical Society of London as soon as the opportunity offers, and the doctor is able to put his notes in a proper shape." He is mentioned by the British consul as a man of much crudition, and zealously devoted to the attainment of a better knowledge of the geography of Africa,-an object which has been materially advanced by the recent toilsome and perilous journey. Should a full account of this journey of exploration be published, we may justly expect a work of extraordinary interest.

gether.

### THE FRIEND.

# From the North American & U. S. Gaz. THE ANNEXATION OF CUBA.

(Concluded from page 399.)

tually possess the land. Although there seems to language, in religion, in tastes, principles m be but very little mercy either for human animal habits of thought, in domestic life, in dwellings mitting herself to be taken in hand. The squab or beast in Cuba, the slaves possess by Spanish and all appliances, in politics, (accustomed on young we brought down and placed on the grass law some rights unknown in the United States. A to a military despotism); in almost every respectively. negro, if dissatisfied with his master, can demand in which a people can be regarded, there are very less as a new born child. While we contem- permission to go in search of another. And if few, if any, points of similarity or sympathy be plated their naked bodies, their unwieldy dispro- another can be found willing to buy him for a cer- tween us. tain sum, fixed by law, (represented to me at \$300,) the master is compelled to transfer his United States, the Spanish inhabitants almost der when we reflected that these shiftless beings, rights. Many a time I have been asked by blacks universally left the country. To be sure the in a little more than a fortnight, would be able to to buy them. A female, enceinte, may purchase dash through the air almost with the inconceiva- the freedom of her unborn child by paying twenty- Cuba. Nothing can be more self-evident that ble swiftness of a meteor ; and perhaps, in their five dollars to her master. A negro may acquire emigration, must traverse vast continents and by purchase the full legal privileges of a Spanish Spanish race, even if pure blood, with the Ame subject; and thenceforth it is an actionable ollence to call the freed man "a negro," It is in derogation of his legal rights.

The community of feeling among the coloured people is observable even to a stranger, and the whites are not without apprchensions. Undeniable proofs of this could be mentioned. The apprehension, too, of political troubles, drives many of those who have acquired fortunes away to old Spain or elsewhere.

Besides the tribes alluded to, there are some unmixed descendants of the aboriginal Indians still to be met with in the interior. They occasionally work a little for wages for the large proprietors. They have the reputation of a readiness to shed blood. Among the mountains there are roving families and dangerous bands of runaway negroes, who cannot be retaken by their masters.

This medley population is kept in order by a military force supposed to amount to thirty thousand men. The conviction prevails that the actual returns are not to be depended upon, and that the real number of regular troops is kept a secret, and greatly exceed the statement. The soldiery swarm in every village. At Holquin, an inland town, the name of which was almost new to me, I found a regiment of probably twelve hundred bayonets. In Havana alone there used to be quartered about a dozen regiments. At St. Jago, the soldiery are kept continually on the alert-artillery horses harnessed, and all in actual readiness for battle.

depreciate the Spanish troops. Compared with These very questions then presented so many difthe British infantry, they certainly are inferior; ficulties, that we rejected the uninviting conquest, but in statue and appearance they far exceed the and retained only that portion of the territory French. The time has been when the Spanish were formidable soldiers. If properly officered, that time may come again. It may be even now -for the Spaniards, individually, are not cowards. The forces in Cuba are extremely well clothed, export her slaves to Cuba, to be sold for \$300 well fed, well lodged, well armed, well drilled, apiece? or does she want to import Africans from well paid, and in defence of their immense strong. the island paying a better price ? Would Virgian holds and inland fastnesses against invaders, some consent to this ? For be it remembered that the better evidence should be required than fillibuster monetary exchanges of the Old Dominion and braggadocio to induce the belief that they would affected, and her pecuniary ease depends upon the run away. Can the Spanish resistance to Napo rise and fall in the price of slaves. Has she ao leon be forgotten ? Are there no materials and the monopoly of slave breeding? Will she "subfields for guerilla warfare? Among the many mit" to any interference with her "dearest Moors in Cuba, could not one Saragossa be found ? rights ?" Nothing could be in worse taste, nor more ridiculous and contemptible than the recent statement of 1849 the planters were talking seriously among a leading New York paper, that " 5000 American themselves of an application to England, France riflemen would be an overmatch for all the Span- and the other powers, to permit the re-opening of ish soldiers in Cuba"

Spaniards, Creoles, Monteros, Mestizos, Mulattoes, lina. Indians and Negroes, appear to unite in unmin. The sugar grown upon the richly-producive Profanity and politeness never associate to gled dislike for the British and American people, soil of Cuba, although subjected by us to heavy

tween us. If the island population were like the of Canada, in any degree homogeneous and simila to our own, the case might be entirely altered These coloured races, of necessity, must even- But here is a race essentially foreign to ours i

When the Floridas were purchased by the were not many, nor so well established as a would be impossible to cause a fusion of the ricans of the United States.

But with the motley population of Cuba, what should be done if annexed to us?

Should we send away, (and where?) the entire mass, after paying them for their possessions, as well as Spain for her sovereignty?

Superior force may sometimes, in the history of the world, for a time have caused a subjugation, but not the complete expulsion of any numerous people. The day must surely come when the subdued shall repossess the land. Of the Spain herself is an example,

Shall we make American citizens of the mongrel races, who cannot be sent away ?---who are at the moment free-owning much of the soil, and could before the law? These listless, inert aliens, shall we give them votes? Aye, and representation, and seats in Congress? Why we have never yet been willing to receive even an envoy from St. Domingo!

Shall we deem these unoffending people into bondage, and sell them at action to the highest bidder 1

Would the South demand it ? Would the North consent? [Why, after the Nebraska bill, perhaps they might.]

Should we maintain an army of even the half of 30,000 men to keep these people in subjection! Would the North consent, and would the South desire it ?

A few years since we possessed all Mexico-so perfictly, that our great trouble was to find a gov-In the United States it has been the practice to ernment strong enough to make a treaty of peace which was comparatively unincumbered with an alien population, and inhabitants unfitted to be come citizens of the United States,

But further : Would South Carolina desire to

But there is a deficiency of slaves in Cuba. In the African slave trade ! This bright conception The entire Cuban population, military and civil, did not originate only yesterday in South Caro-

There neither is nor ever can be any affinity be- duty, competes with the production of the less

ana. Cuba could well nigh supply the

tates shall be mad enough, even peace-" re-annex the island of Cuba."

are to enter upon a career of war and conus understand the motives and objects. ossible, count the cost, and ascertain who it. That such an intention does exist, on of Southern men, who have obtained cone government, and " with fear of change the nation," is undeniably and unblushtain.

of his speech he said as follows:

ical considerations, Mr. Chairman, deompt action on the part of our governited States, and England and France must ese two powers? If cupidity tempt them, to induce Spain to barter her rights to them take the consequences! pain be weak enough to refuse liberal ation for Cuba, she also must take the nces! It is necessity that demands the on her part, and that sacrifice will rethe benefit of the whole human family. these views, Mr. Chairman, I ardently t those to whom is intrusted our dipvith Spain will direct their attention at , and if within the bounds of any thing like accept them. If not, to make her the ral proposition; and if that be refused, ing else will do, as a matter of self-pre-, I go for an undisguised, open war, for iba by force of arms !"

this speech the government organ ob

spirited and patriotic speech of Mr. Chaseorgia, upon the Cuban question, which this morning, will be read with much His positions are such as will be heartily to by the country."

imate of the United States. Annexation The loss would fall chiefly upon the people of the one on each side, you would have found it d fi-ost probably destroy the sugar cultivation North. The South might not be grieved, for it is cult to decide which was the happier—the boys, very difficult to discover any fellowship with the who thought of nothing but being happy them-North in Southern patriotism, or any strength or selves, or the old man, who having enjoyed his w of all these questions-and a good many means to fight the battle they would bring upon wild benst shows long ago, now found his greatest ald be propounded—it does not require a us. Nothing can be more absolutely certain than pleasure in giving happiness to others, nor the son of a prophet, to fortell that that, in case of intervention by England and by nust ensue, whenever the people of the France against American aggression upon Spanish beast show, it was as much as ever old Mr. Baker rights and Spanish sovercignity in Cuba, the could do to answer the questions of his grandsons, NATION (as we call it) would be humbled, and and to make his way through the crowd. First, what is worse, we would deserve it.

> July, 1854. A PHILADELPHIAN.

> > Selected

# The Wild Beast Show.

# BY OLD HUMPHREY.

He who has heard the growl of a bear and 10th of June, in the House of Representinger without thankfulness, that he lives in a coun-Ir. Chastain, of Georgia, speaking on our try where such fearful animals are not to be found their hands, and led them to the lion's den. with Spain, delivered a speech that is in the woods, has visited a wild beast show in in the Daily Union of the 13th inst. At vain. Thankfulness is a lesson worth learning, we will have a look at his majesty first." whether it be obtained from a human being or a wild beast.

iste words in connexion with this branch morning from the neighbouring town, he was bject. American policy must prevail on laden with parcels. He had brought two parcels squire, a new pair of boots for the churchwarden, receiving cakes with his long trunk "from the peo-Such concession cannot but be for the a packet of garden seeds for Captain Hawker, a ple who stood round. the commerce of the world; and who of all Europe, greater advantages from fur caps for young William and Thomas Baker.

Now William and Thomas, who expected that Preece would bring home their new caps, were And waiting at the end of the orchard, from which place they could see along the lane for some distance: no sooner did they get sight of the old do, but they must carry their caps themselves, to do it." So Preece let them have their own way; and he came up the village with the rest of his parcels out of the town, three large caravans, full of wild beasts, came in, and that he believed they were his stick. going to make a show of them; four or five men against wakes and fairs, on account of the drinkexplicit. England and France must that what their grandfather promised he was sure animals, such as jackals, beavers, and foxes, and They are probably finding sufficient to perform. Their grandfather talked of the disn with the Russian fillibuster for the mo- tance, spoke of the rheumatism in his hip, pointed

ther to send neets to protect the options that a sender thing are to the protect the protect the options are the crowd. ity against our previous fillibusters 1 Do It was not long before they were dressed in say much until they had cleared the crowd. "Well, and how have you enjoyed the wild England and France would like no better and they were soon joined by their grandfather in beast show?" said old Mr. Baker, as soon as than to forage upon the rich American his well brushed black coat, black silk stockings, they turned into a quiet street. 5, scattered unprotected in every sea, and silver knee buckles. Ile had a stout horn-lad be delighted with the opportunity-handled eane in his hand, with a lenthern tassed in n Congress, (that "ARSENAL OF hanging from the hole in the horn; and if you ing what a terribe thing it would be if any of as Commodore STOCKTON well termed had seen the cheerful countenance of the old gen-these savage animals were to get loose." not save our defenceless sea ports, theman as he walked along with his grandsons,

When they entered the bustle near the wild he had to look on this side, and explain something to William, and before he had done speaking, Thomas would give him a pull on the other side. to tell him something which he wished to know.

On entering the show, the first thing that caught William's eye was the great elephant at the further end; so he pulled his brother, who was staring at a dromedary, and pointed to the elephant; but the old gentleman took hold of

"This is the king of the beasts," said he; "so

The lion was lying down with his head towards them on his paws; and while they were looking at When Preece, the errand-man, came back to him, he stretched himself out, and gave such a gape secure the possession of Cuba. It is idle, the village of Upper Clayfield one Thursday that William and Thomas both agreed they had never seen such a month before, in all their lives. William now pulled his grandpapa by the sleeve, of the Atlantic. Spain must yield Cuba for the parsonage-house, newspapers for the to come up to the clephant, who was very busy

"Grandpapa," said William, "I never saw such a large animal; I cannot think how any man could master him."

"I wonder," said Thomas, " he does not get loose; I am sure he is strong enough to break down the den.'

"That he is strong enough," replied Mr. Baker, errand-man than off they ran, scampering as fast "I have no doubt; but he has been tamed and as they could towards him, and nothing would brought into subjection; so he does not attempt

While they were looking at the elephant, the lion set up such a roar that William and Thomas with William on one side, and Thomas on the were quite frightened, and caught hold of their d without delay, to the acquisition of other. Prece had generally some news or other grandpapa. Next they looked at the bear, and at there shall be no dallying but a frank to speak of to the young folks; and he began to then at a beautiful panther, walking backwards diplomacy, calling upon Spain to name tell William and Thomas Baker that, as he came and forwards along its den. The keeper described all the animals, rousing some of them up with

> "Here is the royal stripped tiger from Bengal going to make a show or infent; but or neemal — there is the cost as stipped regorized being the dressed in crimson, were blowing their trumpets in the East Indies," said the keeper, touching him in front of the caravanas. Now, pleased as the with the sick. The tiger growled, and looked boys were with their new fur caps, they were forcely with his large bright cyces; and the much more delighted with the news of the wild savage looks of the untamable hyena fixed the beasts; for their grandfather, who set his face attention of William and Thomas for some time, At one end of the show was a large boa constricing, gambling, and other evil practices indulged tor, and William fetched his brother to look at it; in at such seasons, had promised whenever a for Thomas was laughing at the monkeys, who favourable opportunity occurred, he would take were cracking auts and making faces in the upthem to see a wild beast show; and they knew permost pens. There was also a number of small

"Come, boys," said Mr. Baker, after they had but should the Czar be wise enough to out to a little cloud in the sky, and observed that been in the show full half hour, taking out his ise with Western Europe, (which from it might not be a good collection of wild beasts; watch, "it is time for us to be going;" so Wilrould tell a different story to the United pier when he agreed to accompany them; and Thomas gave another look round at the wild beasts, and then followed their grand-lave we had no warning I Did they not never sure were two boys more delighted when it papa out of the show. They had enough to talk ffer to send fleets to protect the Spanish was a settled thing to go and see the wild beasts, about all the way home, though they could not

"It would indeed," replied Mr. Baker, " and as

I have often teld you we may learn a useful les- too. It should be managed as an ordinance of them an albino. She led us to understand then son from almost everything ; let us see if we can. God, sanctified by his Word, and prayer. What was an Indian village close by, and shortly after not learn one from the wild beast show: we He brings, He will bless. But what God 'blows we were overtaken by a cance, containing the should endeavour to obtain wisdom in the midst upon,' can never prosper." of our pleasure. The wild and furious animals we have seen, remind me of our sinful and unruly passions; and it would be well if we were careful that the evil inclinations of our wicked hearts were as securely confined as the wild beasts in the show." William and Thomas listened attentively to their grandpapa, and he went on, speaking. " The fereity of the lion and the prising three sailors, debarked at seven o'clock on Atlantic, about five miles to the north-west of Pont tiger, the untamable fierceness of the hyena, the guile of the serpent, and the cunning of the fox, are not so destructive as the envy, hatred, malice, and uncharitableness of the human heart; and unless these are repressed by Almighty power, they will break out as furiously as the wildest animals in the world, for they are all the agents of that wicked one who walketh about as a roaring lion 'seeking whom he may devour.' "

"Often have I told you of the mercy of the Redeemer to those who seek his mercy ; but none ners. May you both be brought to know your sins, and find pardon through the merits and atoning sacrifice of Jesus Christ; then even your strongest passions will not be permitted to overcome you, but will be closely confined like the wild beasts which you have seen.

> " Though, like the deep unsettled sea, They rudely rage and roar ; Your Saviour, your defence shall be, And bless you evermore.'

> > Selected.

Advice of a Parent to his newly married children, 1687.

Dear pair, whom God hath now of two made ono Suffer a father's word of exhortation. In the first place see, that with joint endeavour You set yourselves to serve the Lord together. You are yoked to work ; but for work-wages write, "His yoke is easy, and his burden light." Lore one another, pray oft together, and see You never both together angry be; If one speak fire, the other with water come; is one provoked? he the other soft or dumb. Walk low, but aim high ; spotless be your life, You are a minister, and a minister's wife. Therefore as beacons set upon a hill, To angels and to men a spectacle. Your slips, will *falls* be called, your falls, each one Will be a blemish to religion. Do good to all, be affable and meek; Your converse must be prenching all the week. Your garb and dress must not be vain and gay; Reckon good works your richest best array. Your house must be a bethel, and your door Always stand open to relieve the poor. Always stand open to reneve the poor. Call your estate God's, not your own, engrave "Holiness to the Lord," on all you have. Count upon suffering, or you count amiss, Sufficient to each day its evil is ; All are born once to trouble, but saints twice, And as experience shows, ministers thrice. But if you suffer with, and for, your Lord, You 'll reign with Him, according to His word.

ters on her wedding day. "Weddings are likely wives, and it was his ruin. Sons of God, should tain. not match with the daughters of men. There should be free consent of both parties, and parents saw an Indian woman and two children, one of from the sea a continuous range, had an inter-

# For "The Friend." ISTHMUS OF DARIEN.

THE DARIEN CANAL. (Concluded from page 395.)

Leaving the "Veloz" in port, the party, comthe morning of the 17th, and happily without Escoces. Our presence seemed to astonish the being witnessed by the Indians. They took with villagers considerably. After some parley, one of them instruments, hammocks, blankets, changes of them addressed us in broken English, and asked garments, and provisions for a five days' journey. who we were, and what we had been doing. We "I went first," says Mr. Gisborne, "cutting a answered, Englishmen, who had lost our way in path through the woods with a matchetto ; Forde, the country. The village was on the opposite side compass in hand, directing the route. It took us of the river from us, and some consultation took nearly two hours to reach the first hill-top, which place before a canoe was sent to ferry us ecross was determined by barometric observations to be On landing we were received with apparent cordi-220 feet over the sea ; alter a short rest, an hour's ality, the Indian who spoke English being evidently hard walking brought us on the next hill-top, the head among them ; he conducted us to the seado this until they are convinced that they are sin- which is 276 feet high. These hills are very ab side, a little distance 'from the village, and then rupt, and from the last one a good view was ob- commenced a scene which I can never ferget. This tained of the country; towards San Miguel, or s. w. Indian was called Bill, and he told us that the rest from us, no high ground could be seen ; and as we were very angry at our having been into the inwere evidently over the 'Loma Desideada' (Hill of Desire,) marked by Dr. Autenreith on his map, plained that we had arrived there in a briganine, I began to hope we had got into the water-shed of and no Indians coming on board, we took a trie the Pacific," Continuing their course, under the into the interior; that they never let us know this pleasant excitement of anticipated success, they rule, and therefore we had not broken it wilfully. descended the precipious side of this range, and fell in with a stream running in a westerly direc-tion, which they took to be one of the tributaries of father in authority, got up and haranged the res the Savannah river. Following its course for about for half an hour. I never saw a finer sample of two hours, they came to a much larger stream, excited passion. . . . . Several other Indians apoke, deep, clear, rapid, and from twenty-five to thirty feet and then Bill smoothed them down by explaining wide. At four o'clock in the afternoon they halted that we had acted in ignorance; that we were for the night, lighted a fire, refreshed themselves Englishmen, and as such ought to be their friends; with beef, biscuits, and tea, and then made their and advised that we should be allowed to goes primitive couch on a heap of banana leaves. The board the 'Veloz,' if we promised to set sail at novelty of their position, and the important inte- once. This we readily agreed to, and after some rests at stake in the issues of their enterprise, more opposition from the chief's son, a cance was kept them long in a state of wakefulness, during launched, and Bill and another Indian came with which in the evening stillness they heard a sound us." which Forde took for distant thunder, but which Gisborne thought resembled the roll of surf upon a the vessel was at anchor, they met a canoe returnpebbly shore. Upon the principle of the wish being ing from the 'Veloz,' with four or five angry father to the thought he at once fondly concluded Indians in it. It appears that the exploring party that it was the Pacific tide running up the Savan- had not left more than two hours on the morning nah to within a few miles of where they then lay : of the 17th, when a party of Indians, headed by an illusion destined to be cruelly dispelled on the Bill, who, having acquired a respect for the English following day, when they found that the route they by a short residence in England, acted as a sort of had been pursuing was bringing them back again moderator, went on board the vessel and warsed to the shore of the Atlantic. After a night of the captain off the coast immediately. He exposupleasant dreams, quenched at last by a drenching lated with them, and pointed out the torn rigging shower, the party woke at the morning call of the which the sailors were mending, but which had been whistling grasshopper, the screeching of green intentionally injured to afford a plausible pretext paroquets, the varied minstrelsy of the woods, for delay. He alleged, further, that he was short together with the hideous howl of a large baboon. of water and provisions; but they told him it was At half past five the kettle was boiling, and shortly no suitable place to look for provisions where there after six they were en route, as they thought, to was only salt water and trees. After the confer-The same parent wrote thus to one of his daugh-the Pacific. It was not long, however, before they ence, the captain promised to leave in three days on her wedding day. "Weddings are likely were undeceived; for, on ascending a lofty hill to hoping by that time the engineers, if unable to to be comfortable when God brings the married survey the country, they were surprised to find the penetrate the interior, would have returned. Should couple to each other. All who come together, do river, whose course they had been hithorto follow- such not have been the case, however, it was arso by his permission. A sparrow cannot fall to ing, turning northward and eastward. Just at ranged that the vessel when getting under weigh the ground without his notice. But there is a this juncture, too, our travellers fell in with the should spring a leak, when, as if in great alarm, special providence to be owned when people mar- Indians, who soon put an end to their clandestine the captain would have sent for a number of ry in the Lord. The parties should not be too explorations; although, as will appear from the Indians to assist in pumping. The altered circumnear in relation, nor too fur off in age, quality, narrative which we cite, their compulsory return, stances of the party rendered the resort to this and profession. The more suitableness, the more under the guidance of the incensed natives, was likely is it that they were brought together by the means of putting them in possession of the God. Solomon missed it in marrying strange very fact which they were so anxious to ascer- labours, yet the engineers found that the great

men, two guns, and several javelins; we shool hands, and gave them some cigars, and they motioned us to follow. The river had gradually turned to the eastward, so that there could be not doubt we were going in a direction contrary to our wishes. It could not, however, be helped, and we followed in silence. At 10 A. M. we came to an Indian village, situated in Caledonia Bay, on the

"When about half way to Port Escoces, where "Although thus prematurely arrested in their object of their visit had been partially attained by

"' About nine o'clock,' says Mr. Gisborne, ' we discovering that the Cordilleras, which appeared

valley of only forty feet above sea-level, work to be executed will be in the plains them-baked clay. A human skull has also been found. t the summit between the two oceans must selves. r in the centre of the isthmus or nearer

led upon the English consul located there, a mere nominal sum. peedily procured for their use a small f ninety miles.

l acknowledgment to that kind Providence project."" atched over them in the wildernesses and s and tangled thickets which they traversed,

fic coast. It had been also ascertained the course of his survey, Mr. Gisborne has sug- ination by a commission of antiquarians, edonia Bay would afford an excellent ter-gested two methods by which the object of his or the contemplated design, while Port expedition may be accomplished. One is by the pond with those found in the mounds of this as to cross the isthmus by the Panama finds favour among all competent judges, is to cut cate a similar origin. , and sailing to San Miguel on the Pacific a channel from sea to sea, with a width of 160 feet, enew their operations from the opposite and a depth of thirty feet at low water. The cost 1. This, by rapidity of movement and an of such a magnificent sea-route he estimates at of the party, they hoped to be able to 12,000,000%, sterling, calculating wholly on imish without molestation from the Indians, ported labour, and making a liberal allowance for erritories do not seem to extend beyond the diminution of work to be expected in a tropical of Ministers and Elders, and other concerned members of the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia. ces of the rivers flowing into the Atlantic, climate and the extra wages necessary to induce nchored in Navy Bay in the afternoon of persons to emigrate. Although the Pacific tide nd, and on the following morning left by rises thirty-two feet, while that of the Atlantic is 32s. for a distance of twenty-one miles, nately every six hours a current each way. This half a million of passengers since it was of vessels. The passage will be effected in one he world has ever seen, for of the vast meeting and passing each other will be awoided. First-day. be word uns very seen, to but me vast interning and passing cach other win be avoided. First-day. Be who have gone over it, very few have [The material to be cut through being chiefly rock, ] He was much employed by his Friends on ap-without suffering at the time or subse- the current will not wear away the banks, so that pointments in the discipline. In the Fourth month, . Arrived at Panama, after experiencing the navigation is not likely to be impeded by slips, [16:3, we find him one of a committee appointed

humorist has characterized it. A company has the meetings of Friends in England acted, the 30th of June, the exploring party enter- been formed for carrying it out, whose capital is Savannah river at flood tide, the mouth of fixed at 15,000,000L, a sum which it is believed Monthly Meeting, it would appear that he was a hey found to be about two lines wide. The will cover very expense, 'I must not however, re them nine miles inland, and on ebbing be supposed,' remarks a contemporary, 'that the m high and dry on a gravel bank, Shortly Atlantic and Pacific Junetion Company propose to midnight they were afloat again, and soon expend so large a sum without the most satisfacrds reached the junction of the river Lara. tory assurances, based on the fullest inquiry, that, point the country, which had hitherto been as a commercial speculation, the investment will nd picturesque in the extreme, began to meet with a remunerative profit. They bring forthe character of a savanna, or flat plain, ward this design on the scale proposed, as the only this locality the river's course was found one which will meet all the requirements of mariery tortuous, consisting of a succession of time nations, both politically and commercially ; eaches, terminating in rapids and falls, but should they feel satisfied, upon carefully-diherefore determined to leave their boat and gested data, that the merits of commerce alone ore the interior, which we are happy to will not produce a sufficient revenue, the scale of ey succeeded in doing to within about six the navigation will be reduced, so as to bring the probably remains. of the spot where their progress had been capital within the scope of such revenue; and the pted by the Indians. It is impossible for us principal powers of Europe and America will be the Council of Pennsylvania, in which station he wither in all the hazards, privations, and invited to assist, either by grants of money or demeaned himself to the satisfaction of those he ties of their journey; but it is matter for guarantees of interest, in carrying out the larger represented. In 1692 he was one of the minister-

Ancient Relics .- The Swiss journals give the y were preserved from the perils which on following details relative to the discoveries recently han one occasion threatened their lives, and made in consequence of the extraordinary fall in Second-day Morning Meeting in London, which een suffered to return and report favourably the water in the Lake of Zurich. About one hun-seemed disposed to blame Friends of Philadelphia ne practicability of an undertaking second dred feet from the right bank of the Lake, oppo-that have signalized the present age. We site the village of Mellen, there have been found faith and practice, of that stubborn apostate. from Mr. Gisborne's description that the several rows of piles formed of trunks and trees. I character of the country is that of a flat The piles are about a foot apart, and with an in- which had been iclt by Thomas Duckett, now covered with valuable timber. The Savan- terval of sixteen feet between the rows. These ver has a depth of six fathoms at low water piles support enormous beams, which form a very the Truth called for prompt action, he obtained istance of seven miles from its mouth, while large area. Between these piles there have been the unity of his Friends of the Monthly Meeting set of the tide extends eighteen miles from found the skeletons of animals, which are no longer in the Ninth month, and of his Quarterly Meeting Harbour, thus leaving an interval of thirty to be seen in Switzerland, but no trace of any o Caledonia Bay on the opposite side. This, domestic animals. On removing the mud there Jennings and William Walker, soon after left his t must be observed, is the actual breadth of have been found an immense number of heads of home. mus between the tidal action of the two arrows and spears made of stone, carefully cut nmus between the tugal action of the two arrows and spears made of sione, cartellity cut in the visited, as why opened for R, many meet-and which will have to be excavated. The and very pointed; pointards made of finit, with ings in England and Ireland, being at the Yearly summi, it has been accertained, is only st, and as this clevation consists of a narrow vases, evidently formed by the hand, without the Georgo Keith, strong in the belief that he would of hills, the engineering difficulties in cut - aid of any instrument, and afterwards baked in crough will not be great. The bulk of the

These remains, which are considered to have be-"With the various facts before him, gathered in longed to the nuclent Celta, are now under exam-

9-2 51

formed an admirable harbour for refuge, formation of a navigable canal, with locks and country. The clay vases found in this country e next step to be taken in pursuance of their immense reservoirs. The other, and that which are very numerous. These would seem to indi-

For "The Friend,"

# BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

(Continued from page 399.)

THOMAS DUCKETT.

Among the first settlers in the neighbourhood of and train-for American enterprise has only of a few inches, yet mid-tide is about on a Philadelphia, was Thomas Duckett. Of his pre-started a railroad here-each individual level in the two oceans, so that there will be alter-vious history I find no mention, but on the establishment of religious meetings here, he was soon e originated with the requirements of the current will not exceed three miles an hour, and active in those for discipline, and was found lain traffic, and, according to the American will act most beneficially not only as a scour to bouring in word and doctrine. He took up land, ondent of the "Times," has conveyed prevent deposit, but as an assistance in the transit west of the Schuylkill, and a meeting for worship west of the Schuylkill, and a meeting for worship was held in his house; for a while, on every It has, however, been the most fatal tide, and thus the dangers arising from vessels other First-day, but in a few months on every

ble inconveniences by the way, our travel- while the cost of maintenance will be reduced to by Philadelphia Quarterly Meeting, to draw up a " brief account of the good order of Truth," or in "Such are the chief features of this bold scheme other words the substance of the rules and regur to convey them to San Miguel, a dis- for 'marrying Mr. Atlantic to Miss Pacific,' as a lations, constituting the discipline under which

> From some of the minutes of Philadelphia bricklayer by profession, as he was so employed in building the Centre meeting-house in Philadel-phia, in 1686. In that year he married, in Phiadelphia, Ruth Wood, who appears to have been a serviceable woman in religious Society, and doubtless was a help and comfort to him through

> Of his labours in the ministry we have but little account; yet he travelled as his Master led, preaching the gospel of the kingdom, in his Master's authority, in many places. In the year 1689, in company with Paul Sanders, he visited the meetings of Maryland, Of their services no record

> Thomas Duckett was, for several years, one of ing Friends, who signed the testimony against George Keith issued by that body, and in the Seventh month following, he was one of a committee appointed to answer two epistles from the for their honest testimony against the errors, in

> A concern for religious service in England, pressed more heavily upon him, and believing that in the Tenth month, and in company with Samuel

> He visited, as way opened for it, many meet-

# THE FRIEND.

false assertions being met by Samuel Jennings and Thomas Duckett, he became irritated, and ters and mistresses of families, and press them to poses the truth upon us, but the view of the early manifested much passion and boistcrous self-will, be very careful and circumspect in their families, After a patient hearing, the Yearly Meeting condemned George, and upon turning to the many Friends with whom he expected to make a party. and rend the church, he found few of any weight and that they suppress all the contrary in those or character, who gave him any countenance. Friends in England found the visit of the Pennsylvania Friends seasonable and serviceable. Several Friends, writing on behalf of the Second Friends men and women, out of their respective day, the aronaut feels as if suspended at about as day Morning Meeting to Arthur Cooke, Thomas meetings, be, from time to time, chosen and ap-Lloyd, &c., say, " Our Friends, Thomas Duckett and Samuel Jennings, their coming over with in- such as will not receive their admonition, make tention to serve Truth and Friends here, has been report thereof to the respective Monthly Meetings, of real and acceptable services in divers respects, to be there dealt withal as Friends in the wisdom both to Friends in Pennsylvania, and here in Eng-land," The same letter, after rehearsing the ac-kept sweet and clean. Then the Lord will do us tion of George Keith when he found the judgment good, and bless us in all our undertakings. of the Yearly Mceting; given against him, adds, the following account of the disposition he manifested. "Indeed George Keith's extreme passion, insolent nnd captious behaviour is such, that he plainly manifests himself to be a degenerate man from the spifit and charity of a true Christian. For ought we know he hath now left us, and goes and preaches at the separate meeting, as we hear, and is followed by John Pennyman, Francis Bugg, Thomas Crisp, and other apostates. We know not of one weighty Friend he hath, that follows him in his separating; though many have been unto Him, who had chosen and qualified him for ye may have been convinced, and tasted of the very kind to him, to have regained him to unity."

and Samuel Jennings returned to Pennsylvania, with the prevailing malignant fever, and then his cold and temptation in the wilderness. Be patient accompanied by Robert Barrow and Robert earthly labour was over. Wardell, liberated by their Friends in England for religious service in America.

In the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia, Seventh month, 1695, Thomas Duckett was one of a comvanity in youth and others, and also a caution to Meetings, to answer their trust in these weighty clean."

The following are the additional advices :

wearing long lapped sleeves, and coats gathered at the sides, superfluous buttons, or broad ribbons these, and all other of His providences to us, to about their hats, or great bushy periwigs. If any His glory and our comfort." be necessitated to wear periwigs, let them be modest and suitable to the hair they had. Let all be careful about making, buying, selling or wear medical profession in England, Scotland, and the ing striped or flowered stuff, as much as they can, -as also other useless and superfluous things. In order thereunto, let all tailors, professing Truth, return moved for by Mr. Brady. The results are ; you! Live every one in the power of God, that be dealt with and advised accordingly.

"2ndly. That all superfluity and excess in time to come.

" 3rdly. That none trade by sea or land beyond their ability, and that Friends keep in a word in 9 of the former and 29 of the latter being "eightytheir dealings as much as may be. If any are indebted abroad or at home, and answer not the between thirty five and forty years of age. In a condor. The one in question had been a con-same, that such be admonished thereof, that Truth London alone there were 552 physicians, 3407 stant resident in and about the port for a consimay not be reproached, and people, whether surgeons or apothecaries, 2670 druggists, 503 rich or poor, kept out of their just debts.

" 4thly. That such as come late to meeting, or when there fall asleep, or be restless, and go forth, not staying the meeting, or otherwise demean Mr. Elliott, the coronaut, in a letter giving an acthemselves unbecoming the Truth, as soon as count of his ascension from Baltimore, thus speaks the meeting is over, be admonished thereof by of the appearance of the earth from a balloon :--such as shall be appointed to take care of such "I don't know that I ever hinted heretofore that a day or two, but always returned to his old post, things.

and several stations, places and concerns, to behave themselves in all things as becometh the Truth; that they may be good examples to all, that be under their care, as much as in them lies; then things will be done with ease.

"Lastly. It is our advice that two or more pointed to see those things put in practice, and

After his return from Europe, we find Thomas Duckett, active and earnest in fulfilling the duties laid upon him by his Divine Master. In Monthly, in Quarterly, in Yearly, and in the various Select believed in and obeyed, imparts true wisdom, Meetings, few were more frequently appointed on power to overcome evil, and all the heavenly riches weighty services. In the beginning of the year of the Redeemer's kingdom in the heart, 1699, he visited Friends in New England, in part of which journey he had his old fellow traveller, Sa- and travail of spirit, in order that the blessing mucl Jennings, for a companion. He returned before the Yearly Meeting, but it was but to put his house in order, and to yield up his sanctified spirit from one of his epistles. "And, Friends, though usefulness on earth, and who now called him to power, and felt the light, yet afterwards, ye may In the Tenth month, 1694, Thomas Duckett his eternal rest in heaven. A short sharp wrestle leel a winter storm, tempest and hail, frost and

epistle to London Yearly Meeting, say, "Friends, that be quiet, that ye may come to the summer; here away, through great mercy, are as well as that your flight may not be in the winter. For if formerly. Though it pleased the Lord last year ye sit still in the patience, which overcomes in mittee appointed to prepare some minutes of ad to visit some of our parts with great mortality, in the power of God, there will be no flying. The vice for the use of its members, to be issued as an which fell many good and serviceable instru- husbandman, after he hath sowed his seed, is pa-addition to a paper of the previous year, entitled ments, the loss of whom we cannot but sensibly lient. And by the power, being kept in the "A general Testimony against all looseness and lament, yet we desire cheerfully to submit to the patience, ye will come by the light to see through will of God, who is all good and wise,-and who and feel over winter storms and tempests, and all all masters of families in Monthly and Quarterly best knows how to dispose all things so as may the coldness, barrenness and emptiness: and the conduce most to his honour. It hath pleased Him same light and power will go over the tempter's matters, that the camp of the Lord may be kept to be entreated again,-to heal our land, and re. head; which power and light was before he was. buke those uncommon distempers that so lately raged to our great affliction and sorrow. We salvation, ye will see the Lord's strength, feel the "1st. That all who profess Truth, whether old offer to Him the contrition of our souls, the sacri- small rain, and the fresh springs, your mind or young, keep to plainness in apparel,-not fice of hearty praises and thanksgiving, imploring His divine assistance to [enable us] to improve

Medical Practitioners .- The statistics of the islands in the British Seas, as supplied by the census of 1851, have appeared in a parliamentary physicians, 2328; surgeons or apothecaries, ye may all come to be heirs of that, and know it 15,162; druggists, 15,325; dentists, 1167; au. to be your portion; even the kingdom, that hath building and furniture in houses be avoided for rists, 4; oculists, 14. Of the druggists, 3630 were under twenty years of age. A few of the heir of. Feel that set over all, which hath the physicians and surgeons had reached long ages; promise and blessing of God forever." G. F. five and upwards." The larger proportion were dentists, 9 oculists.

> Appearance of the Earth from a Balloon,the aronaut may well be the most sceptical man the butcher's. He was of a dusty lead colour,

"5thly. That those appointed admonish mas- about the rotundity of the earth. Philosophy in from the elevation of a balloon is that of an immense terrestrial basin, the deeper part of which is that directly under one's feet. As we ascend, the earth beneath us seems to recede-actually to sink away, while the horizon gradually and grace, fully lifts a diversified slope, stretching away farther and farther to a line that, at the highest elevation seems to close with the sky. Thus, upon a clear equal distance between the vast blue, oceaning concave above, and the equally expanded terres trial basin below."

# For " The Friend." PATIENT EXERCISE.

It was the chief concern of that eminent and devoted servant of the Lord, George Fox, to turn people from the Lo heres ! and Lo theres ! of the world to the inspeaking Word of life, the light and grace of the Lord Jesus Christ, which, a

The necessity for patient, continued exercise may be known to descend upon the seeking soul is feelingly impressed in the following extract and still in the power, and in the light, that doth The Yearly Meeting of the next year in its convince you, to keep your minds to God; in So standing still in the light, ye will see your being kept low in the power and light: for that which is out of the power lifts up. But in the power and light ve will feel God revealing his secrets, inspiring your minds, and his gifts coming in unto you; through which your hearts will be filled with God's love, and prnises to him that lives forevermore ; for in his light and power his blessing is received. So in that, the eternal power of the Lord Jesus Christ preserve and keep no end, and the endless life, which the Seed is

> A Civilized Condor .- In Valparaiso I first saw derable time. Nobody knew how he came there; but it seems that he came of his own accord, and settled in those parts. He never got out of the way for any one, but might be seen basking in the sun at the corner of a butcher's at the port, day after day, quite a Diogenes. Sometimes he would go away, I suppose to visit his friends for

e from Sydney to Southampton.

#### Hints about avoiding Fires.

ors of that paper :- Ledger,

water. Indeed, in extinguishing fire, water the principle. acts by shutting out air, and any other of shutting out the air is just as effectual. ve shown this frequently in lecturing on y pouring upon upon the table a quantity s of turpentine, alcohol, or ether, and when ire so as to produce a large flame, we have silk handkerchief or piece of paper, which instant shut out the air.

ek or two since a young lady in Danbury, over her dress and enveloped her in flames, seized a blanket from a bed, and immewrapped it closely around her, and thus red the fire, shut out the air, and escaped injury. Five years since we were transsulphuric ether and chloroform-both very nable substances, which burn with a great when a person in the room carelessly a lighted lamp near, and set the whole on We instantly snatched a table-spread from near by, and with this entirely covered mes and extinguished it. We sacrificed

ed any one from entering.

out the head and neck, and stood a yard be procured to at once extinguish the flames. In a disguising his real sentiments, may subscribe an wide open, as is usually the case.

upon a flat stone or board out of doors-a quantity delity in its grossest forms is never adopted by a of alcohol, turpentine, burning fluid, oil, ether, or sudden impulse of the mind, but by a slow proper inflammable substance, set it on fire, and cess of doubting and questioning .- Pres. then extinguish it by spreading a cloth quickly over it. Relight it and extinguish it with a newsy extinguished it, by quickly spreading paper, and repeat the experiment with a handker- is held up by the sword; and that which is set up chief, an apron, a dress, a cloak, a table cloth, bed by spiritual weapons, is held up by spiritual wea-quilt, &c. It would also be well to make the ex- pons, and not by carnal weapons. The peaceperiment with burning shavings, straw, &c. The set a camphene lamp, the contents of which experiment may be varied by smearing an upright the dominion over the peace-breaker, to calm him block, barrel or post with oil, alcohol, or otherwise, and when on fire, extinguish it with a cloth or old garment.

Some simple experiments like these are always interesting; they develope thought, and prepare from one vessel to another, two gallons of one for acting coolly and effectually in an emergency. They are like drilling and manœuvring soldiers previous to a battle.

## UNIMPORTANT DIFFERENCES.

It is a very noticeable fact that almost all variations of theological views have, at some time and ies and food upon the table, but saved the by some persons, been regarded as unimportant perhaps the block of buildings, and perhaps differences, and in accordance with this, it has ances of glass and its application to practical purs, as a moment's delay would have enve- become a convenient phrase in controversy, that ae whole room in flames. years since a servant girl, contrary to ofi-word," Shall the church be agitated for a shade d and positive directions, undertook to fill a of opinion ? Shall we disturb its harmony in the mp while burning, and, as was certain to attempt to make every man pronounce the Shibbocase, the can of liquid took fire, (" not ex- leth aright ? Is no allowance to be made for free their adaptation to any style or order of architec-) and was dropped upon the floor, setting inquiry and honest expression of opinions ? The ture, their adoption, as a matter of course, must der garments on fire. She ran for the door, popular car is readily caught by such catch- follow throughout the country. From the report other domestic happened to catch hold of phrases, and many are intimidated by them from a of the London Horticultural Society's Garden for er clothes in such a way as to draw them fearless discharge of their duty. No one covets the present month, the following favourable report around her, and thus unwittingly smother-the charge of being either a bigot or a heresy-filmes, while a member of the family ex-heuter, and advantage is taken of this to intro-hed the burning lamp, can, and fluid upon duce into the church those novelies or revived Ewing's glass walls are succeeding admirably. or by spreading an ironing cloth over it, e dozen years since, one of the boys on our controversy, if indeed, there be any bold enough the work in the horse and carriage barn, to contend for the truth. If there be a true faith, siderable size, which was moved and put in, are is at work in the more than the source of th is he left the lantern where it was knocked then no deviation from it can be either unimport transplanted. Tomatoes also produce finely in y one of the horses, a large mass of straw tant or innocent. It is with doctrinal belief, as it them, and their fruit is free from disease, which ding was set on fire. When discovered, the is with moral conduct, that the first step from the is not the case with the crops outside. The mass-four or five feet in diameter-was in strait and narrow way is the most dangerous one. long violet-fruited aubergine is ripening beauti-, that nearly reached to the hay hanging The most vicious conduct has its beginning in [ully, although it has always been thought that case a horse blanket was at once thrown the; and equally true is it, that the most period walls could be expected to furnish. Capsicums, e centre of the flame, and others quickly clous heresies have originated in what have been too, both the large tomate sort and the common and the fire extinguished without damage, called harmless speculations. A doctrine is kind of fruit, come to great perfection in glass the large volumes of smoke poured for the known from the terms is which it is stated, bet walls, and whose trial in the garden has, as yet, the doors and other openings, and almost it soon becomes obscured when the well-establish-been most satisfactory."—N. Wales Chronicle. ed meaning of those terms is changed, or new

have known of instances of rooms being terms of equivocal meaning are invented. It will on fire, where, by closing them up, the fire uniformly be found that when a doctrine is to be Lord's people in the day there began to be a sepa-an confined and kept in a smothered state, discarded, it is done under the pretence of affix- ration between them and the world. "Then began ifficient help with abundaace of water could ing a new meaning to its terms. Thus a man men to call upon the name of the Lord."

his beak and claws were formidable in the great number of instances, extensive conflagrations orthodox ereed, and may convey a false impress, and, altogether, he seemed an ugly cus- could have been avoided, had the fire been kept sion by tampering with words. If suspicion of attack, I noticed that the dogs always where it originated till efficient aid arrived. This his real sentiments is aroused, he attempts to im a wide berth.-Recollections of a could have been done by simply closing up the evade conviction by alleging that he differs only doors and windows, instead of throwing them all in words, although in such a connexion, words are emphatically things. Those conversant with We have thus given a few instances, and we past theological controversies, will not have failed might add many others, where serious injury has to have remarked that the abettors of error, when copy the following judicious remarks on been averted by applying a simple preventive, that subjected to trial, have uniformly endeavoured to ject from a late number of the American of shutting out the free access of air which is ne- shield themselves under the plea that their differturist. They are doubtless from the pen cessary to feed the flame. Let every person fix it ences are merely verbal, although in the first pubige Judd, a practical chemist, and one of in their minds, and in the minds of every member lication of their opinions, they have insisted upon of their families, old and young, that other means them as important, if not original views. Well many large fires, as well as many severe than water may be used to smother fire. Do not may we hesitate then, when we hear one characmay be avoided by understanding that air teach this by precept only, for in the excitement of terizing any deviation from the long-established ssary to produce combustion, and that a fire mere precepts will be forgotten, but let a few symbols of faith as too unimportant to disturb the lusion of air is as effectual as an applical experiments be made before the family, to illustrate peace of the Church. What is not true is erroneous, and no error can be inconsiderable, because For example, pour upon the hearth-or better, its tendency must be to unsettle the truth. Infi-

> "Friends,-That which is set up by the sword, maker hath the kingdom, and is in it, and hath in the power of God.

> "And Friends, let the waves break over your heads. There is rising a new and living way, which makes the nations like waters. Hurt not the vines nor the oil, nor such as know that the earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof. The days of virtue, love and peace are come and coming, and the Lamb had and hath the keys of the earth to war withal, and to fight withal, who will overcome with the sword of the Spirit, the word of his mouth ; for the Lamb shall have the victory," G. F.

> Glass Walls .- One of the most beautiful appliposes was made twelve months since by Mr. the variableness of the British climate, and, from

Prayer was the distinguished mark of the

Seining Bass .- The Newport Mercury gives the following description of the method adopted by the Rhode Island fishermen for capturing bass in Point Judith and Ninegret ponds.

" In the fall of the year the bass enter the large ponds connecting with the sea, where they quictly rest during the winter, and in the spring they returu to the salt water again. When in ponds they rarely take the hook, and the only way to capture them is by seining. To ascertain the whereabouts of a shoal or 'school,' as the fishermen have it, an effort is made to capture a bass, and as soon as this is effected, a cord with a cork to the end of it is tied to his tail, and he is immediately re- church of Christ, after love to its Holy Head, is turned to the water. The pond is not deep, the love to the brethren. There is, in the redeemed cork consequently floats, and the fish is sure to swim in a direct line for the shoal, the fishermen tionate interest, which would not only gather all quietly following in the boats. The practised eye into the haven of eternal blessedness at last, but can tell the moment the fish has entered the shoal, which wishes the comfort and welfare of all, in and the net is dropped and spread over a wide this life. The whole body of the Christian graces, surface, gradually drawing to the centre, and en- in more or less fullness, must be found in every true closing all the fish within its reach. In this way Christian ; " patience - meckness - long-suffersometimes twelve hundred bass are taken, for ing-brotherly kindness," &c., and he will exerwhich a market is found in various directions, cise them towards all. But the "love, which be-Tautog are also taken in these ponds, and the sea cometh the followers of Christ," the love, of which or black perch, at certain seasons, is found in unity is a precious element, cannot exist except great quantities. The fishermen, however, are not amongst those who are in Christ. The true way then, always fortunate, and in some seasons, after ex- to restore unity in the visible church, is not to be pending large sums on their boats and seines, they urging the members to exercise love as a cure for realize nothing for their labour. Much depends every distemper,-it is to endeavour to bring all upon the 'breach ;' if that is free, the fish enter to Christ, in whom all who are living, must necesreadily, but if slightly obstructed they are shy, sarily be loving, and they become very wild if it is often visited at the time they are running in,"

In the midst of life we are in death. Ha, is the interjection of laughter. Ah, is an interjection of sorrow; the difference between them is very small, consisting only in the transposition of what is no substantial letter, but a bare aspiration. How quickly ! in one minute, in the very turning of a breath, is our mirth changed into mourning. Thus it was with upwards of seventy (mostly females) who were burned to death in the sudden conflagration of the theatre at Richmond, in Virginia, "Ah," said the narrator of the dreadful catastrophe, "how little thought the fair one whose curls were adjusted, whose garments costly and elegant, were disposed so as to produce on the spectator the most impressive effect, that those curls were that same night to be crisped with the devouring flame, and those garments, to perform the services of a winding sheet !"

"Truth .- Truth is strong next to the Almighty. She needs no policies, nor stratagems, nor licensings to make her victorious; those are the shifts and the defences that error uses against her power. Though all the winds of doctrine were let loose to play upon the earth, so Truth be in the field, we do injuriously to misdoubt her strength. Let her and falsehood grapple ; who ever knew Truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter? There may be much expression of desire for light and clear knowledge to be sent down among us; yet when that new light which we beg for shines in upon us, there be those who envy and oppose, if it come not first in at their casements."

A sufferer said, after six years of pain and confinement to her bed, "I longed to go to heaven, that I might be happy, but the Lord has brought heaven down to my bed; for I am so happy, so full of his presence !"

. He that lives in sin, and expects happiness hereafter, is like him that soweth cockle, and thinks to fill his barn with wheat or barley.

# THE FRIEND.

#### NINTH MONTH 2, 1854.

Since the account of the drought printed in this paper was prepared for its pages, information has been received from various parts of the United States, of the occurrence of refreshing rains, which have occasioned a more cheerful tone in the public papers, relative to the fall crops.

The most marked and lovely feature of the heart, a love to all mcn,-an outgoing of affec-

#### SUMMARY OF EVENTS.

EUROPE .- News from Liverpool to the 12th ult. The cholern was increasing in Liverpool. Eighty thousand Turkish troops are now stated to be in Wallachia. The Russian government has announced to Anstria that the Russian forces will be immediately withdrawn from both Moldavin and Wallachia, and this movement appears to be actually going on. The first body of French troops, 3000 in number, are reported to have effected a landing at Perecop, on the isthmus connecting the Crimea with the main land. The same number of French troops and 600 British marines had Innded near Bomersund on the Baltic, to commence operations against that place. The King of Saxony has been killed by the overturning of a carriage, and his brother has succeeded to the throne. In Spain the Queen mother, Christiana, was about to depart with her family when she was detained at the demand of the populace, who insist that she shall be tried This was acceded to by the ministers. by the Cortes.

CHINA.-At the latest advices the revolution continned to make progress. A great emigration of the Chinese was going on; 15,548 persons had left Hong Kong, from First month 1st to Sixth month 1st Inst. their destination being California and Australia.

MAURITIUS .- The island, but principally the town of Port Louis, has been desolated by cholera.

BARBADOES .- The cholera continnes its ravages in this devoted island; it had somewhat abated in Bridgetown, but was awfully destructive in the interior parishes.

ST. LUCIA and GRENADA .- In these islands, also, the cholera at last dates was making fearful progress. In Grenada, about two thousand persons had already fallen.

CANADA .--- In Montreal, 1186 persons died of cholera during the recent visitation; in Quebec the number is given as 693; in Hamilton, 469. Lord Elgin has informed the State department at Washington, that pend-ing the action of the Provinces on the Reciprocity Treaty, the St. Lawrence river would be thrown open to American vessels

UNITED STATES .- The receipts of the U.S. treasury for the last quarter were \$16,800,000. The operations of the Patent office department at Washington are indicative of the great mental activity and inventive ingennity of our people. Last year the applications for patents numbered 2673; the caveats filed were 901; the patents issued 958. These inventions relate to improvements in almost every branch and division of labour, to which human skill is applied, or that human necessities require. The business of the office has so increased that with a board of eighteen examiners, and a large force of clerks, it is found impossible to act upon the

withstanding the enlargement of the public buildings there is not sufficient room for the constantly accumelating thousands of models.

The Drought .--- It would appear that during the latter portion of the summer, and up to the last week in the Eighth month, there had been an unusual deficiency of rain over a large part of the United States; and in some considerable sections of country, the dry weather had continued abont two months. Extensive fires have prevailed in the forests of Ohio, New York, Vermont and Maine, burning over large districts, and involving much loss of property.

The Cholera .- The alarm occasioned by this disease, appears to be subsiding. It is diffused over a great ertent of territory, but is not now very fatal at any points, from which there are published reports

Oregon .--- Further discoveries of gold have been made, and as the diggings are said to be very rich, the people have become much excited on the subject. Many persons have goue to the mines, leaving crops unharvested, and business unsettled.

California .- The latest accounts state that shipments of flour in large quantities from San Francisco to Australia, had niready commenced, it being thought that much more bread stuffs had been raised this year than would be required for home consumption. Wheat had been as low as \$1.50 per bashel, and barley, 60 cent. Considering the lessened cost of living, mining continued in general to pay well. The feeling throughout the State against the Chinese is said to be unfriendly, and in some districts the miners refuse to allow them to work. Superintendent Bealc, who has laboured so zealously and successfully for the benefit of the Indians, has surrendered his charge to Col. Henly, the new agent of the government.

Lowell, Mass .- Some idea of the size of its manufacturing establishments may be formed by the amount of yearly tax paid by a few of them ; the assessment being at the rate of 72 cents in the hundred dollars. Merrimnek Company pays \$14,000 taxes ; the Massacha-setts, ten thousand ; the Lowell, hine thousand; the Lawrence, eight thousand ; and other companies swell the amount to about seventy thousand dollars. population of Lowell is now abont forty thousand, and the assessed value of real and personal property, tweatrfour millions.

Troy, N. Y .-- On the 25th ult., a fire occurred which destroyed 250,000 dollars worth of lumber and a large number of factories, stores, and dwellings with their contents; the total loss is stated to be more than a million of dollars.

New Orleans .- At last dates the Yellow Fever was increasing.

Savannah .- This city for some weeks past, has suffered severely from the prevalence of Yellow Fever.

Boston .--- Interments last week, 135, of which 26 were from Cholera.

New York .--- Interments last week, 832, of which 130 were from Chulera.

Philadelphia .--- Interments last week, 316, of which 22 were from Cholera.

YARDLEY WARNER proposes to reopen his school on the 30th of Tenth month next ; and can accommodate six or eight Girls as boarders ; to these, with about the same number of Girls as day scholars, the school will be limited. For Terms, &c., apply early.

Address, Warren Tavern P. O.,

Chester Co., Pa.

#### A TEACHER WANTED,

For the Girls' second arithmetical school at West-town Boarding School. Apply to Anne Tatum, Woodbury; Sidney Coates, 330 Arch st.; Elizabeth Peirson, 254 N Fifth st.; or Sarah Allen, 146 Pine st.

#### Evening Schools for Adult Coloured Persons.

WANTED .- A Principal and three Assistant Teachers for the men's school, and a Principal and four Assistand for the women's school. Application may be made to either of the undersigned. John C. Allen, No. 13 S. Fifth street; William L. Edwards, No. 37 Arch street; Samuel Allen, No. 134 S. Front street.

MARSIED, on the 10th ultimo, in Friends' Meeting-Buse, at Middletown, Delaware county, Penn, Erow B. GIFFORN, of Philadelphia, to DEMORAM P., daughter of Enoch Varnall, of Edgmont, Penn.

PRINTED BY KITE & WALTON, applications with the requisite promptitude, and not- No. 3 Ranstead Place, Fourth above Chestnut street.

# FRIEND. THR

# A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

#### XXVII.

#### SEVENTH-DAY, NINTH MONTH 9, 1854.

NO. 52.

#### PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

wo dollars per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions and Payments received by

JOHN RICHARDSON.

0. 50 NORTH FOURTH STREET, UP STAIRS.

### PHILADELPHIA.

to any part of Pennsylvania, for three months, advance, three and a quarter cents; to any United States, for three months, if paid in ix and a-half cents.

#### From the Leisure Hour. WHAT IS SAND ?

estion as to the origin of thuse vast accuof sand, so white and pure, which renlivinely ordained agencies which are at gravel.

m of the water. It is clearly possible, action of the running or moving waters away fragments of rock, breaking them

formation be true for all sand found now beneath or other sea creatures ' or on the margin of any moving water, it is, à priori, highly probable that all sand whatever, of alumina, which, it appears, is a substance that even that of the wild deserts of Sahara, the sands does not commonly occur in any pure form, as of Arabia, or those of the centre of Australia, silica does in quariz, but which enters into the have been thus formed.

suppose that the water always detached the sand the same natural processes that have been dedirectly from the rock as sand, that is, in small scribed as taking place in the production of sand. grains. On the contrary, if we examine the action As this is a branch of the subject, however, upon of moving water now, whether we go to the rapids which we have not now space to enter, we pass and cataracts of rivers, or to the breakers of the over the writer's observations on this topic, and sea battering against a rocky coast, we shall come to some of the other agencies, which aro everywhere see large blocks of rock lying about, mentioned as being incessantly engaged in the often but newly detached from their original site, work of grinding down the solid rocks and grawith all their angles sharp and their fractures dually triturating them into sand or mud. Foreeaches of our island-home so beautiful to fresh, the yet unhealed sear perhaps plainly visi- most among these, for the universality of its and pleasant to the fect, has no doubt ble in the cliff above. We should see also blocks action, if not for its violence or power, is rain. the minds of many of those who have having every gradation of form, from this newlyreturned from a sea-side sojourn or a broken angular fragment to smaller and smoother ther ou the crowded street, the dusty road, the able, and led to many guessings on the well rounded boulders and pebbles, having every plains, the hills, or the mountain summits, that nore or less in accordance with scientific projecting angle ground off and all the surface does not cause a multitude of rills and streams of o the young especially, the clear, smooth, worn as smooth as a billiard-ball. This has been muddy water to flow from higher to lower levels. of powdered crystal that fringes the land, effected by the frequent moving and rolling of The mud borne along by that water was once g which the crested waves are ever play- all these blocks one against the other on the peli- part of a solid rock. Even if it be but the waste and day, is an object of unceasing won- ble beach or in the bed of the torrent, every roll of the bricks and tiles of our houses, this is still sement, and delight. And many, in all removing some little corner, chipping off some true; and it is equally true for every other case, y, are the ingenious speculations that little projection, each separated fragment being except for those particles of it that may be the n hazarded by these little sand-excava- litself smoothed and rolled into a pebble or shingle, result of the decomposition of animal or vegetable shell-hunters, if we could but learn them, and all the waste of this process being carried off matter. Even the gentlest rain that soaks silently at for the origin and perpetuation of these by the moving water in the shape of sund. Thus into the most richtly carpeted meadow of grass, sea-walks. All who are interested in we come to look upon not only all sand as a contributes to the stock of water contained below inquiry will read with pleasure the fol- water-worn material, but also upon every pebble ground, which here and there bursts forth in mple and lucid explanation of the matter, and every detached stone, of whatever shape and springs, carrying momently some grain of mineral extract from an admirable work on size, whether found in river, lake, or ocean, if it matter to the brook, the river, and the ocean. Physical Geology,\* designed expressly has at all a worn and rounded outline, as having Who has not seen the springs discoloured after who are unacquainted with this grow probably acquired that outline by the action of heavy rain? Who has not watched in wet wea-

actively employed in the formation of enter more largely into the structure of all rocks are for ever and everywhere in operation, perthan any other: these are silica and alumina. e reader will examine a handful of sand The most common form of silica is quartz, which id of a lens, he will find that it is com- is almost entirely pure silica. Rock-crystal is a grains, or minute, irregularly-shaped common name for quartz in its crystalline form; purpose. of a hard, shining, often semi-transparent in this state it is quite transparent; it, however, . These particles are, if not round, very is often found in veins in the hard rocks as an unded, often having on the surface a opaque milk-white stone, very hard and brittle, mere rain, in wearing away solid rocks and transppearance, as if they had been worn and When quartz is coloured dull white or brown by porting the waste to other localities. We have gainst each other. As to river or sea the slight admixture of other substances, it is alluded to the action of brooks and rivers; but if s obvious that this rubbing must actually called flint. All non-crystallized quartz, and we were to trace them more minutely and in en place, because, as the moving water most rocks that are made of it, when broken by detail, and follow them up to where they acquire uently wash the sand about and roll it the hammer or in any other way, commonly split a switter stream, or where rapids and cataracts in its course, the particles must be con- into squarish or cubical lumps, which, when acted occur in them, we should estimate still more xposed to friction against each other, or on by moving water, soon get their corners highly their destructive power on solid rock. whatever substance it may be that lies at rounded off so as to be easily rolled or moved, Rivers are, in fact, great natural saws or planes, either as large publes or as small round grains. for ever grooving furrows in the land. Let any that all river or sea sand may have It is partly for this reason, and partly on account one look at the bid of a mountain torrent, where duced, or brought into the state of sand, of their superior hardness and unyieldingness to it hus cut a deep ravine through hard rock, and chemical or mechanical force, that the great may he will see the amount of its force perpetually jority of all pebbles and sand consist of quartz, acting. . . constantly diminishing particles, and, by If we re-examine with a lens our handful of sea-I friction and rolling, grinding those par- sand, we should find all the little glassy-looking even on lower ground, frost is another great agent or semi-transparent grains, and most of the opaque of disintegration. Any one who ascends the

ticles into small rounded grains. If this mode of of sea-sand, with grains of broken shell or coral,

The author then goes on to describe the nature we been thus formed. "It is, however, by no means necessary to the property of foroing clay and mud, by much

" There is not a shower of rain that falls, wheportant science. The transparency of moving water, and as having been probably trans, ther the swollen brook or the roaring mountain-res style will be best appreciated after ported by that action from its parent site to the the the swollen brook or the roaring mountain-torrent, with its thick, muddy, coffee-colored water? Wheever has seen these things, has seen "There are two mineral substances which one of the multitudinous actions of nature, which forming slowly, and in the lapse of ages, mighty works by means apparently inadequate, and at first sight perhaps not especially adapted to the

"There are, however, other agencies at work -agencies acting with greater local power than

Again, on mountain tops, or in high latitudes ular Physical Geologr." Dy J. Beets Jakes, ones, to be made of quartz, mingled perhaps with mountains of our own islands for the first time, , x.E.L., &c., &c. London: Reve & Co. 1853 grains of a few other substances, and, in the case will often be surprised at the multitude of angular fragments and fallen blocks he sees scattered over their summits, or piled at the foot of their precipices. Of these, many, if not most, have been detached by the action of frost, causing the water contained in the joints and crevices to expand and rend them asunder, just as in a cold winter's night the jugs and water bottles are apt to be burst by the trost in our bedrooms,

"Of all agencies, however, the most efficient in the destruction and degradation of rock, because it is both locally powerful and very widely diffused, is the action of the sea breakers. In all elimes, in all latitudes, along all shores of all seas and oceans, this action is ceaselessly at work day and night, summer and winter, gently and imperceptibly even in calms, furiously and vigorously in storms, gradually hut steadily in moderate weather, wave after wave is launched from the sca against the land, eating and tearing it away. No one can have visited the soft cliffy shores of the east and south of England, without having been almost an eye-witness of this action. It is nowhere, perhaps, better displayed, than on the coast of Yorkshire, near Scarborough. I well remember many years ago being struck, when spirit." It was in the meckness of the "wisdom the Lord hath appeared to others as well as in attempting to walk under the cliffs from Scarborough to Filey Bay, with the enormous slices or square pilasters of cliff that, having been undermined by the action of the breakers at high water, had fallen forward headlong into the sea, the most natural and comely thing. Yea it is exceed opposition to them, this is out of the source empty space they had once filled in the precipice ing lovely to find all that are of the Lord, of one which is of the truth. Therefore, in such case surface, gaping from the wound. Any one, it of practice and order in all things. may be added, who has visited the southern side of the Isle of Wight, or rambled along the castern bringing forth of this in the body; that as there with others, who are of him and see him. And coast, will be familiar with other illustrations of is a foundation of it laid in all (the life and spring this will prevent the rents which the want of the the encroaching power of the sea. The dis- being over all), so all may be brought by him sobriety may occasion. appearance of the ancient city of Dunwich, into the true and full oneness. "4. The last thing which I have now to meswith its numerous churches, is matter of notoriety.

rocks, and come to the hard and rugged promon- fecting of it. tories of the west of England, of Wales, of Ireland, or of Scotland, we still have evidently signs whole body, and in every heart) for the preservof the same action. Let any one, however, tra- ing of it, so far as it is brought forth, that the This is the pure heavenly wisdom, which is pear verse any of these coasts when a wild western enemy, by no device or subtlety, cause disunion able and keepeth the peace; but the other wisdom gale is stirring up the Atlantic from a far off, heav or difference in any respect, wherein there was is rough, stilf, hard, clamorous, ready to ab ing its waters into huge mountainous ridges, once a true unity and oneness. For the enemy offence, ready to give offence; exceeding deep crested with foaming breakers, and bringing them will watch to divide; and if he be not watched the justification of itself, exceeding deep in the up rank after rank to fall madly on the land, dash- against, in that which is able to discover and condemnation of others; and dares in this temp ing the white spray high over cliff and headland, keep him out, by some device or other he will appeal to the Lord, as if it were right in its way and making even the solid rocks on which he stands take his advantage to make a rent, in those that but wronged by others; as if it did abide in the to shake and quiver with the blows. He will then are not watchful, from the pure truth and unity measure of his truth and life, which others have have no difficulty in understanding the reason of of life in the body. For he that in the least thing departed from. And how can it be otherwise the broken and indented const, of the jagged cliffs, rends from the body, in any respect or particular How can the wrong cye, the wrong spirit, w of the pinnacles of rock juiting out here and there, which was brought forth by the life, he in that wrong wisdom, but judge wrong, justifying be and of the projecting lines of reef showing often respect hearkens to another spirit, even the divid- wrong practises and condemning the right 7 Ba like black knobs far out among the foam of the ing spirit, and by its instigation rends from the such shall find, if they come to the true tow breakers. He will see that wherever there is a life itself, and so doth not keep his habitation, nor stone, even the mensure of life indeed, that the bay or indentation, the rock was originally softer, his unity, with that which abides in its habitation, are not in the true tenderness which process or the land was lower, than ordinary; wherever there is a promontory, the rock was harder, or things, in the same love and tenderness, which I in the true coolness and stillness; but rather was so placed as to be able hetter to withstand have found helpful to me, towards the preserving the reasonings, noises, clamors, and disturbance the waves; wherever there is a projecting reef or of me in unity with the body. Perhaps it may which arise from another spirit, mind, and naw line of rocky islets stretching out to the sea, there please the Lord to refresh some others by the than that which is of the truth. And in comthe rock was of the hardest and most unyielding mention of them, and to make them useful and back from this wisdom to the pure wisdom, for character. What is this but to say that the sea helpful to them also, has worn all these indentations, has eaten away the sides of the promontory, has destroyed the This poiseth and guardeth the mind, keeping they shall then feel their error from the spirit and land that once covered and protected the reef, or down fleshy confidence and conceitedness, which power of the Lord, and therein own their conthat once connected the line of islets with the is very apt to spring up, making it wary and con- demnation therefore from him; and also just main, and that it would have destroyed them also siderate either of what it receives or rejects; of them who have abode in the power, and be had they not in some degree resisted its power, what it practiseth, or forbeareth practising; caus. guided by the Spirit and pure measure of lie standing up as yet to mark the amount of destruc- ing it to wait much, try much, and consult much, which is from God and in God, while they have tion that has taken place around them, but ulti- with the Lord and with his ministers and people, departed from it. For, though the spirit of enot mately themselves to disappear beneath the waves and preserves out of that suddenness and incon- wherewith they have been deceived and entangles like their brethren before them ?"

#### For " The Friend." How to maintain Unity in the Church.

In the following selection from Pennington's works, vol. ii. p. 439, we see how the writer and others of his day were enabled to build up one another on our most holy faith ; viz, by submitting to the crucifying power of the cross of Christ; is very precious, and of a preserving nature. Ye, thereby witnessing the reduction of self; and in in this state the Lord helpeth and teacheth; and this state of submission following on in obedience from one degree of knowledge to another, and help and teachings of the Lord. That which is from labour to labour, unwearied in well-doing ; unwearied in suffering; bringing forth the fruits way, and condemn even the whole body, is not of the spirit " in love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, laith, meekness, temperance;" so richly did the Word of the Lord dwell so, not being taught by him, it must needs be in them.

endued with a sharp and excellent discernment mind, than the Lord's voice is, of things likely to harm the Lord's heritage, or 3. The third great help, which in the tender rend from the body, he was, according to T. Ellwood's testimony of him, "very tender and compassionate, full of sympathy, and ready to speak a word of encouragement to the weary, of comfort to the afflicted, and of consolation to the wounded which is from above," that he was moved to give me; yea, there are others who are in the growth forth these "considerations concerning unity.

above showing its still freshly exposed and jagged heart, of one mind, of one judgment, in one way [ am to retire, and fear before the Lord, and wi

in the bringing of it forth (so far as it is brought ness of spirit. I wrap up these together, because "But if we leave these soft and easily destroyed forth), and to be waited upon for the further per- they are much of a nature and go much together.

siderateness of spirit, at which the enemy often hath made them believe that they have faithful enters. For truth is weighty, and will bear trial; abode in the principle and doctrine of truth, what

and the more it is tried in the balance, the more manifest its nature und ways appear. But the enemy's appearances and likenesses are not so: but their deceit, by a thorough trial, comes to be made manifest.

"2. The second is, humility of heart. The the soul also, in this state, is fit to receive the lifted up and conceited, ready to justify its on ther fit to be taught by the Lord, nor doth the Lord delight, but rather disdains to teach it. And liable to err: yea, to hearken to that spirit, whose And whilst the author of these extracts was voice is more pleasing and suitable to the erring

mercy of the Lord I have had experience of a sobricty of judgment. Not to value or set up, mine own judgment, or that which I account the judgment of life in me, above the judgment of others, or that which is indeed life in others. For of his truth, and in the purity and dominion of "1. Unity in the spiritual body, which is gas his life, far beyond me. Now for me to set u thered into and knit together in the pure life, is a or hold forth a sense or judgment of a thing, is upon him for a clear discerning and sense of his "2. The Lord is to be waited upon for the truth, in the unity and demonstration of his Spin

"3. The Lord is to be acknowledged and praised tion, is tenderness, meckness, coolness, and sill These are of an uniting, preserving nature. "4. A watch is to be kept (throughout the that differs and divides from the body, cannot be thus; and he that is thus, cannot rend or divide "Now it is also in my heart to mention a few from the life, in the true meekness and gentleness the pretended measure of life to the true measure "1. The first is, the pure fear of the Lord, and becoming tender, meek, cool, and still int

and the measure of life to live again in d to redeem them afresh into its holy / before the Lord and among his people. sing of the seed, the peace, comfort, and h is from the Most High, shall descend n, fill his vessel and continue with him, isfying of his heart, and the overflowing , in the midst of his brethren and in the t of his enemies. The Lord God of his ercy, who is the great Shepherd of the uteh over, preserve, and mightily defend com all devouring spirits and inward and deceits of the enemy, carrying on eting the work of his goodness, love, and them, to his own glorious, eternul, everraise. Amen."

#### Why Epidemics Rage at Night.

in one night that four thousand persons of the plague in London. It was by t the army of Sennacharib was destroyed. England and on the continent, a large on of cholera cases, in its severe forms, n observed to have occurred between one o'clock in the morning. 'The danger of to the night air has been a theme of as from time immemorial; but it is ree that they have never yet called in the emistry to account for the fact.

t night that the stratum of air nearest the nust always be the most charged with the of animalized matter given out from the d deleterious gases, such as carbonic acid product of respiration, and sulphuretted n, the product of the sewers. In the day, id various substances of all kinds rise in y the rarefaction of the heat. At night, is rarefaction leaves, they fall by an inof gravity, if imperfectly mixed with the ere, while the gases evolved during the stead of ascending, remain at nearly the rel. It is known that carbonic acid gas, temperature, partakes so nearly of the f a fluid, that it may be poured out of one to another. It rises at the temperature it is exhaled from the lungs, but its tens towards the floor, or the bed of the in cold and unventilated rooms.

amburg, the alarm of cholera at night in rts of the city, was so great that many to go to bed, lest they should be attacked es in their sleep. Sitting up, they proept their stoves or open fires burning for of warmth, and that warmth giving the on to any deleterious gases present, which est promote their escape, and promote lution in the atmosphere, the means of

were then unconsciously assured. At Leone, the natives have a practice in the eason of keeping fires constantly burning huts at nights, assigning that the fires ay the evil spirits, to which in their ignoley attributed fever and ague. Latterly, ins have begun to adopt the same prach they were formerly subjected.

comes again to be felt and heard speak incessantly, till extinguished by a violent storm soul, when the children of religious parents are of rain. Latterly, trains of gunpowder have been religious. But, if it should be interrupted, or cut fired, and cannon discharged for the same object, off in some such families because of disob dience, d pure living sense. And blessed is he but it is obvious that these measures, although and revolting on the part of the children, we may ot deceived about truth, but is of the pure sound in principle, must necessarily, though out ad in the pure power of it; in whom the of doors, be on too small a scale, as measured of testimony-bearers to the truth, as it is in Jesus. sees, the true ear hears, the true lucart against an ocean of atmosph-ric air, to produce will be continued. For, as our hely Redeemer nds; who is of a right spirit, and walketh any sensible effect. Within doors, however, the declared, " Many shall come from the cast, and case is different. It is quite possible to heat a room sufficiently to produce a rarefaction and and Isaac, and Jacob, in the kingdom of Heaven; consequent dilution of any malignant gases it may contain, and it is of course the air of the room, and that alone, at night, which comes in contact with the lungs of the person sleeping .- Westminster Review.

# A Robin in Difficulties.

While Charles Newall, granite hewer in Dalbeattie, was plying his vocation lately at Cragnair Quarry, his attention was suddenly arrested by cries strongly indicative of distress proceeding from one or other of the feathered denizens of the wood. On throwing from him his tools and hurrying to the spot whence the sounds proceeded, he discovered a robin apparently in a state of great agitation, whose movements immediately certified him of the true cause of alarm. An adder, twenty inches long, and one inch in circumference, had managed to drag itself up the face of the quarry, and was at that moment in the very act of protruding its ugly head over the edge of a nest built among the stumps of the cut down brushwood, and containing the poor mother robin's unfledged offspring-her maternal instinct prompting her to the only defence of which she was capable. She was engaged, when Mr. Newall first got his eye upon her, in alternately com- forever, so that as long as the world stands, there ing down the one moment upon the spoliator, shall be a people in it, in one place or other, that darting her beak into his forehead, and anon ris- shall fear God and work righteousness, and be ing on the other to the height of a yard or so above the scene of danger. It was the act of a moment for Mr. Newall to dislodge the aggressor. But in doing so, two of the little birds were thrown out of their nest, where, however, they were speedily and carefully replaced. While Mr. Newall was killing the adder, the joy of the parent bird was so excessive that she actually perched on the left arm of her benefactor, and watched with an unmistakeable and intense de. light every blow inflicted by his right arm on her merciless and disappointed enemy ; and when that enemy lay dead, she alighted upon and pecked the lifeless trunk with all her vigour, and revenge thus taken, entered her nest, and having ascertained that all was safe, swiftly repaired to a neighbouring branch, and piped, as she best could, what was no doubt meant for a hymn of gratitude and a song of triumph. When at work since, Mr. Newall has been evidently recognized by the tiny biped, and we do hope that nothing may occur to interrupt a friendship originating in circumstances so specially interesting .- Dumfries (Scotland) Courier.

## For "The Friend."

Encouragement to the Seed of the Rightcous.

When religious parents are removed by death, and the places they filled up and adorned must know them no more, it is a most cheering and are gone may be the less missed. " Moses my comforting circumstance to see their children d those who have tried it assert that they rise up in their room, a generation of humble, w entire immunity from the tropical levers holy, serious Christians; followers of them who, " through faith and patience inherit the promises." e epidemics of the middle ages, fires used It is to the honour of God's promises concerning hed in the streets for the purification of "the seed of the opright," and of this covenant and in the plague of Loudon, in 1665, with them; it is to the credit of good example,

ave departed; yet that will soon vanish, fires in the streets were nt one time kept burning and an answer to many prayers and exercises of with comfort assure ourselves that the sacred line from the west, and shall sit down with Abraham, while the children of the kingdom" (those who are the offspring of believing, Godly parents, those who have had great opportunities, and many spiritual blessings; but who would not bow to the cross of Christ, being determined to take the government upon their own shoulders, and to show themselves wiser than their lowly-minded, watchful, careful, cross-bearing parents,) " shall be cast ont into outer darkness. And this condition of darkness is not reserved altogether for the end of the lives of these rebellious children; but they are sometimes left without light, or right direction upon their path even as respects tem. poral movements, as well as of those things which belong to their everlasting well-being.

Children will be raised up to bless and praise the Lord, if not our children ; and though there be a degeneracy in some families, there will be an improvement in others to balance it. The Son of David shall not want those who will be His witnesses, though not always alike numerous, or alike conspicuous. For it is emphatically de-clared in holy writ, "One generation shall praise His works to another." Children shall be raised up of stones to Abraham, even of the stones of Jerusalem, to cry llosanna.

The name and kingdom of Christ shall endure accepted of Him. God shall work, and who shall let it ?

The present is a time of conflict and discouragement, to the straightforward Christian in our religious Society ; many having become enamoured and captivated with the riches, and honours, the fashions and friendships, of this lower world, so as to induce them to turn the back and not the face when " the Lord hath need of them" in the holy warfare; and for the support of the ark of the covenant given this people to bear. And many faithful soldiers, and watchmen, and watchwomen upon our walls, who counted not their lives dear unto themselves that so they might win Christ and be found in Him, have been gathered, and are steadily gathering, to their blessed and everlasting reward. So that the younger and more inexperienced members are made to mourn over their own comparative loneliness, and the breaches made in our ranks, which the removal of these, their elders in the Truth, occasions. But it was the remark of a good man, " The dying of old Christians should be the quickening of young ones." When our faithful members of the church are removed, and an end put to their usefulness, it is time for us to be the more earnest and resolute in striving against sin, and in serving the Lord, that so we may do something towards making up tho breach, and repairing the loss ; that those who servant is dead, saith the Lord, now therefore, Joshua arise." Many good examples have been removed from us, let us therefore that are left behind take the more care and pains in our religious walk; comforting and strengthening one another by our steadfastness in the truth.

Breaches have been made in our borders besides

THE FRIEND.

ishment and griel' But shall we sit still in as ton- walls day by duy contracting, till the prisoner live in the Spirit, and walk in it, ye will not fi ishment and despair, and thus prevent the work was family crushed in the pressure of their em- the lusts of the flesh, which will lead into unce of the Lord from going forward ? By no means. The innocent should stir himself up against the alteration-nt first he would doubt the evidence hypocrite : and neither desert the cause, nor despair of success, but be so much the more vigilant and diligent for the glory of God ; that so His righteous cause may not sink for want of hands to support it. Job said, in his afflicted and lonthsome condition, " Upright men will be astonished at this," and so they were. And those who were not apright gloried on that occasion, and spake great swelling words over Job, and over the state of things by which he was surrounded; not remembering that God was able as in a moment of time to turn the captivity of Job, and of the discouraged does the man around whose heart sin is gradually tered down. And all to take warning, and supporters of the cause of truth, " as the streams in the south," when His time is come,

The religious Society of Friends was not raised up to be "the creature of a day," and then die and be no more remembered.

Can we persuade ourselves to believe that " the soas of the morning of the rise of this people were every day becoming closer and closer, so that doing great things to the exaltation of his gri required or permitted to suffer all the persecutions, and imprisonments, and death, which they endured with such unflinching integrity, and exemplary patience, as a " thing of course ?" Or such escape, wilt thou sit down and speculate Therefore, all be valiant in the Lord God, and to become in a couple of centuries as " a tale that upon the causes of thy imprisonment-causes fare ye well ! And the Lard God of power ke is told ?" Surely not!

We are now as a society, wherever situated, enduring a severe conflict; and enemies within our own borders, as well as those without, are watching for our downfall. They do not like the restraints which our Christian profession leads into. The self-gratifying (not self-denying) members who are longing to see the standard of rigid Qunkerism lowered, and the way to the kingdom 7, 9, of Heaven made a little broader than that trodden by our eminent forefathers, and which the singlehearted of the present time believe it salest to be found walking in, are catching at everything like an approach to our decay; and these are busy with their endeavours to persuade our dear children that they have discovered that many things which our ancestors thought to be duties, and scruples for conscience sake, were self-imposed, and altogether needless.

Whilst we are silently and patiently, though not without grief and sadness of heart, observing the movements and the writings of these, and their attempts to lay waste our goodly heritage, and rear up another of their own devising in the room thereof, our faith is renewedly strengthened from time to time, in the belief, that it will be with all such, as it was with a people formerly of whom the Lord said, "Ye looked for much, and lo! it came to little; when ye brought it home, I did blow upon it. Why I saith the Lord of hosts, Because of mine house that is waste, and ye run every man unto his own house."

The Lord cannot be deceived, neither will he religious zeal.

"Such as ye sow, such shall ye reap."

Penna., Eighth mo., 21st.

#### How Can 1 Get Cut?

Newton, " about the origin of evil. I am content have the Truth to serve them to talk of, to trade to observe that there is evil, and that there is a withal, and to contend withal. These are the way of escape from it; and with that I begin and wells without water-these are the trees without end." One of the most exquisite mechanisms of fruit. But those who dwell in the Spirit of the torture devised by the Hohenstaulen family, Lord, which is pure, which joins together, and during the height of their desputic control, was a unites and builds up all in one spirit, see all these

those made by death, which have caused us aston- cell which gradually shrunk in upon itself, the things, and are separated from them. So if brace. For a day or so he would perceive no ness, and into adultery, and into that which t of his senses; but at last the fearful truth would burst upon him that day after day the dimensions of his cell became smaller, and that in its slow hut certain contraction he would, if he remained, be finally des royed. Suppose that a door opened to him, and a voice said : Escape for your lifenow is the time. To-morrow will be too late." Is it likely he would sit down and say, "I do not measure of his gift, faithful to himself. understand the principle of this complex piece of mechanism. I prefer investigating it, and will stay behind for the purpose?" And yet what that God alone may be exalted, and all flesh sh winding itself closer and closer do but this when one to exalt himself above another, but that G he rejects Christ's gospel? Human reason alone alone may be exalted among you all, and in your all and in your tells him that a heart swathed in the bandages of all, who alone is blessed forever. And ye m wrath or pleasure, or passion, can never until see from whence your heavenly food alone com released be fit for the peace and love of heaven, and grow up by it; for God hath done ga Experience tells him that the terrible thraldom is things in these northern parts, and the Lord soon he must be crushed in its folds. The Holy name, and astonishing the heathen, notwithstar Spirit says, escape for thy life! And why, oh, ing the raging of the beast, and the opening of reader, when thy only thought should be about mouth, to the blaspheming of God and his temp unto which when thus confined thou canst never you. penetrate.-Epis. Rec.

For " The Friend."

"Then said Jesus unto them again, verily, brily I say unto you. I am the door of the sheep : Peopled this busy world, and in the strife verily, I say unto you, I am the door of the sheep : by me if any man enter in, he shall be saved, and shall go in and out and find pasture," John x.

Cannot many of us acknowledge we have been " refreshed" by the "few inspirited words" which appeared in last week's number of "The Friend," entitled "Divine Inspiration and Miracles?" To me they were lively, timely, and good; and I remembered whilst reading them, and many times <sup>Slips</sup> from the platform, and is seen no more. since, our blessed Saviour's testimony, "I am the Where is the beating heart that throbbed with pain, bread of life." "Lord, evermore give us this bread." Greatly have I desired that we may be fed with that bread which satisfies ; which cometh down from God out of heaven, and which alone Who bore them on her breast, and gave them birth giveth life unto the world.

Eighth mo. 28th, 1854.

## To the Flock of God.

"Every one in your measure wait upon God, who is the true shepherd, and leads his flock into the green pastures, and fresh springs he opens daily; this ye will see and experience. And mind that which is pure in one another, which joins you together; for nothing will join or make fit, but what is pure, nor unite nor build. Therefore every particular, fear God ; for whatsoever The heary miser, gloating o'er his gold, be mocked. He knows who they are that are ye build of yourselves will not stand, but will serving Him, and who they are that are serving iumble down again, although it be as gold, or themselves even under a guise and profession of silver, or brass, or iron. The strength of all these things, which is above the pure in you, will come to nothing, and this will not unite with the pure. Therefore wait every one in the measure pure. Therefore wait every one in the measure And talent wither when thy form appears, which God hath given you; and none of you be Great arbitre of life t releates death t sayers only, but doers of the word. And so walk in the Truth, and be ye all servants to it, and it "Many have puzzled themselves," says John will lead you out of the world. The world would

piseth dignity, which defiles the flesh, and from the pure. Therefore the pure faith is a contended for ; and those who are sanctified God the Father, did contend for it, and were served by it in Christ Jesus. Therefore upon God for the living bread that never f away, which he that cats of lives for ever\_ God Almighty bless you, and keep you in

" Dear hearts, to that which is pure in you speak, which the presumptuous mind would m G. F."

"YOUR FATHERS, WHERE ARE THEY?"

Of human toil and passion, joy and woe,

Discussed their parts upon the stage of life ? All, all departed, while their hopes and fears Lie buried in the abyss of by-gone years.

They sojourned here, and in this changing dream Passed the brief moments of their fleeting day;

As shadows flit across the mountain stream, Rest for a little while, then pass away, So mortal man, his earthly mission o'er,

Slips from the platform, and is seen no more.

Bounded with joy, or burned with jealous ire, The enterprising mind, the active brain,

Wild and insatiate in their vast desire Where are they now ? go, ask the silent earth

Where lies the statesman-he, whose giant mind Planned its vast schemes of enterprise and might Who left his meaner fellows far behind,

And smiled upon them from his dizzy height? To quell thy force, oh death ! his glowing strain Of fire and eloquence alike were vain.

Where the proud warrior, who, with flashing eye, Marshalled his hosts upon the tented plain, Then led them forth to fame and victory,

And waved his laurels o'er the valiant slain ? His arm is powerless now; a nation weeps; Now in his narrow bed the hero sleeps.

Must leave his hoarded treasure, and depart; Though vast his glittering store, his wealth untold, The shaft of death must quiver in his heart. Gold cannot purchase life, death takes no bribe. But claims his prey from every state and tribe.

Beauty must fade before thy chilling breath,

The same grim tyrant through unnumbered years; No throb of pity moves thine icy heart,

When thy stern voice exclaims, Depart, depart ! Yet art thou conquered t When a Saviour broke

The iron chains that bound his sacred clay, Of life unqueuchable his victory spoke ;

For death, he gave us immortality. This hope shall cheer us through life's shadowy glot And gild the shrouded portal of the tomb.

#### From Armistead's Select Miscellanics. SAMUEL GEORGE.

d sealed instruction to him in a dream or cient support. the night, as he lay slumbering upon his

cried out, "What shall I do to be saved ?" r wrought his deliverance, notwithstanding the truth of what the holy prophet dehat "Zion shall be redeemed with judgand her converts with righteousness;" d like him.

he night season, as well as at other times, with God are livingly known. ed upon the Lord, pouring out his soul in and the Lord rewarded him openly, and about nine months. mes gave him the oil of joy for mourning. 11, his mouth was opened to bear testigainst unfaithfulness and disobedience to d. And the Lord made him also sensible was but short to work in his vineyard.

finished his service for the Lord in those e returned home.

return had but three meetings; the last the 4th of the Third month, 1712, where i, he preached unto them in much love vency, and his words and doctrine were dered against the light, airy, and hardones, who slighted and reproached the d its followers, and spake evil of that they

, and a voice ran through him, ' Put thy kind.

house in order, for theu must die.' He declared he was willing to give up all to the Lord, to disel George, of the parish of Landewybrevy, pose of him as it seemed good in his sight. And ganshire, lived there with his parents till feeling the Lord's power over all, his heart was the glory of it, swallowing up the tune, the about twenty-one years of age. In this refreshed, and he declared, "Blessed are the dead thoughts and the affections of many, by which e excellent truth being despised by many, who die in the Lord, from henceforth, yea, saith the incomparable excellency of the blessed Truth that place in the hearts of the people the Spirit, that they may rest from their labours, is eclipsed, and shut out from their view. Pride, ought to have; and he was careless like and their works follow them." He charged his imaginary importance, and contempt of others, going on in the bread way, playing and brother John, that these things should not be fortherein, and unconcerned for the ever- gotten and fall to the ground; and bid him give welfare of his soul. But the Lord met up freely, adding, if he and Friends continued honoured by worldly men and women, such care n in the prime of his youth, opened his faithful, the Lord would be their helper and suffi-

which he thought he saw a man winnow to them, saying, "I do not expect to recover from about it. What shall we eat, what shall we drink , which seemed to him to be good and this sickness, but be not overmuch concerned, for wherewithal shall we be clothed, and how shall ut when raised to the wind it was blown I have peace with God, and had rather, if it is the tered away like chaff towards the north; Lord's will, die than live any longer." Ite dete looked behind him, he saw a man, who sired them to prize their time, and seriously cua- dom of God first, and the righteousness thereof, im whether he knew what that meant, sider how precious a thing it was to know peace and those things, what ye shall cut, and what yo wered, no. Then said the man, "The with God their Maker, on a dying bed. He also shall drink, and wherewithal ye shall be clothed, presents ungodly men, who are as the bore testimony for the truth in their presence, and hich the wind driveth away." By this showed the barrenness of men-made ministers, no thought for these things, for the Gentiles seek r visions he had become under great con- who plead for sin and imperfection; advising his after them, who seek not after the kingdom of parents to beware of hindering any of their chil- God, and the rightcousness thereof. Consider pleased the Lord in his infinite love and dren (his brothers or sisters) from coming into the lilies of the field, and who clothes the earth pleased the Lord in its infinite love and or it this south as a south in the south as the south to bear his indignation because he had "Give up all, that you may have an inheritance and the rightcousness of it, he that is here lives gainst him. And the Lord by his invisi- in that kingdom wherein there is no trouble nor out of the creatures up to the Creator, which sorrow, but elernal joy and peace." He exhorted makes him differ from the people of the world, ed him to be tried many ways, and when his brothers and sisters to be faithful to that which who take thought, which thought they live in, the Lord was pleased to help him in the and often prayed for them unto Almighty God, put on. They that are here, are out of the wisneed, of which he was sensible, and expe- that none of those who had turned their faces Zionward might look back into the world again, but might all press forward. Some days before his departure, he said, "Remember my love in the creatures to his glory; whether they cat, or he had been ready to think no one was Christ Jesus unto all my faithful friends and brethren in the incorruptible Seed ;" to which seed customed himself to frequent retirement, the promise is, and wherein peace and acceptance

He finished his course on the 18th of the Third tion, and fervently prayed unto him in month, 1712, aged twenty-five years, a minister

#### The Ginger of Commerce.

The ginger of commerce is the produce of a plant growing in both the East and West Indies. ough his service was hard, he laboured in its appearance it resembles a reed, but the stems arise from a root similar to the root of the bringing forth the heavenly fruits of it. t six months after, he visited Friends at garden sweet flag, or oris. Like the root of this etings in Radnorshire, and in about two flower, that of the ginger plant spreads and inhe again did the like in several counties creases in size every year. From the upper nethshire and Montgomeryshire; and when surface of the ginger-root arises, in the spring, a green, reed-like stalk, about two feet and a half putrid, noxious, foetid and mephitic cases, and high, which bears narrow, lance-shaped leaves. ort time after, he went to the yearly meet-Vales, at Llanidloe, Montgomeryshite, and liliac, grow on a separate stem. The ginger we solve twenty-five pounds of soda ash in five employ as a spice, is the root, to obtain which the buckets of boiling hot water, and while hot slake plant is cultivated in much the same way potatoes twenty five pounds of quick lime, and as soon as cople came in, and in great tenderness to are, and when the stalks have withored, the roots slaked, (which, if the lime is good, will not exho had true desires in their hearts after are dug up. The best and soundest of them are ceed five minutes,) mix the fresh slaked lime selected, scraped quite clean, and carefully dried while hot with the solution of soda ash, stirring it in the sun, when they are ready for exportation thoroughly for five minutes, by which time the dew falling on the tender grass; after- and use. The inferior roots are scalded in boiling lime will have taken up the carbonic acid of the n great concern of spirit and in trembling, water instead of being scraped; and these when soda ash; then pour the hot mixture into the privy dried form what is called black ginger, a very vault, and it will in a few hours convert the iminferior kind.

ot; telling them the Lord would plead yellowish grey on the outside, and orange brown and render the atmosphere perfectly salubrious of; telling them the Lord would plead yellowish grey on the outside, and orange brown and render the atmosphere perfectly salubrious defined to the within. In shape it is thick and knoty. The and healthy. Soda ash of eighty per cent, free dollars of the within the soap houses at three dollars at the soap house at the soap house at three dollars at the soap house at three dollars at the soap house at the soap house at the dollars at t it, is less in size, not being so thick or knotty; its per hundred pounds, and Athens lime can ba the follo ing, it pleased the Lord to colour is of a light yellow, and is taste is much bought by the barrel at seventy-five cents the s zealous young man with an indisposition more pungent and aromatic than that of the black cask.

413

Love of the World.

take the place of the humility of the Christian, and the love and honour of God. If self is but little for the ark of God, whether it be in the hands of the Philistines, or in the house of Obed-Afterwards he called for his parents, and spoke edom. They wish to have no charge or trouble we make the most of our money, are the main concerns of their hearts. "Friends, seek the kingwill be added, and will follow. Therefore tako dom of God, which the saints are in, that have sought and found the kingdom of God and his righteousness. This wisdom brings them to use whether they drink, all is done to the praise and glory of God. Such as abide there, can do nothing against the Truth, which Truth hath made them free indeed ; who are come into the kingdom of the dear Son of God, which is without end, and who reigneth over the kingdoms of the world."

. G. F.

This would be the condition of the professors of the Christian religion, were they acquainted with the cross of Christ in themselves; not satisfied with a bare assent to His doctrines, but living in daily communion with them, acting under the restraining power and guidance of his Spirit, and

## Disinfecting of Pulrid, Noxions Gases.

A simple, cheap, and easy way of disinfecting putrid animal matter, may be accomplished by pure and foctid gases into ammonia, and entirely The colour of black ginger, as it is termed, is divest the premises of any unpleasant effluvia,

Every practical chemist knows, that putrid ani-

mal matter can be converted into ammonia by the tance demands, having an eye to His glory who flow. Walkulla, Ocilla, Warcissa, Crystal, I mixture (in a heated state) with caustic alkali. is the blessed Head of his own church, the ap-mosassa, Chesiouitska, Wickawatcha, and Sin Such is the process, and such the result in this pronch of our annual assemblies would have a Spring, are the principal rivers. The creeks case.

In large vaults a greater quantity than twentyfive pounds is required; the quantity should be increased in proportion to the size of the vault,

The use of one hundred pounds of soda ash, per annum, in a vault, prepared and used as directed above, will prevent accumulation, and render the services of a scavenger wholly unnecessary.

cess.

The preparation is more economical than chloride of lime-is fifty times more efficacious, and ten thousand times more healthful.

I have used this preparation for more than twenty years, with the most complete success .--New York Courier.

# For "The Friend."

# A Word to the Church.

Many have been the exhortations of the Almighty to his people, in the different ages of the world, through his servants, to press onward in their heavenly journey, in humble confidence and living faith in His divine power. One remarkable instance of this occurred in the journey of his chosen people from Egypt to the promised land, (a lively emblem of the Christian's travel.) In the course of their journey, after it had been their lot long to compass a mountain in the wilderness, He, through his servant Moses, said mination of his holy Spirit upon the heart, whereby this led me to think that asparagus might be mad unto them, "Ye have compassed this mountain he becomes a "spirit of judgment to those who sit a good substitute for coffee. The young shore long enough, speak to my people that they go for- in judgment, and strength to them who turn the which I first prepared were not agreeable, havin ward," It was doubtless in condescending mercy battle to the gate," that the will of the Lord was thus clearly made known to them, to press forward. There are assemblies of his people, a holy care will rest divers very pressing exhortations through several upon them, that all who are called upon to speak of the holy apostles of our Lord Jesus Christ, in the great name, whether in the exercise of the unto their fellow believers, to press forward to- ministry of the Word of Life, or on subjects reward the mark for the prize of the high calling of lating to the discipline and good order of the American. God in Christ Jesus our Lord, that they might in church of Christ, may be kept under the limitaall things adorn the doctrine of the Gospel to His tions of his holy Spirit, who, when He putteth glory and the benefit of His Church. The watch- his own sheep forth, goeth before them, and they word of the day appears to me to be, " Press on- follow him, Dwelling under this, all would be ward !" It has in a remarkable manner been preserved from running into a multitude of words, the duty of the faithful followers of Christ, for which often darken counsel without increasing several years past, earnestly to contend for the knowledge. We should always remember, that faith once delivered to the saints, and which was in these large meetings there are many exercised in a very clear manner opened to our worthy members, and if any should occupy more than predecessors, and against a spirit that would their proper portion of time therein, they not only modify it to modern views, and which would also burden the living, but may prevent others whom entirely across the northern heavens from W. to lay waste some of our well known Christian tes, the Head of the church has qualified for his sertimonies. As these have kept, through Divine vice from performing it. O that all our dear help, their loins girded and their lights burning, being actuated by a rightly tempered zeal for virtue of the Prince of Peace, that the wound of God's glory and the good of His church and the daughter of Zion might be effectually healed, people, they have been found in the line of Divine appointment. Truly there was a cause for the church to lift up a standard against the enemy capacity, the wings of ancient goodness overthat has invaded her borders, and so far as she shadowing us, and the Lord's blessed Spirit hath done it, or is doing it, faithfully, it will be a uniting us together in the one bundle of love and blessing to succeeding generations. Let us press life, to the rejoicing of our hearts, and calling onward | Let us not suffer the many discourage. forth the humble acknowledgment, "The Lord ments of the day to create a distrust in that hath done great things for us, whereof we are Divine power which has been the strength and glad." aupport of the righteous in every generation ! Let are called upon to perform. There are many weaknesses within our borders, and the language of the Spirit as formerly uttered is imperative to us, "Strengthen the things that remain that are per stratum of Florida rests on one vast net work ready to die." Were all the members of our re- of irregular arches of stupendous magnitude, ligious society rightly engaged to press toward through which innumerable rivers, creeks, and the mark, with that energy which its great impor- imineral waters in silent darkness perpetually N. and N.W., but putting too much faith in the

very solemn effect upon our minds. Fervent de- this denomination are too numerous to mentio sires would, in the first place, be felt for ourselves most of them afford fine mill sites. They are that we might be kept in our places, whether in too, partly or wholly navigable for the small silently bearing the portion of the weight of the class of steam and sail vessels throughout i ark of the testimony which belongs to us for the entire distances of their subterraneous course body's sake, or in being more actively engaged. Those that are not, can be made so with ca In the next place, our care would be that all paratively small trouble and little expense. T might be so kept under the blessed influence of same writer also says, that the number of miner our holy Head, that the crown of glory and dia- and thermal springs in Florida is more than a Bilgewater may be purified by the same pro- dem of beauty, which is the blessed portion of the thousand. Their principal solid ingredients a residue of the Lord's people, might be witnessed the sulphates of lime, magnesia, and soda, and as a portion from Him. That through the quick- of iron and some iodine. Their volatile ingred ening virtue of his life and power, the things ents consist of sulphuretted hydrogen, carbon peculiar to his church in this militant state might acid, and nitrogen gases. These gases soon ev be conducted to the lasting benefit thereof, as well porate if the water be exposed in an open vess as to his praise who is God over all, blessed forever.

> ings to experience the solemnizing influence of the will it not clash with the theory of Prof. Agassi blessed Shepherd of the sheep, we shall individually be preserved from everything that would obstruct the progress of the Lord's work, or lessen the dignity which rightfully belongs to these deeply interesting occasions. Hence all lengthy discussions will be avoided, with all creaturely heat and zeal, or reflections one upon another. These things being entirely contrary to the designs of our blessed and holy Head, who carries on his work not by elaborate discourses in the time, will and wisdom of man, however nicely framed he calls 'taurin,' and which he considers essen together the words may be, but by the gentle illu-

> As the Lord's power is known to be over the these, roasted and ground, make a full-flavoured Friends might come to experience the healing and we become a faithful people as in days past. Realizing when convened in a Yearly Meeting,

Belmont Co., Ohio, Eighth mo. 25th, 1854.

#### Natural Wonders of Florida,

A writer in the Floridian Journal says, the up.

to the atmosphere ; its taste then becomes insipi in some instances either magnesian or acrid. As we are happily favoured in our Yearly Meet- Florida be so thickly imbedded with mineral are who says that Florida was built by the cor worm, and other marine animalcule I and that took them upwards of one hundred thousand year to accomplish it ?

> Asparagus Seed as a Substitute for Coffee. Asparagus seeds are thus recommended by gardener as a substitute for coffee :--- " Aspar gus," he remarks, "contains, according to Liebi in common with tea and coffee, a principle which tial to the health of all who do not take exercise an alkaline flavour. I then tried the ripe seeds coffee, not easily distinguished from fine Mocha The seeds are easily freed from the berries b drying them in a cool oven, and then rubbing them on a sieve." Try it, farmers .- Scientifk

Review of the Weather for Eighth Month, 18i4.

For " The Friend."

The Eighth month commenced with very warm weather. On the 1st, thermometer rose to 90° on the 2nd to 93°. The air was considerably cooled down and purified, however, by a heavy thunder storm about two o'clock, on the afternoon of the 2nd. A cloud was seen rising from the N.W., which, as it progressed, seemed to extend E., and presenting an unusual storm-like appearance. In the space of about half an hour, one inch of rain fell. There were then two or three days of fine weather, and another thunder gust an the evening of the 6th. During this a barn in Downingtown was struck by lightning and consumed.

It remained cloudy most of the next day, with a little sprinkle of rain occasionally. After that there was pleasant weather on till about the middle of the month ;- by which time the roads had become quite dusty, and vegetation needed rain But however much to be desired a fine shower would have been, to lay the dust again, and refresh the thirsty earth, yet in this our wishes were not yet to be gratified. As day after day rolled on, we were more and mure impressed with the conviction, that a dry time had set in. The spell was broken, however, by a very refreshing shower between 7 and 8 o'clock on the evening of the 26th. Some of us who were out noticed it thundering and lightning around, in the

"all signs fail in dry weather," we were ane. The wind blew very strong, earrying and amount of rain 10.435 inches. clouds of dust against us, which, however, oon stopped by the torrents of rain that ed. The darkness seemed to be complete, when the vivid lightning flashes illumined hole horizon. About three-fourths of an of rain fell, but as it came so suddenly on lid earth, much of it ran off before it had o soak in. It was quite beneficial, how-is it was. Upon the whole, it has not been here than it often is. Not so with other It appears that the country has been by drouth, which, for extent and severity, paralleled in the history of the country. Maine to Texas, and all the intervening we have such accounts as these,-streams and drying up, pasture almost or entirely d up, corn and potatoes will not yield half , &c. In some places gardens have almost ip, the shrubbery and even forest trees, as s cattle dying of thirst.

be sure there are some situations that do em to be much affected, but they are only ceptions. The drought has been most in the northern and middle States.

rything being so parched up, it is not surto hear of another calamity, viz., by fire. ity have there been an unusual number of the citics and towns, destroying abundance perty, but also very extensive fires have ging in the forests through the N. E. States, ork, Ohio, &c. A lighted cigar dropped, firing of a gun, has seemed sufficient to set hole country on fire ;- in some places deig the timber for miles, running along [ and over the parched fields. A number mills, a great amount of lumber, and some ghbourhood. Some villages were strongly ned. A correspondent of the N. Y. Triwriting from Buffalo, N. Y., says : " A ride cars to and from New York, will give one no pen can convey. The stinted, earless nd other crops-the dead potato tops-the d pastures and meadows-the lowing and d in valley, consuming grass and ground, and trees, saddening to the sight, and filling with smoke and with a smoky smell, and sing the intensity of the heat, often coming ir the track as to be sensibly felt in the -these all speak a language sadly dising to the farmer, and of course to every man. Till I saw it, I thought the reports erated. Now I know the half is not told, annot be told in words. There will be a that can be realized, but it will be in high and scanty supplies of bread next winter." quirer of the 30th speaks more encourag-It says : " Accounts continue to reach us it. It has indeed been serious, and the e, and we cherish the hope that the crops ffer less than was at first anticipated."

mean temperature of the month was 711?, ion higher than for Eighth month last year. 95° on the 22nd.

The mean temperature for the three summer communicate to the many poor starvelings that ed on suddenly finding ourselves in the months was 712°; amount of rain, 7.695 inches. of what might almost have been termed a Last summer the mean temperature was 701,

West-town B. S., Ninth mo. 1st, 1854.

uth.		MPE	к А-	Mean height of Baro, from sun- rise to 10 P. M.	
Days of month.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.		Direction and Circumstances of the wea- force of the ther for Seventh month, wind. 1854.
1234567890112345678901123222456789011234567890112345678901123222456789031	55480488567556006556575548885581	83 99 377 175 8 87 0 81 97 3 5 8 84 95 28 34 98 87 73	$\begin{array}{c} 80 \\ \pm 8727 \\ \pm 7773 \\ \pm 543 \\ \pm 664 \\ \pm 9 \\ \pm 9 \\ \pm 543 \\ \pm 666 \\ \pm 9 \\ \pm 543 $	$\begin{array}{c} 29.54\\ 29.47\\ 29.47\\ 29.49\\ 29.49\\ 29.56\\ 6665\\ 29.29\\ 49.56\\ 6665\\ 29.29\\ 49.56\\ 666\\ 29.29\\ 49.56\\ 29.29\\ 49.56\\ 49.29\\ 29.29\\ 49.29\\ 29.56\\ 49.29\\ 29.29\\ 29.56\\ 49.29\\ 29.29\\ 29.56\\ 49.29\\ 29.29\\ 29.56\\ 49.29\\ 29.29\\$	8. E. 105. 1 Generally cloudy, N. V. 2010 Clear and warm, S. E. 105. N. 3. 1 Generally cloudy, W. 105. 1 Clear, N. W. 105. 2 Clear, K. W. 105. 2 Clear, K. W. 105. 2 Clear, E. 105. W. 2 Generally clear, E. 107. W. 2 Generally clear, E. 107. W. 2 Clear, W. 105. E. 2 De, W. 105. E. 2 Clear, W. W. 105. E. 3 Clear, W. W. 105. E. 3 Clear, W. 105. E. 3 Clear, M. 105. 2 Clear, W. 105. E. 3 Clear, M. 105. 2 Clear, M

For "The Friend," R. Shackleton to Abiah Darby,

BALLITORE, 14th of 2d mo. 1788. I always think myself peculiarly favoured when

receive a few lines from my dear and much respected friend, Abiah Darby, and I am ready to upbraid myself when much time passes before I and barns, have been burnt up, and others make some sort of reply. I am greatly obliged only by great exertions of the people of to thee in thy advanced stage of life, and under the pressure of consequent bodily infirmities, for sending me these pledges of thy affectionate remembrance; and I greatly desire as I also advance has quarreled with him, was never worthy the in years, and may expect accumulated weakness a of the desolations caused by the drouth, of body and mind, that I may be mercifully prejone side will not justify a breach of trust on the served, so walking blameless, so filling up my other. relative duties, as that I may happily witness the continuance of the precious unity of my beloved attle-the autumn-like appearance of the friends. Religious fellowship, the unity of the leaves-and yet more, the fires burning on brethren, is indeed pleasant and strengthening, but unless we keep the unity of the Spirit, and walk in the Spirit, that spiritual intercourse with one another will die away, having lost that which was its source and supply. Many indeed are the temple .- Hall. dangers which await us, and great and manifold is the mystery of ungodliness, but the grace which was sufficient for the great apostle, remains to be Yorkers with some new dangers to their health. sufficient for each of us, in our several trials, Ibe analyses the soda water gathered from a large temptations, and buffetings. May we feel after its holy influence, submit to its operation, and show forth the efficiency of it in our lives and conversation, and in all our demeanor, then shall we be preachers of righteousness indeed, magni- Medical Monthly for July. fyers of the inward law, and spreaders and pro-Il parts of the country, in relation to the moters of genuine Christianity among men; such, when a gift for the edification of others, in a more e has no doubt been considerable. The public line, is superadded and committed to their rains, however, extended to a very great trust, have been, are, and will be of great service in the Great Master's hand. Annexed to thy lines I received a few from my dear friend and ount of rain, 1.99 inches; for the same tion of spoil, and an increase of spiritual substance, aid has added variety to our columns. We hope last year, 1,643 inches. so that they will be rich in good works, ready to and trust that this volume, which contains more

are amongst us. A few months ago, I joined several of my betters (by appointment of our Half-Year's Meeting) in a visit to the sundry meetings of discipline in this nation. Through Divine condescension, help was administered every way, and the visit, I believe, rendered acceptable, and in some degree profitable. Thus, though we complain of low times and too general a declension, yet when there is a going forth in devotedness and simplicity, there is often experienced a returning with approbation and encouragement, to renewed dedication and obedience.

Our dear afflicted friend, Anna Taverner, still continues in this place, is often "much indisposed, yet on the whole has horne this winter better than usual, and we cherish a hope that it may prove consistent with the Divine will yet to restore her to an ordinary share of health, and the walks of civil and social life, from which she has been a long time seeluded. She is still the same sweetspirited, sensible friend, and lavely, edifying companion.

Farewell, my dear friend; may thy last days be thy best and happiest, and the purest sweets be found by thee at the battom of the cup of life. I am, with sincere esteem and regard, thy truly

affectionate friend, ŔS

Schoolmasters .- A point to which I attach much importance in schoolmasters, is liveliness. This seems to me an essential condition of sympathy with creatures so lively as boys are naturally; and it is a great matter to make them understand that liveliness is not folly or thoughtlessness. A teacher's business is with the young, the strong, and the happy, and he cannot get on well with them unless in animal spirits he can sympathise with them, and show them that his thoughtfulness is not connected with selfishness and weakness.

He who betrays another's secrets because he sacred name of friend; a breach of kindness on

A Christian should look upon himself as sacred and devoted, so that what involves but an ordinary degree of criminality in others, in him partakes of the nature of sacrilege; what is a breach of trust in others, is in him a profanation of a

Dr. Doremus, a chemist, is startling the New number of fountains, and finds copper or lead, or both, in specimens taken from some of the largest dealers, at this season, in the article. The result of his investigations he publishes in the American

# THE FRIEND.

#### NINTH MONTH 9, 1854.

In looking back over the pages of the volume cousin, Deborah Darby. I was glad that she and now closiog, we feel thankful in believing that the her dear companion had returned in peace and promotion of the blessed cause of truth and rightange of thermometer was from 50° on the safety from their expedition. I trust by these cousness in the earth, has been the main object faithful excursions they will know an accumula- had in view by various contributors, whose kindly

# THE FRIEND,

reading matter than any of its predecessors, may be found not less worthy of careful preservation than they. Of our readers we would ask, What benefit have they derived from its perusal? Have they, whilst appreciating and praising the clear views of religious truth set forth in extracts from Fox and Penington, or freshly stated in the essays of our correspondents, been secretly and earnestly engaged that they might in themselves experience the holy verity of the doctrines advocated? Have they sought to know a coming to Jesus, that they might witness redemption through Him? Have they experienced the Light to be their leader, and thereby known right direction and safe guidance in their earthly pilgrimage? Do they witness that unity with the faithful followers of the Lamb, which is known by those who are united in Him ? If so, the love of God, the love of the brotherhood, the communion of snints, the true fellowship of the Spirit, is their portion.

No benefit will arise to any from advocating the truth, if they are living in error. No praise of old fushioned Quakerism, however warmly expressed, will constitute him a true Quaker, who is living from under the daily cross, manifesting a worldly spirit, or setting at naught in any manner the testimonics our worthy forefathers were raised up to bear. Some consider themselves Quakers, and yet in their daily walk amongst men, they give little evidence of being under any more potent influence than the desire of gain. In some, a love of distinction in the world seems predominant. In others, conformity to the world's ways in daily intercourse with the that peace had been made between the Normon governliving, in costly preparation in funerals, in monuments for the dead. These all are but nominal Quakers, whatever they may call themselves.

Unless they witness a change wrought in them through submission to the cross of Christ, by which they will be led to condemn and forsake their departure from primitive practices, the profession they make will be of as little value as a recent biographical plea of attachment to Quakerism, put forth on behalf of one whose well-weighed, maturely considered, and frequently altered, if not amended, publications, manifest that he did not hold the truth which our forefathers held.

#### SUMMARY OF EVENTS.

EUROPE .- News from England to the 19th ult. The price of flour was still from 32s. to 34s. In the north of Ireland the accounts of the potato disease are more discouraging. The cholera was prevailing with considerable severity at Belfast.

on the 12th ult. by the Queen in person. In relation to the war, she said in her speech, "In my cordial co-ope-ration with the Emperor of the French, my efforts will be directed to the effectual repression of that ambitious and aggressive spirit on the part of Russia, which has compelled us to take up arms in defence of an ally, and to secure future tranquillity to Europe. The fortress of Bomersund had been taken by the allies with little loss of life. Two thousand Russians had been made prisoners at its capture. Bucharest was occupied by 10,000 Turks.

FRANCE .- The accounts of the harvest are favourale. The cholera was decreasing at Marseilles. ITALY.—The cholera is slightly subsiding at Turin, ble.

but there are still about seventy deaths daily. At Naples it is stift very violent. SPAIN.-The Cortes have been convoked for the 8th

of Eleventh month, on the basis of the electoral law of 1837, a constituent assembly meeting in one chamber, with one deputy for every 35,000 of the population. It is stated that the French Ambassador at Madrid has been ordered to protest against any violence to any member of the royal family, or any attack on monarchical institutions, but otherwise not to interfere.

PORTUGAL .- The Portuguese government disavows all idea of a fusion between Portugal and Spain, and expresses regret that the name of the king had been used in the project.

Four Days Later .- The Pacific at New York brings Liverpool dates to the 23d ult. Flour had declined about is, per barrel. Cotton also was lower. There was a speculative demand for cora, in consequence of the spread of the potato disease in Ireland. The expe-dition to the Crimea is temporarily delayed until the abatement of the fever and cholera. The latter has been fearfully destructive among the French troops The disease is said to be subsiding at Varna, Shumla, and Constantinople. On the 18th ult. the Austrian forces entered Wallachia to commence the neutral occupation of the territory as heretofore agreed upon. The Vienna correspondent of the London Times gives a frightful account of the ravages of the cholera among the troops. Ile estimates that from ten to fifteen thousand were dead or disabled up to the time of their emharkstion.

MEXICO .- Accounts from the city of Mexico up to the 20th ult. state that a famine is prevailing in Chihughua and Chiapas, and that many persons have died from starvation; that the crops in half the States were almost total failures, and that unless speedy relief was afforded, the ravages of famine will be frightful. The government was about attempting measures of relief. The cholera and fever had nearly disappeared.

UNITED STATES .- Immigration .- The report of the Secretary of State furnishes the following statistics of this great movement, which has such an important bearing upon the physical progress and future condition of the country. In the year 1853, the arrivals of for-eigners at the various ports (exclusive of California) amounted to 368,643, of whom 208,023 were males, and 160,620 females. Ireland furnished 162,481; Great Britain, 35,572; Germany, 140,635; France, 10,770; and the remainder from many different nations; none, however, from Russia or Austria. It appears that nearly three-fourths of the emigrants were persons not exceed ing thirty years of age, and that only about one-tenth of them were over forty years. Utah .--- The last Salt Lake mail bring information

ment and the Indian tribes in the vicinity. The health of the country was good. Rains had been more abund ant than ever known before, and a much larger quantity of land was under cultivation. Grass was scarce, owing to the great number of cattle driven to California. It was estimated that 150,000 head had been driven to that state this season. Four thousand persons, it is stated, have emigrated to Salt Lake the present season. New Mexico.-The crops this season were good. The Indians met by the mail train were friendly. Buffaloes

were numerous all over the plains.

Milwaukie, Wis.—A fire occurred in this city on the 25th ult., destroying a great number of buildings. The losses are computed at \$380,000.

Louisville, Ky .- On First-day, the 27th inst., a violent tornado passed over this place, attended with much de-struction of property, and a melancholy loss of life. A large Presbyterian meeting-house was blown down, while a part of the congregation were assembled within it. About twenty persons were killed by the falling walls, and a number of others severely injured. A great number of houses were unroofed and others entirely demolished by the violence of the wind ; much damage was also done to steamboats and other vessels in the The War .- The English Parliament was prorogued harbor. The same hurricane was very violent in Dinwoodie county, Va. The rain descended in torrents. and was accompanied by hail of enormous size, which did great injury to the core and tobacco fields.

New Orleans .- The Price Current's annual statement of the business of this great produce mart, gives the receipts of cotton for the year at 1,441,000 bales, of the value of \$51,250,000; other articles to the value of \$60,600,000. Cotton and other goods exported the last year, \$84,000,000. In the week ending 28th ult., 187 persons died of vellow fever.

Savannah .- The yellow fever is very fatal in this city. A letter dated 28th ult., says the malady is of a violent nature, and with very few exceptions all those attacked have died. The stores are closed and business neglected. So many of the inhabitants had left the city that the population had been reduced to about seven thousand.

Charleston, S. C .- There were 42 deaths in the week ending about 31st ult., 20 of which were from yellow fever.

Philadelphia .- With the growth of the coal business there has been a great increase of the coasting trade of the port. The arrivals coastwise during the Eighth month, were 8 ships, 15 barks, 141 brigs, 813 schooners adoltai, were Samps, is banks, it orgs, et seuconers, 342 sloops, 110 steamers, 870 hores, and 1803 boats. Interments last, were from cholera. *New Fork*. To construct week \$14, of which about 130 were from croters.

#### RECEIPTS.

Received of Hannah Stapler, per M. R., \$2, for vol 2 from A. Garretson, agt., O., for Edmund Bailey, \$4, m 27, 28, for Isnac Lightfoot, \$2, vol. 28; from Samuel 24, 28, nor Issae Lighthoot, \$2, vol. 23; from Samuel Smith, agt., Ohio, for Jonathan Briggs, \$2, vol. 27, Samuel M. Briggs, \$2, vol. 27, for David Stephen, vol. 27; from Geo. Huntingdon, N. Y., agt., \$4, for Jose Batley, vols. 27, 28, for Augustus Smith, \$2, vol. 21, W. O. Tvrer, \$2, vol. 27, for Moses Huutingdon, \$2, v 27, for Thomas B. Twining, \$2, vol. 27, for George H tingdon, \$2, vol. 27; from Jehu Fawcett, agt., Obio, Joseph Whinery, \$2, vol. 28, for Rebecca Woelman, Vol. 28, for Thomas Y. French, \$2, vol. 27, for Sta Cook, Jun., \$2, vol. 28, for Amos Fawcett, \$2, vol. for Wm. Thomas, \$2, vol. 27, for Anna M. Brantingher \$2, vol. 27, for Allen Heald, \$2, vol. 28, for Israel Hea \$2, vol. 27, for Jonathan Fawcett, \$2, vol. 27; for Jonathan Binns, \$2, vol. 27; from C. Bracken, agt, ( for Isaac Mitchell, \$4, vels. 26, 27; from C. Perry, ( Ruth A. Foster, S2, vel, 27, for John Peckham, \$2, or 27, for Elizabeth Perry, \$2, vol. 27, for Ethan Foru \$2, vol. 27, for John Foster, \$2, to 19 vol. 28; from Ju Stevenson, per II. S., S2, vol. 27; from Lewis Bedell, \$ vol. 27, and for Stevenson Thorn, \$2, vol. 27; from 8 Hubson, O., \$2, vol. 28, for Thomas Habson, \$2, vol. 2 for Thomas Emmons, \$2, vol. 28.

YARDLEY WARNER proposes to reopen his school on the 30th of Tenth month next ; and can accommodal six or eight Girls as boarders ; to these, with about the same number of Girls as day scholars, the school willb limited. For Terms, &c., apply early.

Address, Warren Tavern P. O., Chester Co., Pa.

### A TEACHER WANTED.

For the Girls' second arithmetical school at West-tow Boarding School. Apply to Aune Tatum, Woodhery Sidney Coates, 330 Arch st.; Elizabeth Peirson, 254 N Fifth st.; or Sarah Allen, 146 Pine st.

#### Evening Schools for Adult Coloured Persons.

WANTED .- A Principal and three Assistant Teacher for the men's school, and a Principal and four Assist for the men's school, and a Frincipal and four Assessants for the women's school. Application may be made to either of the undersigned. John C. Allen, No. 13 S. Fifth street; William L. Edwards, No. 37 Ard street; Samuel Allen, No. 134 S. Front street.

#### FRIENDS' ASYLUM.

Committee on Admissions .- Samuel Bettle, Jr., No. 101 North Tenth street; Charles Ellis, No. 95 South Eight Norm terms street; Charles Lins, No. 39 South Edge Street, and No. 66 Chestnut street; William Bettle, No. 14 South Third street; John C. Allen, No. 179 South Fifth street, and No. 227 North Front street; Horatio C. Wood, No. 210 Race street, and No. 37 Chestnut street William Thomas, No. 242 North Fifth street, and No. 45 South Wheney, To-street Street, Street, and No. 45 South Wharves; Townsend Sharpless, No. 187 Arr street, and No. 32 South Sccond street; John M. Wi tall, No. 161 Filbert street, and No. 138 Race street.

Visiting Managers for the Month .- Jereminh Hacker, No. 144 S. Fourth street; William Kinsey, Frankford; John C. Allen, No. 179 S. Fifth street.

Superintendent .- Dr. Joshua H. Worthington.

Matron .- Elizabeth B. Hopkins.

DIED, on the 19th of First month, of consumption HENRY BAILY, a member of Sunbury particular, and Somerset Monthly Meeting, O., in the 59th year of hi age. He was favoured to bear a long and very painful illness with much patience and resignation, and we strengthened to give suitable advice to his family and friends. A number of these being, a short time befor his departure, gathered around his bed, be directed then to that "Light within," which would enable them to d the will of the Father, the only way to rest and peace With a full assurance that his day's work was and that he would soon be at rest with his Saviour, b quietly departed as one falling asleep; leaving a nume rous family to feel the loss of a kiud father and friend and we may safely add, that as he had lived, so he died respected by his friends, and most by those who bes knew his unflinching integrity in striving to fulfill hi duties as a man and a Christian. Although full o charity and love to all, of every name, he was unshaked in his attachment to the ancient principles of Friends and always ready in season to bear a testimony thereto

PRINTED BY KITE & WALTON, No. 3 Ranstead Place, Fourth above Chestnut street.

